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THE GERMAN POLICE.

(Die deutsche Polizei)

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This text is an advance copy of the first five parts of the BASIC HANDBOOK on the GERMAN POLICE as compiled by M.I.R.S. with the co-operation of E.D.S. The complete Handbook is shortly to be published in printed form by E.D.S./S.H.A.E.F. (G-2; Counter-Intelligence Sub-Division; Rear Echelon).

M.I.R.S.
LONDON

1 March 1945.

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191/6, 13/3

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FOREWORD.

This advance copy of part of the Basic Handbook on the German Police has been issued in view of the many requests for information arising out of the progress of military events. The German Police of today is so complicated an organization that its structure, functions, and methods need close study. The advance copy will give those interested an opportunity to study the subject matter before distribution of the complete Basic Handbook. Only the first five parts dealing with the history, the organization, and the functions of the German Police are included in this paper. Except for minor changes in editing, these five parts will appear in the same form in the Basic Handbook on the German Police to be published by E.D.S./S.N.A.L.F. under the designation E.D.S./G/10. In addition the printed book will contain the following:-

- Part Six Legal aspects.
- Part Seven. Personnel.
- Part Eight. Uniforms and identity documents.
- Annex A The Police High Command with details on the office of the RFSS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, the three Hauptämter, lists of the HSPf, the BDO and the LdS.
- Annexe B. Higher Administrative and Police Authorities, Party Gauleiter and Reich Defence Commissioners.
- Annexe C. Die Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen.
- Annexe D. Orpo Forces in Germany including:-
 Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften.
 Gendarmerie (mot.)
 Wasserschutzpolizei
 Technische Hilfe
- Annexe E. Field units of the Orpo, including orders of battle of SS Police regiments and battalions, SS Police signal companies and replacement depots of Police. regimental units and the TO/TE(TE/ES) of a typical Police battalion.
- Annexe F. Order of battle of the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) including the Grenzpolizei, and details on the communications systems at the disposal of Sipo and SD.
- Annexe G. Order of battle of the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo) including details on the Forstverwaltungen, Jagdwachorden, and Forstschützen.
- Annexe H. Order of battle of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD).
- Annexe J. Order of battle of Police schools and training establishments.
- Annexe K. Index of towns and Police Headquarters.
- Annexe L. Collection and glossary of the German abbreviations used.
- Annexe M. Pictures of uniforms and identity documents also a chart in German and English of the organization of the German Police, and a reference index for the book.

Sources used for this study include a great many German manuals, periodicals, correspondence files, and official orders, as well as Allied PW and other intelligence reports. As far as is known, no single comprehensive German book on the Police exists, owing partly to the difficulty of the subject matter, and partly to its confidential nature.

While it has been attempted to make this study as complete as possible, it should be remembered that neither this present text nor the final Basic Handbook can answer all questions on the German Police; the German Police is not a static organisation. The Nazis were still in the process of re-modelling German administration and the German Police when war broke out. Since then wartime necessities and experiences have brought about a great number of further changes, rendering the task at hand even more difficult. For the same reason strength estimates have generally not been included.

German official terminology and abbreviations have been used throughout the text unless stated otherwise.

Incorporated in this present text is, inter alia, a breakdown of the present organisation of Amt IV of the SDMA, the Gestapoamt, as well as a revised description of the former structure. The previous publication on Amt IV - MIRS/OCC-CI/20/44 is therefore superseded.

Those able to contribute further material, and those desiring more detail information are requested to communicate with MIRS, London.

Appreciation is extended to the editors of EDS for their assistance and cooperation.

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Introduction.

"In the coming war we shall fight not only on land, by sea, and in the air. There will be a fourth theatre of operations - Kriegsschauplatz Innerdeutschland - the Inner Front. That front will decide on the continued existence or the irrevocable death of the German Nation."

These were HITLER's words in September, 1937. The war he then foretold is the one which Allied armies are now carrying to a victorious conclusion. The Inner Front, which HITLER predicted, is the one which his police forces are now ordered to maintain to the last. To carry on the fight on that front, even beyond the duration of actual hostilities, is undoubtedly HITLER's future assignment to the German Police in union with the SS.

It has been found essential to provide Allied Intelligence with a basic handbook on the German Police. Like any basic handbook, it is concerned with the details of organisation, administration and functions. A publication on the German Police, however, cannot be permitted to approach the subject from that angle alone. The citizen of the Allied Nations knows the Police only as the servant, protector, and friend of the people. Since a democratic government carries out the policies desired by the popular majority, it needs no artificially created force to maintain its power. The Nazi dictatorship has never been bound by the will of the people; the will of the Leader alone is both the law and the aim of the Totalitarian State. The people are considered either swept forward by blind fanaticism, or pushed along as an inert mass - or in chains. In that State the Police is the instrument of force in the hands of the oppressors.

Allied armies in the course of their advance into German territory will, as they have in the past, meet the field forces of the German Police. Knowledge of these forces is a military necessity.

In areas occupied by Allied troops military administrators face the task of stamping out opposition and subversive activities. The Nazi Police, its sister organisation the SS, and the SS and Police-controlled intelligence services will undoubtedly form the nucleus of all hostile movements. Knowledge of the Police will go far in locating the sources of potential trouble and in directing counter-measures efficiently and with purpose.

Finally, a detailed knowledge of the German Police will be indispensable in the long-range administration and control of Germany in the post-war period of occupation. That knowledge must include the very details of administration, organisation, functions, and above all - reliability of the forces to be employed. A house thoroughly decayed and corrupt must be swept clean with ruthless, but scientific, efficiency. A considerable part of the German Police will have to be put out of action. Its members must be held responsible for the atrocities they have committed in the service of the rule of terror. The prison, however, can only be neutralised if those responsible for the process of purification are equipped to carry out an analysis with all the knowledge of specialists. After the dangerous and corrupt elements have been removed, the machinery must again be set in motion. This final step needs the guidance of a clear insight into the intricate apparatus of the German Police. To provide a foundation for that insight is the purpose of this basic handbook.

. PART ONE

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE GERMAN POLICE.1. German Police before 1933

The German Police force is probably the most powerful organisation of its kind in the world. It is also the most ruthless - the operations of the Gestapo furnish ample evidence of that fact.

It is the purpose of this Part to trace the development of the German police, during the eleven years of the Nazi regime, from a number of loosely organised groups without central authority into a disciplined machine whose principal function is to maintain Nazi rule over the German people.

When the National Socialists obtained power on 30 Jan 1933, there was no over-all police authority in Germany. The country was divided into Länder (states), as it had been under the monarchy and under the Weimar Republic, and each state had control of the police units (Landespolizei) within its own area.

These various police groups, being largely independent of one another and without a definite relationship, had their own individual systems of administration, pay, uniforms and even their own legal codes.

Neither the Versailles Treaty nor the Weimar Republic changed the provincial nature of the German police, although the Weimar Constitution provided for financial control of the police by the Reich Minister of the Interior. Thus, by refusing to approve appropriations for the police force of a certain land, the Minister could exercise a modicum of restraint upon a particular group. Otherwise, however, the Länder continued to administer their own police units.

Earlier attempts to unify the police force in Germany met with strong opposition from the States, especially from Catholic Bavaria, which traditionally feared encroachment on her rights by the more powerful and Protestant Prussia.

2. Gleichschaltung (Co-ordination and Assimilation)

To implement their plans, the National Socialists needed a uniform German administration and a strong, united police force rigidly controlled by the central government. But they could not immediately arrogate to themselves the powers of the various police agencies within the entire country, as they had to fight the still existing opposition of the other political parties, the church groups, the trades unions and various State interests.

With the police to aid them, the Nazis could more quickly subdue opposition groups, but at the time of the Machtübernahme (advent to power) they could not afford to upset the organisation of the police. They did, however, take immediate steps to change its personnel.

The first few months after the Machtübernahme were known as the period of Gleichschaltung, i.e. the assimilating and co-ordinating of all organisations in accordance with the changes which had taken place in the Reich government itself.

During that period all the governments of the Länder were taken over by the Nazis, and with them all the executive positions controlling the Police (Ministers of the Interior of the States, etc.). These newly appointed executives in turn began immediately a ruthless purge within their regions, to remove all the lesser members of the Police who had been in any way connected with a republican or democratic party, or whose loyalty towards the Nazi cause was open to question. Such men were mostly replaced by "Alte Kämpfer" ("Old Fighters" for Nazism) whose loyalty was beyond all shadow of doubt. Thus the police forces were nazified simultaneously from above and below. In addition large numbers of the SA and SS were temporarily employed as auxiliary police.

3. Political Police: Birth of the Gestapo.

The first important steps towards an organisational change in the German Police system were taken in the field of the Politische Polizei (Political Police) - known in Prussia as the Staatspolizei or Stapo - a limited force of which had been permitted in the Weimar period. The powers of this force, however, had been as

strictly curtailed as its numbers and funds.

A "Secret State Police" existed neither under the Monarchy nor under the Weimar Republic, the Germans had not become as they have today "mere Police Objects".

The National Socialists had not failed to study the technique of the Secret Police systems in other totalitarian states, and they were quick to seize upon and expand such an obvious weapon of repression as a Political Police Organisation.

Above all they studied the exploitation of fear, transforming it into their most potent political weapon, and reducing mass and individual terrorism to a fine art.

They also saw the advantages of controlling and utilizing the activities of Auslandsdeutsche, for Germans abroad clearly could not be neglected by the new regime.

Prussia, Germany's most militaristic state, was the first to establish an official secret police, though there are grounds for believing that the Braune Haus (Party HQ) in MUNICH was the setting for the earliest conferences on the subject.

GÖRING, as Prime Minister of Prussia, and in control of the Prussian police, was out to increase his personal power as much as possible, and it is also known that ROEMER, chief of the then politically powerful SA (Storm Troops), aspired to a large measure of control over this new police system.

Die Geheime Staats Polizei (Gestapo or Secret State Police) which replaced the former Prussian Political Police was officially established by GÖRING on 26 April 1933.

GÖRING retained the title of Chief of the Gestapo but delegated the active direction of this organisation to Oberregierungsrat DIELS, who until then had been in charge of the section for the Observation of Communism in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Thus the Gestapo emerged as a Prussian institution, and even today it is not technically a Reich organisation, though the question is now purely academic, since according to the Reich Decree of 17 Jun 1936 (see para 6) and the HIMMLER decree of 26 Jun 1936 (see para 7) the Gestapo forms part of the Reich Security Police.

Shortly after the Machtübernahme HIMMLER had become Commander of the Political Police in BAVARIA, having with him HEYDRICH, then political Police Chief in MUNICH. But, far more important, HEYDRICH was also chief of the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers SS (SD & NF SS) - Security Service of the Commander in Chief of the SS, and therefore again subordinate to HIMMLER in the latter's capacity as Reichsführer SS (Commander in Chief of the SS).

The importance and influence of the SD in the early history of the formation of the Gestapo cannot be overestimated. It already formed the nucleus of a Gestapo since its exclusive mission was to spy upon the activities of the members of the National Socialist Party.

Thus a scientifically organised Party intelligence service was at hand to form the basis of a similar intelligence system run on government lines. The party SD was to continue as a separate entity, but it became indissolubly allied with the Secret State Police, all the personnel of the former, and to a large extent that of the latter, being drawn from the SS.

The most important executive arm during the early stages of the development of the Gestapo was the Schutzpolizeiabteilung z.b.V. (Safety Police Unit for Special Assignments), which subsequently became the Polizeigruppe General GÖRING. It consisted of selected officers and was commanded by Police Major WECHE. This unit was the nucleus of the present Fallschirm Panzer Division Herman GÖRING of the Luftwaffe.

The Schutzpolizeiabteilung z.b.V. was made up of uniformed squads and detachments, whose members wore a silver-embroidered brassard on the left lower sleeve to show that they were at the special disposal (zur besonderen Verwendung, abbr. z.b.V.) of GÖRING, and thereby, of his new police force, the Gestapo.

4. HIMMLER becomes Deputy Chief of the Gestapo

HIMMLER, casting an envious eye from his HQ in MUNICH on GÖRING's new Prussian Secret Police, was not to be outdone in the competition for personal power. As Commander in Chief of the SS, who above all was responsible for the life and safety of the Führer, and as ultimate Chief of the SD, whose espionage system enabled him to obtain a hold on all the other prominent members of the Party, he felt that he

should have some say in the formation of a secret police.

But nearly a year passed before HEIMLER managed to realize his desire. During that time he had gradually but purposefully obtained control of the political police forces of all the Länder except Prussia, and held the title of Politischer Polizei-kommandeur der Länder (Political Police Commander of the German States).

In the spring of 1934 HEIMLER brought several Prussian Gestapo officials under his sway, and "discovered" a plot against GÖRING, thus seemingly proving the inefficiency of the Prussian Gestapo. In typical Nazi style, therefore, HEIMLER forced GÖRING's hand, and the latter appointed him deputy chief of the Prussian Gestapo in place of DIELS, who was dismissed.

At the same time HEIMLER retained his posts as head of the political police forces of the other German States, and in that way managed as deputy chief of the Gestapo to become more powerful than his chief.

His first care was to purge the police of all officials suspected of a lukewarm attitude towards the regime. Then he rapidly replaced the dismissed officials by members of the SS thus starting the amalgamation of the SS and the Police, which was to find its full expression some two years later.

5. Centralisation of Government and its Effect on the Police.

The first step towards centralised control was taken on 30 Jan 1934, exactly one year after the Machtübernahme, when the decree for the reconstruction of the Reich (Gesetz über den Neuaufbau des Reiches) was published.

Article 2 of this law laid down that the sovereign rights of the Länder (States) were to be transferred to the Reich. All State governments were henceforth subordinated to the central Reich Government, including, of course, the police forces of each State. Thus one of the major aims, one of the major necessities of the National Socialist Party was achieved.

This sweeping development did not however produce any obvious change in the routine conduct of police work. In fact a subsequent ordinance dated 2 Feb 1934 stated that the execution of those sovereign rights transmitted to the Reich by Article 2 should remain in the hands of the States, which would act on behalf of the Reich Government in those cases where the latter did not choose, in a general or particular sense, to make full use of its rights under the new act. This left the central Government freedom of choice in the absorption of police functions, and it is this freedom which is responsible for the complicated structure of the German Police system and for the anomalous conditions under which the German Police operates today.

Outwardly, the Länder retain their individual control, but the real power is centred in Berlin.

A definite step in the unification and centralisation (Vereinlichung) of the police was the creation of the Kasernierte Landespolizei (Lapo or militarised barrack police), which was trained equipped as infantry.

Prussia had already taken the lead in this matter and by a decree of 26 Mar 1933 had established a number of Landespolizei-Inspektionen (Police Inspectorates) "with the object of preparing and implementing defensive measures directed against internal strife".

The Prussian example was followed by the governments of the other Länder and finally, by a decree published on 29 Mar 1935 the entire administration of the Landespolizei was handed over to the Reich Ministers of the Interior and of Finance for co-ordination.

This decree was speedily followed by additional legislation, which ordered that, as from 1 Apr 1935, the combined Landespolizei formations of all the State governments should be taken over by the Reich.

With the introduction of national conscription in March 1935 the majority of the men in the 'Lapo' were drafted into the Army where they formed a useful nucleus of well-trained, well-disciplined soldiers.

Some continuity in the structure and purpose of the Landespolizei formations is to be seen in the barrack police battalions and regiments of today.

Attention was then directed to the question of the Gemeindepolizei (Municipal Police). The organisation of the Staatliche Polizei (State Police Forces) in the States had already produced a certain degree of uniformity, but there existed

substantial differences in the sphere of the Gemeindepolizei, not merely between State and State but even between one area and another in the same state.

Prussia again took the lead by tightening up the position of her own Municipal Police, and raising them to the status of State Police. And in a decree issued on 25 Oct 1935 the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior laid down various principles covering the entire administration of this section of the Police.

A particular innovation was the creation of a Chef der Gemeindepolizei (Chief of Municipal Police), whose duty it was to unify and direct all municipal police activities in the various towns throughout the Reich.

The German Police Officials Law of 24 Jun 1937 gave a new title to this body Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden (Municipal Protection Police). The unification of this group with the State Schutzpolizei or Schutzpolizei des Reiches (Reich Protection Police) was further extended by various decrees which laid down, among other things, that in larger centres of population the Municipal Police were to be commanded by Police Officers, the area command being classed as a Kommando der Schutzpolizei (if commanded by a Major) or as a Schutzpolizeidienstabteilung (if commanded by a captain or lower ranking officer).

6. Appointment of a Chef der deutschen Polizei

The process of centralisation reached its peak on 17 June 1936. On this date HITLER created a new post, that of Chef der deutschen Polizei (Chief of the German Police) in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

The man selected to fill this all-important position of supreme head of the Police forces of the Reich was HIMMLER, already, as we have seen, Commander of the SS and more notoriously deputy Chief of the Gestapo.

The law of 30 Jan 1934 had already transferred state and police sovereignty from the Lander to the Reich, and this organic shift of power was now considerably strengthened by the appointment of a supreme police dictator who happened also to be one of the most powerful men in the Government and in the Party.

His position and responsibilities are clearly defined by the new decree: as Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei im Reichsministerium des Innern HIMMLER was made directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior. He was, therefore, in the exercise of his Police office, both the representative of the Reich Minister of the Interior, and the representative of GÖRING, the Prime Minister of Prussia. The position of Prussia as a distinct entity within the structure of the Reich should be noted.

As Commander in Chief of the SS, however, HIMMLER was directly responsible to HITLER alone, the Supreme Commander of the SS and was, therefore, in a position to circumvent the authority of FRICK, the Minister of the Interior.

HIMMLER's status is made clear in a decree issued by the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior dated 15 May 1937 which states in unequivocal terms that there is no difference in the authority for any ruling, whether it bears the signatures of officials in the Ministry of the Interior or whether it is issued by HIMMLER's Office.

In either case it is a Ministerial decision.

7. Reorganisation of the Police under HIMMLER.

HIMMLER lost no time in employing his new powers. His first task was to determine the division of functions within the Reich Police. A decree was therefore issued on the 26 June 1936 entitled "Geschäftsverteilung im Geschäftsbereich des Chefs der Deutschen Polizei" (Division of Duties in the Office of the Chief of the German Police). This divided the police into two principal branches:

- a) Ordnungspolizei (Orpo or Regular Police)
- b) Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo or Security Police).

Into the Ordnungspolizei went all the existing branches of the Uniformed Police such as the Schutzpolizei (Protection Police) and the Gendarmerie (Rural Police) plus the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police). The new Sicherheitspolizei was made up by the Reichskriminalpolizei (Kripo - Reich Criminal Police) and the Geheim Staatspolizei (Gestapo - Secret State Police).

Whatever doubts might have remained regarding the duties of this or that branch of the Police were completely dispelled by this decree which listed in detail the respective duties of the two principal divisions of the Police.

SS Oberstgruppenführer und Generaloberst der Polizei Kurt D.LUEGE and SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard HEIMRICH (then only SS-Gruppenführer) were appointed heads of the Ordnungspolizei and the Sicherheitspolizei respectively.

The local and central direction of the police throughout the Reich was not disturbed by these innovations, but the superficial character of local administration was further emphasised by the creation of certain high police officials to supervise the regional forces of the Orpo and Sipo and act as their authoritative liaison officers with the local Governments as well as the central police departments in BERLIN. To each Wehrkreis (Military District) therefore, were assigned an Inspekteur der Orpo (Inspector of the Orpo) and an Inspekteur der Sipo (Inspector of the Sipo).

They were appointed by a decree dated the 20 Sept 1936.

Their tasks included co-operation with the Nazi Party Gauleiter, with the Commander of the Wehrkreis and with the administrative authorities of the Province or State to which they were appointed.

Unless bound by special instructions from the Head of the Sipo or Orpo, the Inspektore are expected to carry out the requirements of the local Government Administrators.

In addition, HITLER appointed three General Inspectors for the Ordnungspolizei, viz:-

- a) Der Generalinspekteur der Schutzpolizei des Reiches.
- b) Der Generalinspekteur der Gendarmerie und der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden.
- c) Der Generalinspekteur der Polizeischulen.

In the course of the following years, further General Inspectors were created (see para)

The principal duty of these General Inspectors is to bring forward proposals for the effective development of their respective branches, and generally maintain a careful check on the performance of duties.

A further step towards unification resulted from the edict of 25 June 1936, which also prescribed the wearing of the same uniforms by the whole of the Police Force, and the adoption of standard rank titles and badges.

3. Höhere SS und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commander)

Not content with these new measures, and doubtless having in mind the importance of the rapidly expanding Army, HITLER later created another type of high Police official.

In each of the SS Oberabschnitte (main territorial divisions of the SS in the Reich corresponding with the Wehrkreise or Military Districts into which Germany is divided) there existed already an SS Führer (Leader of the SS forces in that District). It was, therefore, a simple and logical step to place this SS Führer at the head also of the Police.

Die Höhere SS und Polizeiführer (HESPF or Superior SS and Police Commanders) as they were called, were the direct and personal representatives in each Wehrkreis - and later on, during the War, in all occupied territories - of HITLER himself, the Commander-in-Chief of the SS and of the German police. In addition the HESPF acted as HITLER's principal liaison officers with the Wehrkreis commanders, and other higher regional authorities.

9. New Organisation of the Sipo - General.

Other measures directed towards the unification of the German police concerned the new Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police), the more powerful of the two main branches of police laid down by HITLER on 26 June 1936.

The first was a decree published on 10 July 1936, which empowered officers of the Gestapo (Secret State Police) and Sipo (Criminal Police) which together

constitute the Sipo (Security Police), to conduct their activities in any part of the Reich independently of the area covered by their bureaux.

This decree revived in fact the provisions of a still-born law of the 21 July 1922, which had provided for a central Criminal Police department responsible to the Reich Minister of the Interior, and represented in the Länder by similar departments.

The Central Office was to lay down common principles of action and its officers and those in the allied provincial offices were to be empowered, by virtue of this office, to exercise their functions in any part of the Reich.

This law, however, was never promulgated in the Reich owing to opposition by the States.

10. New Organisation of the Gestapo.

The incorporation of the re-moulded Political Police into the new organisation of the Secret State Police was clearly the next step.

On the 20 Sept 1936 a new decree made the Gestapo Amt (Office) in Prussia responsible for the duties of the Political Police Commanders in all the States of Germany.

On the 1 Oct 1936 a further decree closed the gap completely by stating that the Political Police forces were to be called Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police).

The creation of a network of Gestapo head offices and subsidiary offices, Stapoleitstellen (Regional HQs) and Stapostellen (Sub-regional HQs) throughout the Reich followed as a matter of course.

The Gestapo functioned for nearly three years before its position was defined by law. Though decrees dated 28 Feb 1933 and 8 Mar 1934 sanctioned the practice of protective custody, and a ruling of the Prussian Court on 2 May 1935 stated that the Secret State Police were not subject to judicial control, the fundamental legal basis on which the power of the Gestapo reposes is the famous Prussian (not Reich) Law of 10 Feb 1936 entitled Gesetz für die Geheime Staatspolizei (Law concerning the Secret State Police).

This law, which consists of ten brief clauses, is so framed as to allow the very widest span of action to the Secret State Police; it is in fact nothing more than legal camouflage for unbridled police despotism of the most ruthless and sweeping nature.

The essence of the decree is contained in the seventh clause, which is barely three lines long. It states that decisions in affairs conducted by the Gestapo may not be re-examined by the Judiciary. This means in effect that persons may be arrested and imprisoned without just warrant or cause. It also means that persons tried and found "not guilty" in courts, may be re-arrested by the Gestapo, the most famous example of this kind being the case of Pastor Niemöller.

In the course of their duties officers of the Gestapo may also invoke the co-operation of all types and branches of the local Police, whose personnel then enjoy the same legal protection as the Gestapo personnel.

Instructions for the application of this law, issued on the same date, i.e. 10 Feb 1936, laid down in greater detail the functions and attributes of the Gestapo. Some of these are as follows:

- a) Measures instituted by the Gestapo are equally effective in all parts of the Reich.
- b) The Gestapo is the controlling authority for political Police information.
- c) The Gestapo controls and supervises all State concentration camps.

The local Gestapo office is kept informed by all State, provincial and local authorities, including even the Ministers of the Interior of the Länder, of all important political moves and speeches.

It is interesting to note that according to the law of 10 Feb 1936 the Chief of the Gestapo is the Prime Minister of Prussia, (i.e. GÖRING). Technically, therefore, HITLER has never been, and is not even today, Chief of the Gestapo, though in effect this technicality is of no real importance, - except possibly to GÖRING.

11. New Organisation of the Kripo.

As the Kriminalpolizei, (Kripo or Criminal Police) now forms part of the Sicherheitspolizei it is important to mention at this point the unification, parallel to that of the Gestapo, which was effected in the organisation of the Kripo (Criminal Police).

The principal changes were set out in a series of decrees affecting the officials, the duties, the reporting, and the detective services of the Criminal Police.

The Prussian Landeskriminalpolizeiamt (State Criminal Police Dept.) became the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA - National HQ of the Reich Criminal Police).

The activities of the Criminal Police throughout Germany now radiate from a network of Kriminalpolizeileitstellen (Criminal Police Regional HQs) and Kriminalpolizeistellen (Sub-regional HQs). These were attached to the National Police Administrations in their respective localities, and they act as channels for passing instructions and reports from the central Criminal Police Department to the local Police stations in their area.

These local stations collect and classify crime statistics, and forward appreciations of local criminal activity; their operations in fact resemble those of any well ordered criminal police organisation. Any comparison, however, between the German Kripo and the criminal police of the democratic countries must take into account the wide powers of 'preventive arrest' enjoyed by the Kripo, comparable only to those vested in the Gestapo.

12. Final Concentration of the German Security Forces.

One of the most important changes in the history of the Police was the linking up of the Sipo with the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service) des Reichführers SS (SD & RFSS), the most powerful intelligence and counter-intelligence unit of the Nazi Party.

The decree issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior on 11 Nov 38 made the SD officially responsible for the control of all persons, activities and events which might interfere with the dominance of the National Socialist idea. It stated:-

"The Sicherheitsdienst of the RFSS, as the Party and Reich Government organisation, has to carry out important tasks; in particular it must assist the Security Police (i.e. the Gestapo and the Kripo). The SD is consequently active on behalf of the Reich and this demands close and intelligent co-operation between the SD and the officials of the General and Interior Administration.

The two branches of the Sipo, therefore, emerging from the 1936 re-organisation of the Police as new instruments of power, were now joined, i.e. ultimately dominated and controlled, by the SD. The consolidation of that control, finally placing the Gestapo and Kripo completely in the hands of the SD, was achieved by a decree of 23 June 1938, ordering the enrolment of all Sipo personnel in the ranks of the SS, if they were not already members.

The combined Gestapo, Kripo, and SD came to be known as the "Staatsschutzkorps", - an unofficial Nazi term signifying the combination of forces for the "protection of the State". In terms of organisation the process was expressed in 1939 by the merging of the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei in the Reich Ministry of the Interior with the SS-Sicherheitshauptamt.

Together they formed the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA - National Dept. of Security), the SD-Hauptamt, the Gestapoamt and the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt becoming parts of this new creation.

In 1944 HITLER took the final step in the seizure of complete police power by taking away practically all functions of Military Intelligence from the Armed Forces and handing them over to the SD. Controlling now all political and military intelligence, the net of the SD has thus been thrown over the entire population and Armed Forces of Germany and German occupied Europe, and even extends - through all German agents with missions of sabotage and espionage against the Allies - into territories beyond HITLER's actual jurisdiction.

PART TWO: THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE GERMAN POLICE

A. HEINRICH HIMMLER, REICHSFÜHRER SS und CHEF der DEUTSCHEN POLIZEI.

13. HITLER'S Early Career and the Rise of the SS

Any description of the organization of the German Police in its present day form must start with the career of Heinrich HIMMLER, Reichsführer-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei (RFSS u.Ch.d. Dt. P. - Commander-in-Chief SS and Commander-in-Chief of the German Police). He is not only the leader of the German Police today, but he is the real dictator of Germany.

HIMMLER was born in 1900 and served for a brief period in the last war, attaining the rank of Fahnenjunker (Officer cadet). Afterwards he studied agriculture in MUNICH and unsuccessfully tried his luck in various types of business, including chicken farming. For a time he was also a clerk in an artificial manure factory.

He joined the original Nazi Party and became standardbearer to ROHM, chief of the SA, the Nazi Party brownshirted stormtroopers. Later on he was secretary to Gregor STRASSER and took part in the HITLER beer-hall-putsch of 1923.

On revival of the Party in 1925, after it had been banned and HITLER had been imprisoned, HIMMLER for a while conducted the affairs of the Party Gau Niederbayern as Geschäftsführer. Later on he became deputy Gauleiter, first of that Gau and afterwards of Gau Oberbayern (Munich).

In 1926 HIMMLER was made one of the original members of the Reichsleitung der NSDAP (National Socialist Party Directorate). It is also noteworthy that during the important years from 1926 - 1930, when the Party was campaigning throughout the country in order to regain lost ground, HIMMLER held the position of stellvertretender Reichspropagandaleiter (Deputy Propaganda Chief of the Party).

In 1927 HITLER appointed him deputy leader of the SS, then a subdivision of the much more powerful SA. It seems to be characteristic of HIMMLER that repeatedly throughout his career he has begun as deputy leader of an organization, and in a short time managed to work his way into the leading position. Thus in 1929 we find him appointed by HITLER as Reichsführer SS.

At that time the SS, HITLER's small bodyguard, consisted of only 270 men, but by 1933 HIMMLER had increased this praetorian guard to roughly 50,000.

Their prestige was greatly advanced by the blood purge of the SA on 30 June 1934, when the SS became independent of the Brown-shirted Stormtroopers. The increase in power of the SS was further accelerated by the emergence of the Waffen SS (Armed SS).

At the beginning of the war the SS consisted of approximately 300,000 men, but the number of the members of the Allgemeine-SS (General-SS) is much smaller owing to the fact that many of its members have transferred into the Waffen-SS, the Police, the Armed Forces, or are employed as concentration camp guards.

The power of the SS, however, has still further increased, due to the enrollment of hundreds of thousands of men into the Waffen-SS, and owing to the fact that members of the SS today hold thousands of executive positions, not only in the Police, but in all branches of the Party, the German administration, business, industry, and official and private life in general. (The Basic Handbook of the SS, LDC/G/6, should be consulted.)

14. HIMMLER's Career in the Nazi Government.

In 1933 HIMMLER became Chief of the Bavarian Political Police and in 1934 Deputy of the Prussian Gestapo which later expanded into the Gestapo of today, spreading its tentacles over the whole of Germany and later, Occupied Europe.

In June 1936 HITLER created the new position of C-in-C of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and appointed HIMMLER to this post, thus making him Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei.

In 1939 HIMMLER was appointed Reichskommissar für die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism). As such he is responsible for the re-settlement of Volksdeutsche ("racial" Germans from the Volga, the Black Sea, Transylvania, Wallachia etc., - in newly acquired territory, such as the Romanian Northland and Danzig-West Prussia, which had

been taken from Poland, and were, prior to 1939, only comparatively thinly populated by Germans.

This task is performed through the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle, an office closely associated with the SS High Command and largely staffed by SS personnel.

Since the beginning of the war HIMMLER has acquired the positions of Generalkommissar für die Innere Verteidigung (Commissioner General for Internal Defence) and of Generalbevollmächtigter für die Verwaltung (G.B.V. - General - Plenipotentiary of Administration).

In this latter capacity he has under his supervision the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministries of Education, Church Affairs, and Space and Planning (Raumordnung), thereby controlling almost the entire bureaucratic machine of the Reich and its subordinate regional administrations. For some time the Ministry of Justice also belonged to this sphere of influence until THIERACK was appointed Reich Minister of Justice.

A major increase in HIMMLER's power occurred in August 1943, when he was appointed Reichsinnenminister (Reich Minister of the Interior) succeeding Dr. FRICK, who became Reich Protector of Bohemia-Moravia. Until then HIMMLER had manoeuvred himself more and more into a leading position within the Ministry; but even though he found ways and means of circumventing the authority of his superior, FRICK was still technically his chief. From August 1943 on, however, he was not only in fact, but also in name, the chief of Germany's Inner Affairs.

This development of his power came to a climax after the attempt on HIMMLER's life on 20 July, 1944, when HIMMLER succeeded Generaloberst FROMM as Chef der Heeresrüstung und Befehlshaber des Ersatzheers (Chief of Army Equipment and Commander of the Training Army). He is, therefore, Commander in Chief of all Home Forces.

Thus, while the Führer concerned himself more and more with military affairs, HIMMLER became the ruling power in Germany itself,

As HIMMLER rose to power the SS High Command and its executives increased their power likewise, and gradually superseded government agencies in many, if not in all respects.

As outlined in PART ONE, the Reichsführung-SS absorbed step by step the functions of the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei (National Department of the Security Police), until finally, in 1939, the latter department was officially merged with the SS-Sicherheitshauptamt der Reichsführung-SS (Reich HQ of the SD i.e. the Security Service) to form the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA - National Department of Security).

Thus the SS established its extra-legal status within the German administration in general and specifically in the German police, over which HIMMLER himself wields absolute power.

B. HIMMLER'S IMMEDIATE REPRESENTATIVES.

15. Central Control of the Police. - The Hauptämter.

HIMMLER exercises close control over his vast police empire through three chief assistants in Berlin, each in charge of one primary phase of police work. These are:-

(a) Chef der Ordnungspolizei (Chief of the Regular Police) who is in charge of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police).

This position is held today by SS-OGF, General der Waffen-SS und General der Polizei Alfred WUNDERBERG, who in 1943 succeeded Generaloberst der Polizei SS-Oberstgruppenführer Kurt DALUUGE.

(b) Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD des RFSS (Chief of the Security Service of the Commander-in-Chief of the SS) who is in command of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (National Department of Security).

The present holder of this position is SS-OGF, General der Polizei, Staatssekretär Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER. His predecessor in both appointments was SS-OGF Reinhardt HIMMICH, who was killed by Czech patriots in 1942, at a time when he also held the position of Deputy Reich Protector of Bohemia-Moravia.

(c) Chef des Hauptamts Haushalt und Bauten (Chief of the Department of Budget and Buildings) whose office has now been taken over by the SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (WWHA - the SS Economic and Administrative Department).

Nothing definite is known about the manner in which this amalgamation has taken place but it is known that the man in charge of the WWHA, SS-OGF, General W-SS Oswald POHL, also holds the rank and function of a Ministerialdirektor (rank of Generalleutnant in the Administration) in the Reich Ministry of the Interior. It therefore appears almost certain that this man is the Chief of the Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten which is part of that Ministry.

Under him are the two Ämter belonging both to the Ministry of the Interior (Office of the Chef der Deutschen Polizei) and the SS-WVHA. They are :-

Amt Haushalt, identical with Amtsgruppe A of the WVHA, whose chief is not known, and

Amt Bauten, identical with Amtsgruppe C of the WVHA, whose chief is SS-Gruppenführer, Generalleutnant der W-SS Dr. Ing. KATTLER.

Amtsgruppe A has offices at Munich and Fürstenberg (Mecklenburg). Amtsgruppe C has an office at Berlin-Lichterfelde West, Schlossstr 60. Both Amtsgruppen may have offices in other regions, but if so, they have not been identified.

16. Regional Control of the Police through HSSPf.

Regional control of the Police is exercised by HIMMLER through the Höhere SS- und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commanders). These posts are a National Socialist innovation, and according to reliable evidence the office was created as early as 1937 at a time when HIMMLER, FRICK, and GÖRING (the last in his capacity as Präsident des Ministerrates für die Reichsverteidigung - President of the Ministerial Council for National Defence), doubtless envisaged the possibility of war and the consequent need to strengthen the machinery of civil defence and internal security by appointing a personal representative of the Chief of the SS and Police with wide executive powers - a "little HIMMLER" - in each Wehrkreis (Military District or Armed Forces Corps Command). There are grounds for the assertion that this was a secret innovation and that the creation of this important office was not made known to the German public until shortly after the outbreak of hostilities.

Before the war the system of HSSPf was conceived as a "shadow" police organisation, their activities being limited to certain eventualities. On the outbreak of war, however, all police forces and formations in each Wehrkreis were subordinated to an HSSPf.

There are three categories of Superior SS and Police Commanders:-

(a) HSSPf installed in each of the eighteen SS-Oberabschnitte, which are almost identical with the eighteen Wehrkreise in Greater Germany. (This includes

Wehrkreis Böhmen-Mähren, the former Protectorate.)

Since the Wehrkreis, i.e. the area over which an HSSPf has jurisdiction, is not identical with any administrative subdivision of Germany, the HSSPf is accredited to each higher administrative authority whose territory belongs partly or completely to that Wehrkreis. This is expressed in the title of an HSSPf. For example, the bulk of Wehrkreis IV (i.e. SS-Oberabschnitt ELBE) consists of Land Sachsen, plus parts of the surrounding administrative regions. Therefore the title of the HSSPf in DRESDEN reads as follows:

"Der HSSPf bei der Reichsstatthaltern und Oberpräsidenten in Sachsen, den Provinzen Halle-Merseburg, in Sudetengau, in Schlesien und in Thüringen in Wehrkreis IV"

Another good example is the HSSPf in Wehrkreis XIII (SS-Oberabschnitt MAIN), whose territory mainly consists of Northern Bavaria, plus the Regierungsbezirk Karlsbad of the Reichsgau Sudetenland and a few odd Landkreise of other German Länder. His title therefore reads:

"Der HSSPf beim Bayerischen Staatsministerium des Innern und bei den Reichsstatthaltern in Baden, in Sudetengau, in Thüringen und in Württemberg in Wehrkreis XIII"

(b) HSSPf outside Greater Germany, but in territory populated by people considered "Nordic and Aryan", and therefore organized into SS Oberabschnitte. There are three such SS-Oberabschnitte:-

SS-Oa NORD (Norway)
SS-Oa NORDWEST (Holland)
SS-Oa OSTLAND (Baltic Countries)

The titles of these HSSPf's are somewhat simpler than those located inside Germany because there is only one Higher Administrative Authority in occupied territory, namely the Reichskommissar. For example the title of the HSSPf in Holland reads as follows:

"Der HSSPf beim Reichskommissar für die besetzten Niederländischen Gebiete".

(c) HSSPf in other occupied areas such as the Gouvernement General, Serbia, Greece, France, and the various Russian sectors.

Virtually all those territories are already liberated, or about to be liberated by the United Nations, and little attention need therefore be paid to this group of HSSPf.

In Italy the German police administration is slightly different. Since the BADOGGIO Armistice in September 1943 between the Italians and the Allies, SS-OGF, Gen.d.W-SS Karl WOLFF has been installed in the German held part of the country as Höchster SS-u. Polizeiführer. He is HITLER's representative and military plenipotentiary for all Italy with HQ at VERONA.

WOLFF is the immediate superior to the HSSPf Adriatische Küste (Adriatic Coastal Zone) at TRIESTE and possibly also to one or two other HSSPf established for the Western and Central parts of Northern Italy. This, however, is not confirmed, and it is possible that WOLFF himself may administer these parts of Italy as HSSPf, his title as Höchster-SSPf merely expressing that he is the superior of one other HSSPf, namely the one located at TRIESTE. In addition several SSPf (see para 18 below) are known to be established in Italy.

WOLFF is also Chef des Persönlichen Stabes (Chief of HITLER's Personal Staff) and was, until recently HITLER's representative at the Führerhauptquartier, i.e. the OKW (The Armed Forces High Command).

A situation similar to the one described above for Italy existed in the Ukraine, where until summer 1944 SS-OGF, Gen.d.Fo. Hans PRITZMANN was known as Höchster-SSPf, administering that territory himself like any other HSSPf, but being, at the same time, superior to another HSSPf, namely the HSSPf Schwarzes Meer (Black Sea) at ODESSA (who has now moved to TATKO in Transylvania).

17. Powers of the HSSPf.

The principal functions of the HSSPf today are to ensure smooth co-operation between the regional SS and Police Offices and the local military and civil authorities, and, in the event of an emergency to take over the command of the combined SS and Police forces in his area.

As senior responsible Police official representing Headquarters in BERLIN the HSSPf has a seat on the Defence Committee set up by the Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung (Ministerial Council for National Defence) in each Reichsverteidigungsbezirk (Reich Defence Region). These Defence Regions were originally identical with the Wehrkreise, but as a result of the decree of 17 November 1944, they are now identical with the 12 Party Gaue in Greater Germany (see list of Reichsverteidigungskommissare MIRS/OCC-CI/15/44).

The Superior SS and Police Commanders are also HIMMLER's representatives with the Wehrmacht and work in close co-operation with the Acting Corps commanders, who are the military chiefs and commanding Generals of the Wehrkreise. Collaboration between these two high commanders in each area has become more and more important, because, since about June 1943, "volunteers" have been drafted regularly and at an accelerated pace, partly through Wehrmacht channels, into the Waffen-SS instead of into the regular Army, Navy or Luftwaffe.

The forces at the disposal of the HSSPf include the Allgemeine-SS Standarten (Regiments) - i.e. the part time voluntary members of the SS, - units of the Waffen-SS in the local garrison and Waffen-SS depot units, all branches of the Regular Police (Orpo) and Security Police (Sipo) and the forces of the Security Service (SD).

An HSSPf usually holds the rank of SS Gruppenführer and Generalleutnant der Polizei. He has, as principal advisers and members of his staff, the Regional Commander of the Sipo and SD (EdS or IdS: see para 91), the Regional Commander of the Orpo (EdO: see Para 30 et seq), the Stabsführer (Chief of Staff) of the Allgemeine-SS, and any other official who may be nominated for a specific task.

In occupied territory the HSSPf may also command the units of the Waffen-SS if they are not under direct Waffen-SS or Army Command. For example, the HSSPf in Norway, SS-Obergruppenführer, General der Polizei Wilhelm RUDOLPH was appointed HIMMLER's special representative at the Norway HQ of the Army General Staff, and presumably commands the Waffen-SS units in NORWAY.

Two other recent incidents strikingly illuminate the growing potentialities of the post HSSPf-und Polizeiführer.

SS-OGF, General der Polizei und der Waffen-SS Erich von dem BACH-ZELENSKI, formerly HSSPf in Wehrkreis VIII (SS Oberabschnitt SUD-OSS) and later HSSPf in several Eastern occupied territories, was recently appointed Commander in Chief of all German forces in the Warsaw sector, thereby commanding not only all SS, Waffen-SS and Police Forces, but the forces of the Wehrmacht, including even the Luftwaffe.

One day later SS-OGF, General der Polizei, NSKK-OGF Hermann HOFLL, the HSSPf of Wehrkreis XI (SS Oberabschnitt MITTE) was appointed Commander in Chief of all German forces in Slovakia. Hitherto SS and Police forces employed at the front have always been under the command of Army or Air Force Generals: now, for the first time, Wehrmacht forces have come under the command of SS and Police Generals.

18. SS-und Polizeiführer

Certain occupied territories such as the General Gouvernement, Norway, the Baltic countries, and other Eastern and Western territories (many, of course, having been since liberated by the Allies), are known as Reichskommissariate. In a Reichskommissariat all Police and SS forces are commanded by an HSSPf, with his assistant EdO and EdS. Most of the Reichskommissariate are again administratively subdivided into Generalkommissariate, and in these areas the Germans have established SS-und Polizeiführer (SSpf - SS and Police Commander). As subregional executives these men combine full SS and Police command in their areas, and come under the command and supervision of the HSSPf responsible for the entire territory.

Under the HSSPf of the Government General at KRAKAU for example, there exist, or existed SSpf in Lublin, Rzeszów, Warsaw, Lublin and Kralau.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

An SSPf has, as his chief assistants and members of his staff a Kommandeur der G.P. (Subdistrict Commander of the Regular Police) and a Kommandeur der Sipo und des SD (Subdistrict Commander of the Security Police and the Security Service); and these two offices are discussed in para and para respectively.

Thus, in the organisation of his staff as well as in his functions, the SSPf is a smaller scale version of the HSSPf.

PART THREE: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE POLICE.A. ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY.19. Dual Nature of the Police System.

The direct chain of command which leads from HITLER, as Chief of German Police, through his immediate representatives, to the Police Forces, has been outlined in PART TWO. Side by side with this chain of command there exist channels of Police administration, based on Germany's general administration.

In para 5 it was explained that the various German Länder were compelled by a decree of 1934 to surrender their Hoheitsrechte (sovereign rights) to the Reich, but were empowered by the Reich Government to execute these rights on its behalf. The authorities of the Länder and their subdivisions were therefore left in a position to administer and implement the decrees and directives of the Reich Ministers. This included responsibility for administrative Police routine.

The result of the 1934 decree was a complex hierarchy formed by the administrative officials of the Länder, outwardly functioning as though the Reich were still a collection of semi-independent States, but in fact subject at all times to the powerful influence of the Reich authorities. For the purpose of dealing with the administrative Police routine some of these officials, in addition to their ordinary functions, are, ex officio, police administrators. In this capacity they are known as Polizeibehörden (Police Authorities) or sometimes as Polizeiaufsichtsbehörden (Police Supervisory Authorities).

These Authorities administer the Ordnungspolizei side by side with the direct representatives of the central SS and Police autocracy.

The dual nature of this system is at times puzzling to the student of German affairs; indeed German writers themselves admit its anomalies and hint at a future simplification.

20. General Administrative Authorities.

The ordinary regional administration of Germany today is the most complicated and least uniform of any country; it varies with every part of the Reich. Greater Germany itself, - excluding the Protectorate and the Government General - is divided administratively into 15 Länder (the traditional States) and 11 Reichsgaue made up of territory annexed by Germany since 1933, and directly subordinate to the Reich Government.

(NOTE: The pre-1918 Prussian Provinces, e.g. Posen and Westprussen, were not reincorporated into Prussia).

The German administration is headed by the Reichsminister des Inneren (Reich Minister of the Interior), i.e. HITLER.

Under him the senior executive official of each Land or Reichsgau is the Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governor) who is the direct representative of the Reichsregierung (Reich Government) and thus of HITLER himself.

Under the Reichsstatthalter each Land is administered by its own Government, known as the Landesregierung or Staatsverwaltung, while in the Reichsgaue the Reichsstatthalter is the direct head of the Staatliche Verwaltung which administers the affairs of the Reichsgau.

21. Administration in the Länder and Reichsgaue

The administrative organisations of the Länder and Reichsgaue are as follows:-

(i) Land Preussen

In Prussia a Preussische Staatsregierung (Prussian State Government) exists in name only, as all ministerial positions are merged with the corresponding posts in the Reichsregierung. Since, therefore, the Prussian Ministry of the Interior is now completely merged with the Reich Ministry of the Interior - as shown in the title "Reichs und Preussischer Minister des Innern" (R u Pr M di) - the Prussian Provinces are directly controlled by the Reichsinnenminister (HITLER).

There are 14 Prussian Provinces, each headed by an Oberpräsident (Provincial Chief Administrator).

Each Prussian Province has again one or more Regierungsbezirke (Administrative Districts), each headed by a Regierungspräsident. There are, at the present time, 35 Prussian Regierungsbezirke (See MIRS/OCC-CI/15/44 - Part I and II).

In addition to the 14 Oberpräsidenten there are three administrators who also rank as Prussian Oberpräsidenten, bringing the total to 17. They are:-

The Stadtpräsident of Berlin (City President, or Chief Administrator for Greater Berlin).

The Reichstatthalter of Thüringen, in his capacity as superior of the Regierungspräsident of the semi-independent Prussian Regierungsbezirk ERFURT.

The Reichstatthalter of Land Oldenburg and Hansestadt Bremen, in his capacity as superior of the Regierungspräsidenten of Osnabrück and Aurich.

Note: On 1 Apr 1944 the Prussian Province Sachsen was divided into two Provinces:

Provinz Halle-Merseburg (the former Regierungsbezirk Merseburg) and Provinz Magdeburg (the former Regierungsbezirk Magdeburg).

Similarly, the Provinz Hessen-Nassau was divided into:

Provinz-Kurhessen (the former Regierungsbezirk Kassel), and Provinz Nassau (the former Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden).

These four new Provinces consist each of only one Regierungsbezirk, and the Stellvertreter (Deputy) Oberpräsident of each of these Provinces has the rank and function of an acting Regierungspräsident.

The Regierungsbezirke Osnabrück and Aurich properly belong to the Province of Hannover, and as far as can be ascertained, still continue to do so, but administratively they have, since 1 Apr 1944, been separated for the time being from the province Hannover in order to bring them into accord with the borders of the Reichsverteidigungsbezirke (Reich Defence Regions).

Similar reasons may have existed for splitting the provinces of Sachsen and Hessen-Nassau.

(ii) Land Bayern.

Before 1933, Bavaria consisted of 8 Regierungsbezirke, but today it consists of only 5 owing to the fact that in two instances two former Regierungsbezirke have been combined into one, while one Regierungsbezirk, the Bavarian Exclave Rheinpfalz, has been included for administrative purposes in the Reichsgau WEST ARN for the duration of the war.

(iii) Land Sachsen.

Saxony formerly consisted of 4 Regierungsbezirke, which were dissolved at the end of 1942. Their functions were centralised and taken over by Saxony's Ministry of the Interior.

(iv) Land Baden.

Baden is divided into 7 Landeskommissariate (comparable in some respects to Regierungsbezirke) which must be added 2 Landeskommissariate in the Zivilverwaltungsgebiet (Civil Administration Sector) of Alsace, which are administratively attached to Baden.

(v) The other Länder

The remaining Länder are not divided into Regierungsbezirke but directly into Kreise (see below).

(vi) The "Austrian" Reichsgaue

The seven Reichsgaue Wien, Oberdonau, Niederdonau, Salzburg, Kärnten, Steiermark and Tirol-Vorarlberg, cover the former Austria plus some border regions of former Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. (Until shortly after the Anschluss Austria was frequently referred to as the OSTMARK. This designation, however, has now been dropped entirely in favour of the term "die Donau- und Alpengaue," in order to exclude any perpetuation of the idea of an independent Austria).

These 7 Reichsgaue are not subdivided into Regierungsbezirke. The Reichsstatthalter has the functions of a Regierungspräsident and delegates duties connected with this office, to his deputy, who thereby becomes Acting Regierungspräsident.

(vii) Reichsgaue Sudetenland, Danzig-Westpreussen and Wartheland.

Each of these three Reichsgaue is subdivided into three Regierungsbezirke.

(viii) Reichsgau Westmark.

The Reichsgau Westmark is subdivided into the Bayerische Pfalz or Rhein-Pfalz (Rhenish Palatinate), the Saarland and Zivilverwaltungsgebiet Lothringen (Civil Administration Region of Lorraine).

Below the level of Regierungsbezirke or the level of the smaller Länder all Germany (the old Reich as well as the newly acquired territories) is divided into Land- und Stadtkreise (rural and urban districts corresponding to American counties) headed by a Landrat (Rural Councillor) or an (Ober-) Bürgermeister (Mayor) respectively.

B. POLICE AUTHORITIES.

22. Police Authorities (Polizeibehörden) - General.

As explained in para 19 certain officials of the Regional Administrative system have the additional task of administering their local Orpo Forces, and are known in this capacity as Polizeibehörden (Police Authorities).

A number of Decrees determine which officials shall constitute the Polizeibehörden in each territorial division of Germany. Police Authorities are classified in descending order, as follows:-

Höhere Polizeibehörden	Higher Police Authorities, also referred to by their pre-1933 name of Landespolizeibehörden (State Police Authorities)
Kreispolizeibehörden	District Police Authorities
Ortspolizeibehörden	Local Police Authorities.

In addition to these authorities who, ex officio, administer Police affairs, there are other authorities who are full-time Police officials. These are the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (HQs of the National Police Administration) and they are classified as:-

Besondere Polizei Behörden	Special Police Authorities.
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Such Police HQs are established in almost all larger towns, where they combine the functions of the Kreis- and Ortspolizeibehörden. They are the backbone of the administrative system of the Ordnungspolizei.

These four categories of Police Authorities are discussed in the following paragraphs.

23. The Higher, District and Local Police Authorities.

(i) Höhere Polizeibehörden

The higher Police Authorities in the respective administrative areas of Germany are as follows:-

<u>Administrative Areas</u>	<u>Höhere Polizeibehörden</u>
Prussia: Bavaria; Reichsgaue Sudetenland, Danzig-Westprussen and Wartheland.	The Regierungspräsidenten (total 49)
Sachsen; Württemberg; Baden; Thüringen; Oldenburg; Braunschweig	The Innenministerium (Ministries of the Interior)
Mecklenburg	The Staatsministerium, Abteilung Inneres (Ministry of State, Department of Internal Affairs)
Hessen; Anhalt; Lippe	The Reichsstatthalter, acting through the Landesregierung (State Government)
Schaumburg-Lippe	The Landesregierung
Hamburg	The Reichsstatthalter, acting through the Staatsverwaltung (State Administration)

Administrative Areas

Brenen

The Reichsgaue Westmark,
Wien, Niederdonau,
Oberdonau, Salzburg,
Steiermark, Kärnten and
Tirol-Vorarlberg

Where Polizeibehörden

The Regierende Bürgermeister
(Governing Mayor)

The Reichsstatthalter, through
his Stellvertreter (deputy)
who acts as Regierungs-
präsident, and head of the
Staatliche Verwaltung.

(ii) Kreispolizeibehörden

The Kreispolizeibehörden (District Police Authorities) are controlled by the appropriate Where Polizeibehörden.

In a Landkreis (Rural District) the Landrat functions as Kreispolizeibehörde; in a Stadtkreis (Urban District formed by a large town) it is the Bürgermeister or Oberbürgermeister (Mayor), or where applicable (see para 24) the Staatliche Polizeiverwalter. The area under the jurisdiction of a Kreispolizeibehörde is called a Kreispolizeibezirk.

The Kreispolizeibehörden in turn supervise and control the Ortspolizeibehörden.

(iii) Ortspolizeibehörden.

These Local Police Authorities, consist in the main of the Bürgermeister of smaller towns and rural communities or the Oberbürgermeister of larger towns (cf. Kreispolizeibehörden).

In those towns and cities which have a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung (see para 24 below), the Staatliche Polizeiverwalter (National Police Administrator) assumes most of the functions of the Ortspolizeibehörden (see paragraph 81 on the Verwaltungspolizei).

In certain exceptional instances the authority of the Ortspolizeibehörden rests with such Police Officials as the following:

Areas

Those of the Preussischen Ost-provinzen (Prussian Eastern Provinces) in which several Landgemeinden (Rural Communities) are combined into one Amtsbezirk

Those parts of the Regierungs-bezirke Schneidemühl, Frankfurt/Oder and Liegnitz (excluding the towns) which, before 1918, belonged to the Province Posen.

The provinces Rheinland and Westfalen

The province Hannover and Helgoland

Cases where the police authority does not rest with the Bürgermeister in the newly incorporated Ostgebiete (Eastern Districts)

Ortspolizeibehörden.

The Amtsvorsteher (the chief administrator)

The Polizeidistriktkommissar
(Police District Commissioner)

The Amtenbürgermeister

The Landrat (Rural Subdistrict Councillor)

The Amtskommissar (Commissioner)

The area under the jurisdiction of an Ortspolizeibehörde is known as an Ortspolizeibezirk.

All the above mentioned Police administrations rank as Regional Authorities in that they constitute chains of command, channels of reporting and administrative authorities for routine police work.

They are for the extent of such police work technically subordinate (sachlich unterstellt) to the HQ of the Chief of the German Police, and it depends on the matter in hand whether their orders will be issued by the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police) or the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (National Department of Security) as will be discussed in PARTS FOUR and FIVE.

24. The Special Police Authorities.

Besondere Polizeibehörden (Special Police Authorities) are the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen. They are established in larger towns and cities and combine the police functions of an Ortspolizeibehörde with those of a Kreispolizeibehörde in the Stadtkreis.

Thus the official in charge, the Staatlicher Polizeiverwalter (National Police Administrator) takes the place of the appropriate administrative official described in the previous paragraph.

According to their relative importance and personnel strength the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen are classified as follows:-

(a) Polizeipräsiden

Headed by a Polizeipräsident, and divided into four categories, viz:-

- (i) Sonderklasse (Special Category), existing only in Berlin, Hamburg and Wien.
- (ii) Grosse Polizeipräsiden (large)
- (iii) Mittlere Polizeipräsiden (medium)
- (iv) Kleine Polizeipräsiden (small)

(b) Polizeidirektionen

Headed by a Polizeidirektor.

(c) Polizeiämter

Divided into two categories, viz:-

- (i) Branch Offices of (a) or (b) above, and controlled by (a) or (b). These are headed by a Polizeirat.
- (ii) Independent Polizeiämter, controlled by the local Landrat. These are headed by a Polizeirat or Polizeichefinspektor.

A list of all Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen in Greater Germany with their street addresses, personalities and other details can be found in WIRS/OCC-CI/12/44.

For both technical and personnel matters, the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen are subordinate (personnell und sachlich unterstellt) to the Chef der Ordnungspolizei (WUNNENBERG).

In those instances, however, where their tasks are in the field of the Sicherheitspolizei, they are subordinate for technical but never for personnel matters to the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (KALTENBACHER).

NOTE: Police Administration in Berlin.

Berlin is a special case; here the functions of the Hähere Polizeibehörden in addition to the Kreis- und Ortspolizeibehörden are combined in the person of the Polizeipräsident. The latter is equal in rank to a Prussian Regierungspräsident in the same way as the Stadtpresident of Berlin is equal in rank to the Prussian Oberpräsident.

Thus Berlin's administration has a double nature. It is at once a Landesverwaltungsbezirk (State Administrative District) and a Selbstverwaltende Körperschaft (Autonomous Administrative Body), like a Regierungsbezirk.

As a Landesverwaltungsbezirk Berlin then assumes the exceptional position of including the functions of a Provinz, a Regierungsbezirk, a Kreispolizeibezirk and an Ortspolizeibezirk.

It should be noted that BERLIN has several, probably twenty, Bezirksbürgermeister (District Mayors).

25. Conclusion

Thus we see that the Polizeibehörden, which are manned either by regional administrative officials acting ex officio or by full-time police officials, constitute the administrative and partly the command channels of the Orpo. The manner in which this system works in practice is discussed throughout Part Four (Orpo) especially in the Section dealing with the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police).

On the other hand the branches of the Sipo and SD, as their designation "Sonder- oder Fachpolizei" (Special or Technical Police), suggests are in theory, if not always in practice, completely divorced from this regional system of administration. They have their own chains of command and their own administrative machine.

We are faced therefore today in the German police with certain chains of command which are direct and independent and others, which, though ultimately subject to the same central control, are interlocked with the remnants of a regionally dispersed system of state and local administration.

The complexity of this system, which may well be said to confuse even German officials themselves, might easily prove a means of creating difficulties for an Allied occupation government. It might even serve to cover up details which would otherwise be inconveniently revealing.

PART FOUR

THE ORDNUNGSPOLIZEI (REGULAR POLICE)

A. HIGHER ORGANISATION AND GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE ORPO.

26. General

All Police activities concerned with the maintenance of order and the protection of public safety are today combined in the Ordnungspolizei (Regular Police) abbreviated Orpo.

Note: A literal translation of the word Ordnungspolizei would be "Police for the maintenance of Law and order". Throughout this book, the word Ordnungspolizei is for simplicity translated as "Regular Police" but this does not imply that those branches of the German police which do not belong to the Orpo are irregular, wartime, or part-time services.

In an analysis of the Orpo the complete centralisation of this body of fully militarised and armed policeman must constantly be kept in mind.

The regular uniformed German policeman, his functions, powers and status in the community can hardly be compared with his so-called equivalent in the Western countries. The Orpo is much rather a Military Force of the Interior than an organisation of public servants.

The Allies, therefore, must exercise extreme caution in the employment of any members of the Orpo. Their reliability is, to say the least, highly doubtful and the character and past history of each man needs close scrutiny as to former Party affiliation, SS-membership, pre-Hitler service in the police, and individual record.

Only the most careful weeding out and the most rigorous individual investigations of German police personnel down to the patrolman on the suburban street corner will leave occupation authorities with a dependable German police force.

27. The Orpo Hq. (Hauptamt Orpo)

The Orpo Headquarters, officially known as the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police) are in Berlin. It is part of the Office of the Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

The Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei is headed by Alfred WUNDERBURG (Chef der Ordnungspolizei). Originally that position had been held by SS-Oberst-Gruppenführer, Generaloberst d. Pol. Kurt DALUFGH until his habitual heavy drinking came to be considered too serious an interference with his official duties. In 1943, therefore HIMMLER decided that the rudder of the Hauptamt Orpo was to be placed into steadier hands, but as a jealous guardian of the "reputation" of his organisation, he quietly shelved DALUFGH for "reasons of health" without ever publicly and officially ousting him from his position. As a result of this face-saving technicality DALUFGH is still in name Chief of the Hauptamt Orpo, with WUNDERBURG appearing only as Chef der Ordnungspolizei n.d.F.b. (mit der Führung beauftragt charged with the conduct of affairs).

The Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei is divided into seven Ämter; consisting of three main divisions (I, II, III) and four lesser bureaux (IV, V, VI, VII) which specialise in various functions of the Ordnungspolizei.

These Ämter, given with what are believed to be the official German numbers, are as follows:

I. Das Kommandoamt

The Chef des Kommandoamtes (Chief of the High Command or Operational HQ of the Regular Police) is SS-Gr Genmaj. d. Pol. Anton BIERMANN.

He replaced SS-Gr Genlt. d. Pol. Otto WINKELMANN, who became HSSPf Hungary and C. in C. of all German forces in Budapest. The Kommandoamt consists of three Amtgruppen each containing several Ämter (bureaux), sometimes also called Gruppen (Groups) as follows:-

Amtsgruppe I.Anter (Gruppen)

Verwendung
Organisation
Wirtschaft
Bekleidung und Verpflegung
Reichsverteidigung und
Luftschutz
Feuerschutzpolizei
Ausbildung
Körperschulung
Nachrichtenverbindungswesen

Kraftfahrwesen
Waffen und Gerätewesen

Employment
Organisation
Economic Matters, Pay etc.
Clothing and Rations
Defence of the Reich and
Air Raid Protection
Fire Protection Police
Training
Physical Training
Signals and the Police network
of Communications
Motor Transport
Ordnance and Equipment.

Amtsgruppe IIAnter

Personalangelegenheiten
Weltanschauliche Erziehung

Personnel Matters
Ideological Indoctrination

NOTE: The Publication "Politischer Informationsdienst" (Political Information Service) issued by the Chef der Ordnungspolizei was formerly published by the Amt Weltanschauliche Erziehung.

Some time between 10 March and 1 July 1941 the title of this publication was changed to "Mitteilungsblätter für die Weltanschauliche Schulung der Ordnungspolizei" (Information for the Ideological Indoctrination of the Regular Police)

The Publishing Office is now listed as Gruppe instead of Amt Weltanschauliche Erziehung.

This publication can be compared to a similar one issued to the Armed Forces entitled: "Mitteilungen für die Truppe" (Information for the Armed Forces). Its contents are of the usual morale-building type and are designed for the lowest level of understanding.

Veterinärwesen

Veterinary Service.

Amtsgruppe III

Amt Sanitätswesen

Medical and Hygienic Services

II. DAS AMT VERWALTUNG UND RECHT.

The Amt Verwaltung und Recht (Office of Administration and Judicial Matters) originally handled all budget, legal and administrative affairs (see III below). It is headed by SS-GF Ministerialdirektor BRÄCHT.

It, too, consists of three Amtsgruppen each of which contains several Anter or Gruppen as follows:

Amtsgruppe I.Anter (Gruppen)

Vereinlichung der Polizei
Haushaltswesen
Dienststrafrecht

Deutsches Polizeibeamtengesetz

Personalangelegenheiten der
Polizeiverwaltungsbeamten
Besoldung und Versorgung

Unification and Centralisation of the
Police
Budget and Economy
Official Police Disciplinary and
Penal Code
Legal Code of the G. I. Police
Officials
Personnel questions of the Police
Administrative officials
Pay, Allowances and Pensions

Amtsgruppe II.Amt

Allgemeine Organisation der Polizei
Allgemeines Polizeirecht
Theaterpolizei

General Organisation of the Police
General Police Law
Police functions regarding places
of entertainment (theatres etc.)

Feuerpolizei
Gewerbepolizei
Meldewesen
Volkskartei
Straftilgung
Verkehrspolizei

Fire Police
Police controlling handicrafts and trades
Police Registry and Reports
The National Population Register
Annulment of penalties
Traffic Police

Amtsgruppe IIIAmt

Unterkunftswesen der Polizei

Quartering and billeting of the Police.

III DAS WIRTSCHAFTSVERWALTUNGSAMT

The war has brought about an enormous increase in the administration and supply problems of the Police.

The creation of field units and the constant flow of replacements for the home front from the Police Reserve added to the work of the Kommandoamt and the Amt Verwaltung und Recht. It appears that, some time in 1943, a new office, the Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt (Office for the Administration of Budget and Supply) was added to the Hauptamt Orpo to deal with some of this extra work. Both the name of this new Bureau and the address of two of its Amtsgruppen indicate a close relationship between the Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt of the Police and the SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (WWHA), another manifestation of the ever-increasing tendency towards amalgamation of the Police with the SS.

The Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt is headed by SS-Gruppenführer, Generalleutnant der Waffen-SS und Polizei FRANK. It consists of the Amtschef and the following four Amtsgruppen:

Amtsgruppe I

Bekleidung und Verpflegung

Clothing and Rationing. This Amtsgruppe is located in BERLIN-Lichterfelde West, Unter den Eichen 126. (Same address as one of the HQ of the SS WWHA).

Amtsgruppe II

Kassen und Besoldungswesen

Finance and Pay. This office is located in BERLIN-Zehlendorf, Potsdamer Chaussee (Techn. Akademi.)

Amtsgruppe III

Unterbringung

Quartering and Billeting. This office is located in BERLIN-Lichterfelde West, Unter den Eichen 126 (Same address as one of the HQ of the SS WWHA)

Amtsgruppe IV

Versorgung und Recht

Allowances, Pensions and Legal Matters. This office is located in BERLIN, N.W.7 Unter den Linden 74.

The four lesser bureaux of the Hauptamt Orpo are as follows:-

- | | |
|--|--|
| IV. <u>Das Amt Technische Nothilfe</u>
(Office of the Technical
Emergency Corps) | Headed by the SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol.
Will SCHTELCHER. |
| V. <u>Das Amt Feuerwehren</u>
(Bureau-Fire Brigades) | Headed by Genmaj. d. Pol. SCHNELL |
| VI. <u>Das Amt Kolonialpolizei</u>
(Bureau of the Colonial Police) | Headed until the middle of 1944
by SS-OCF Gen. d. W-SS u.d. Pol.
Karl von PFEFFER-WILDENBRUCH, who
was also General-Inspekteur d.
Polizeischulen (see next paragraph). |
| VII. <u>Das Amt Technische SS und
Polizeihochschule</u>
(Bureau of the Technical and
Police Academy) | Headed by SS-BF Genmaj. d. Pol.
Professor Dr. H. GERLOFF. |

28. The Inspectorates in the Hauptamt Orpo

The following Inspectors supervise the activities of the Orpo and are directly responsible to its head:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>Der General-Inspekteur
der Schutzpolizei des Reiches</u>
(Inspector General of the Reich
Protection Police) | SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol. George SCHREYER. |
| <u>Der General-Inspekteur
der Gendarmerie und der
Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden</u>
(Inspector General of Rural
Police and of Municipal Protection
Police) | This position was held by SS-OCF
Gen.d.Pol. Jürgen von KAMPTZ, until
he was made BdO Italy sometime in 1944 |
| <u>Der General-Inspekteur der
Polizeischulen</u>
(Inspector General of
Police Schools) | Also known as General-Inspekteur für
das Ausbildungswesen (Inspector Gen. of
Training). This office was until the
middle of 1944 held by SS-(GF) Gen. d.
W-SS und d.Pol. Karl von PFEFFER-
WILDENBRUCH, who was also Chief of the
Kolonialpolizei (see previous para) |
| <u>Der General-Inspekteur der
Feuerschutzpolizei und
Feuerwehren</u>
(Inspector General of the
Fire Protection Police
and of the Fire Brigades) | This office is now held by SS-BF
Genmaj. d. Pol. RUMPF who succeeded
SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol. Dr. Ing. MEYER.
This office is also known as the
"Inspekteur für das Feuerl'schwesen für
Stadt und Land" (Inspector of all Urban
Rural Fire Fighting Forces). The re-
naming probably took place in 1939 when
Feuerschutzpolizei was instituted and
Feuerwehren came more or less under the
control of that organisation. |
| <u>Der General-Inspekteur für
den Sanitätswesen</u>
(Inspector General of
Police Medical Services) | It is not exactly known who holds
this position at present. SS-OCF,
Prof. Dr. Ernst R. Gravitx may possibly
combine it with his position as
Reichsarzt der SS und Pol. |

Der Inspektor für das
Nachrichtewesen
(Inspector of Signals)

This office is held by Genmaj. d.
Pol. SCHLAKKE.

Der Inspektor für Weltanschau-
liche Schulung
(Inspector for Ideological
Indoctrination of the
Police Corps)

This office was held until 1942
by SS-OF Dr. Joachim GERSCH. It was
subsequently vacant for a considerable
period, but it is possible that it
was held for a time by SS-OF
Genlt. d. Pol. Adolf Th. E. von BOMHARD.

On 1 Jan 44 an Inspektor für die
gesamte Weltanschauliche Erziehung
in der SS und Polizei (Inspector for
all Ideological Indoctrination of SS
and Police) was appointed, the position
being given to SS-OF Ernst FICK, who
is directly subordinate to the SS
Hauptamt.

Der Inspektor der
Wasserschutzpolizei

This office with HQ at KIEL was
founded on 15 Sept 43 by order of the
RFSS u. Chd Dt Pol SS-OF G. d.
Pol. KRUMHAR was appointed to this
post. On 1st July 1944 he was
succeeded by Oberst der SS u. Pol Ernst
SCHROTER, and the office moved to
Berlin, H.W.7, Unter den Linden 74.

ER. In addition the following Inspektionen exist:-

Inspektion für das Kraftfahr- und Verkehrswesen
(Jn K - Inspectorate of M/T and Traffic Control)

1944 Inspektion für Waffen und Geräte
(Jn WG - Inspectorate of Arms and Equipment)

Inspektion für die Luftschutzpolizei und der Luftschutzeinsatz
(Jn L - Inspectorate of Air Raid Protection and Air Raid
Protection Police)

Inspektion für das Veterinärwesen
(Jn Vet - Inspectorate of Police Veterinary Services)

29. Establishments controlled by the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei

The following institutions and schools are under direct administration and
supervision of the Hauptamt O.:-

Das Staatskrankenhaus der
Polizei
(Government Hospital for
the Police)

In Berlin.
(Also several other Sanatoria
and convalescent homes for
policemen.)

Die Staatliche Lehr- und
Versuchsanstalt für Polizeihunde
(Government Institute for
Police Dog Training and Research)

Berlin-Grünheide

Die Polizei-Offizier-Schule
(Police Officers' School)

In Berlin-Köpenick

Die Polizei-Offizier- und
Schutzpolizei-Schule
(Police Officers' and
Protection Police School)

In Fürstenfeldbruck, Bavaria

Die Schutzpolizei-Schulen
(Protection Police Schools)

In Berlin, Hellerau bei Dresden, Heidenheim, Bottrop, Köln, München, Königshütte, Frankfurt a/M, Hamburg, Perlitz, Pelplin and Gnosau.

Die Polizei-Schule für Leibesübungen
(Physical Training College for Policemen)

In Berlin-Spandau.

Die Technische Polizei-Schule
(Technical Police School)

In Berlin.

Die Kraftfahr-Schule
(M/T School)

In Dresden.

Die Wasserschutzpolizei-Schule
(School for Waterways Protection Police)

In Stettin.

Die Polizeireit-Schulen
(Police Cavalry Schools)

In Rathenau (Mark Brandenburg) and Bendzin (Upper Silesia).

Die Kolonialpolizei-Schule
(School for Colonial Police)

In Oranienburg.
Also known as Schule für den auswärtigen Einsatz (School for Service Abroad).

Die Sanitätsschule beim Staatskrankenhaus der Polizei
(Medical School at the Government Hospital for the Police.)

In Berlin

Die Polizei-Ski-Schulen
(Police Schools for Ski-training)

In Obergösch (Allgäu), Siedelfeld (Upper-Bavaria) and Kitzbühel (Tyrol).

Die Gendarmerie-Schulen
(Schools for Rural Police)

In Hildesheim, Suhl, Bad Ems, Freiburg (Br.), Degglingen (Württemberg), Wien-Mödling, Hollabrunn, (N/D), and Fraustadt.

Die Polizei-Akademie für Luftschutzführung
(Police Academy for ARP Tactics)

In Berlin-Schöneberg
This school was originally called Polizei-Schule für Luftschutzführer (Police School for ARP officers)

30. Regional Control: Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei

As previously explained, the highest Commander of the Orpo in each Wehrkreis is the Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (Commander of Regular Police Abbr. BdO).

Himmler originally installed these men as Inspektoren der Ordnungspolizei (Inspector of Regular Police) in which capacity they were charged with supervising and coordinating all activities of the various branches of the Regular Police in their region. Only in emergencies were they to take actual command of all the forces under them.

However, subsequently many war-time and political problems, forced Himmler to concentrate Police power in the hands of a small number of trusted followers. In this process all the Inspektoren of the Orpo were in October 1943 elevated to the position and status of Befehlshaber der Orpo (BdO).

They are today in full charge of all Orpo activities within their Military District, and are within their Wehrkreis direct representatives of the Hauptamt in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

A BdO is also the representative of the Orpo on the staff of the HSSPF, the Regional Chief of all Police and SS work. In the absence of the HSSPF, the BdO becomes the independent chief in the Wehrkreis as far as questions pertaining to Orpo are concerned.

To what extent the BCO and above them the NSRF will encroach upon the powers of the Corps Commander of each Wehrkreis is a matter of speculation. It must, however, be remembered that the PGO in occupied countries bordering Germany have often been fully in charge of large scale anti-partisan and anti-guerilla warfare. In fact entire campaigns have been waged by fully militarised Orpo forces under their regional Commanders. While thus, the NSRPF must be viewed as a regional "little BHELM", the BCO is his field commander.

Special tasks of the BCO are:-

- (a) The supervision of basic and advanced training.
- (b) The supervision of tactical Police and ARP Training.
- (c) The supervision of the advanced technical training of Police Officers of all branches of the Orpo.
- (d) The co-ordination of defensive preparations (Reichsverteidigung) in so far as they pertain to the entire work of the Orpo.
- (e) Training of all auxiliary formations of the Orpo for ADP and similar war-time tasks.

It is not known whether the offices of all BCO are organised in a uniform manner, but the office organisation of the BCO in Paris can probably be considered as typical. It is organised in accordance with the general plan of a Schutzpolizeikommando of a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung as follows:-

Adjutantur:	Central Office
Abt. Ia:	Plans, training and operations
Abt. Ib:	Supply and equipment
Abt. Ic:	Control of French police forces Counter-Intelligence Security of Zone of Communications
Abt. II:	Personnel matters and welfare
Abt. Registratur:	Documents and files
Abt. K:	M/T (Kraftfahrwesen)
Abt. LS:	ALP (Luftschutz)
Abt. N:	Communications; signals intelligence (Nachrichten)
Abt. Feuerschutzpolizei:	Fire-fighting
Abt. SAN:	Medical services (Sanitätsdienste)
Abt. WE:	Ideology (Weltanschauung); party charities. See also next paragraph.
Abt. IV:	Cashier; bookkeeping and accounting; quarters and buildings.

There was no Abt. III in France. Apparently the number was reserved for one of the sections now known by letters or names. In other places Abteilung III was definitely identified, sometimes attending to certain aspects of recruiting for the field forces of the police, sometimes handling a variety of other subjects. No fixed conclusion can therefore be drawn concerning this Abteilung.

It should also be mentioned that Abteilung SAN (Medical Services) sometimes appeared as Abt. IV B, while in other places Abteilungen numbered between V and VIII were reported. Thus while the basic plan for the office of a BCO is standard, a certain amount of variation according to local requirements must be expected.

A full description of the organisation of the BDO Paris will be found in Annexe B.

According to the example of the office of the BDO in Paris, the filing system used in the offices of the BDO is the same as that used in all Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administration). It is based on the Einheitsaktenplan (EAPL - Uniform Filing System) which was issued in 1934. For further details see paragraph 80 on the Verwaltungspolizei.

31. Police Indoctrination Officers.

In connection with the BDO a special type of officer deserves mention, the Polizei-Schulungsleiter (Indoctrination Officer of the Police). It appears that there is one assigned to the staff of each BDO.

Not very much is known about his function, but he seems to be charged with the supervision of morale and with national-socialist education of the Regular Police personnel in the area of the BDO to whose staff he is assigned.

He is comparable to the NSFO (National Sozialistische Führungsoffizier - National Socialist Indoctrination Officer) of the Wehrmacht.

Polizei-Schulungsleiter are known to have existed since 1943. They are, just as the NSFO, another striking indication of the endeavour of the Party to "nazi" and "fanaticise" all Germans.

Ten of these Polizei-Schulungsleiter have been identified so far. Their ranks range from SS-Hauptsturmführer (Captain) to SS-Obersturmbannführer (Lt. Colonel). Three of them come directly from the staff of the SS-Hauptamt. The names of those identified appear in Annexe A under the list of personalities mentioned in connection with the offices of the Befehlshaber der Orpo.

32. Kommandeure der Orpo

In the so-called Generalkommissariate, which are sub-districts in certain occupied areas, there exist subregional Commanders of the Orpo known as Kommandeure der Ordnungspolizei (KdO). These should not be confused with the Kommandeure der Schutzpolizei (see paragraph 38) who are local commanders of the forces of the Protection Police.

A Kommandeur of the Orpo, as noted in para 18 (q.v.), is a member of the staff of the SSPf in the particular sub-district. For this area he commands all Orpo forces in the same manner as his superior, the BDO, does for the entire occupied territory.

In the course of the war a number of these KdO have also been identified inside Germany, where they do not serve under an SSPf. Apparently they are established wherever there is need for local coordination of all Orpo forces, especially the forces of the urban and rural police.

Other reports mention an official known as the Stabsoffizier der Orpo at the office of the Regierungspräsident or similar Higher Police Authority, who attends to such coordination and liaison in an allotted area. It is not clear whether or not Stabsoffizier der Orpo is simply another name for Kommandeur der Orpo. (See also para 38 on the Stabsoffizier der Schutzpolizei).

33. The two categories of the Orpo

The Ordnungspolizei has two primary functions, carried out by two categories of police:

Firstly, the duties usually connected with the concept of Police, (but on a "German scale") such as maintaining order, directing traffic, protecting the public safety etc. This work is done by Polizeivollzugsbeamte (Regular Uniformed Policemen, literally Police executive officials).

The Regular Uniformed Police are discussed fully in Section 4 (paras 34-77).

Secondly, the administrative police work which in other countries would be done by civilian clerks. This is handled by the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police), whose members are known as Polizeiverwaltungsbeamte, and who may or may not wear uniform. Where, however in a small locality, the same man discharges the duties of both the above classes of official, he will undoubtedly be in uniform at all times. The Administrative Police are treated in Section C (paras 78-86).

B. THE REGULAR UNIFORMED POLICE

I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION34. Branches and Functions

The High Command of the Regular Uniformed Police is the division known as Kommandant (literally Command Headquarters) in the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei. All chains of command embracing the entire network of uniformed Police officials are concentrated in this Office.

The following are the different types and duties of the uniformed Police:-

Ordinary Branches of the Regular Uniformed Police.

Schutzpolizei (Schupo) des Reiches	Reich Protection Police
Schutzpolizei (Schupo) der Gemeinden	Municipal Protection Police
Gendarmerie (Gend.)	Rural Police
Kolonialpolizei	Colonial Police
Wasserschutzpolizei (SW)	Waterways Protection Police
Feuerschutzpolizei (FP or FS Pol)	Fire Protection Police

(These branches are discussed under II, Paras 38-61)

Branches of the Regular Uniformed Police known as Technische Hilfspolizeien (Technical Auxiliary Police)

Feuerwehren	Fire Brigades
Luftschutzpolizei (LS Pol.)	Air Raid Protection Police
Technische Nothilfe (TN or Teno)	Technical Emergency Corps.

(These branches are discussed under III, paras 62-75)

In addition there are auxiliary services to the Regular Uniformed Police, falling into the following two categories:-

Sonderpolizeien (Special Police)
Hilfspolizeien (Auxiliary Police)

These services, discussed under III, paras 76,77 are not integral parts of the Orpo, but they are frequently called upon to assist branches of the Orpo in the execution of their duties.

35. Militarisation of the Regular Uniformed Police.

The regular Schutzpolizei and the Gendarmerie are no Nazi innovations, although a centralised command as it exists today was not known prior to 1936.

The Schutzpolizist or Schupo, as he is called in Germany, roughly represents to the German public what a "Bobby" means to the Londoners, or a "Cop" to the New Yorkers.

A Gendarme can be compared in some respects to a rural policeman in England and to a State Trooper in America.

The important difference is, however, that the German Schupos and Gendarmes are thoroughly militarised. Even under the Republic they were always looked upon as a military body although the Nazis have, of course, increased this aspect of German Police life enormously.

Prior to World War I uniformed policemen were usually recruited from among ex-service men who had finished their term of military service and were looking for civil service employment. Similarly, the Gendarmerie, who in rural districts used to tour their areas on horseback, were usually taken from former members of cavalry units in the army.

This trend continued under the Weimar Republic for a twofold reason. The Versailles Treaty compelled the Germans to reduce their regular army to one hundred thousand men: many who had made up their minds to become professional soldiers thus found themselves without employment. By placing these men in the Police Forces, the

States, who then administered the Police not only solved one aspect of their unemployment problem, but also built up in the shortest possible time a military instrument with which to combat what they considered the enemies of the republican regime within the Reich, namely the extremist parties of the Left and Right.

This was undoubtedly favoured by the leading men in the Reichswehrministerium (the Ministry of War of that period), who saw in this militarisation of the Police a means of building up a large cadre which would some day be available for the organisation and expansion of a powerful German Army.

The Nazis were not slow in speeding up this development. From 1933 on, intensified regular infantry training with all types of weapons became routine for the Police. A great deal of time was spent on familiarising the men with the use of automatic weapons, and it was not long before instruction in the use of armoured vehicles and heavy weapons also appeared on their training schedule.

Thus when, beginning in 1935, the Reichswehr was expanded the Police was able to supply the newly created Wehrmacht with some estimated 60,000 well-trained men, mostly of NCO and Officer calibre.

Finally in 1941, the Police was made subject to the military law of the SS, and the courts of the SS became known as SS-und Polizeigerichte (SS and Police Tribunals).

36. Nazification of the Regular Uniformed Police

This last mentioned fact introduces another aspect of the Regular Uniformed Police of today; the thorough Nazification of the system.

It has already been mentioned (PART ONE) that right from the beginning the Nazis conducted a long-lasting, almost uninterrupted purge of the Police, as indeed they did in every aspect of German life. In the course of this process they expelled all Policemen who were in any way compromised as members of a former Democratic or other Opposition party, or who seemed otherwise suspicious to them.

If the number of dismissed members of the Police forces was not as large as one might have expected, this was primarily due to the fact that, even under the Liberal Republic, owing to their background as ex-Service men, the bulk of German Policemen leaned politically towards the Right. Indeed, a high percentage of them professed strong Nazi sympathies, even as early as the nineteen twenties.

All the vacancies created by the Nazis in the ranks of the Police were, of course, filled with loyal followers of the Party, many of whom had been unemployed for a considerable period of time and were now anxious to share in the spoils and get themselves good jobs. This new enrollment may not have amounted to much in the beginning, but when the Police transferred many of its men to the expanding Army in 1935, large numbers of Party members, mostly taken from the SS, entered the ranks of the Police as replacements. Furthermore, when HITLER took over the reins of the German Police, he saw to it that all the leading positions were given to members of his own clan, the SS, and ever since, members of the Hitler- and Allgemeine-SS have been given preference among applicants for police posts, virtually to the exclusion of all others.

Since however, it remained technically impossible to replace with SS personnel, all existing members of the police forces pressure was brought to bear upon them to enter the Allgemeine-SS. Indeed, membership of the SS became inevitable for officers and advisable, to say the least, for NCO's of the Uniformed Police; a majority, no doubt, entered the SS without objection or compunction.

In some cases this process was rendered even more complete by the automatic enrollment into the Allgemeine-SS of all Police personnel who had previously been members of the Nazi Party. In the course of such enrollment, they received SS ranks equivalent to their Police ranks.

As a result of this development the influence of the SS within the ranks of the Regular Police increased rapidly and drastically. In VIENNA, for instance, it is reported that well over 50% of the Orpo are members of the Allgemeine-SS; higher percentages are likely to exist in Germany proper.

37. Effects of the War on Police Personnel

Of late, the process of placing members of the SS into the Police may have somewhat slowed down. With the outbreak of war, policemen of the age classes 1901 and younger were sent into the field, where they formed various police combat units.

An SS Polizeidivision was formed within the framework and under the auspices of the Waffen-SS. This unit participated in practically all campaigns since the beginning of the war. In addition, other field units, such as SS Police Battalion and Reconnaissance units were formed (see para 40) and sent to the front lines where they suffered heavy losses. Thus, while most of the younger and middle-aged police personnel were fighting at the front, replacements had to be found for them at home. For this purpose a Polizei Reserve Kommando was formed in order to draft into the Police Service men who had been rejected by the Armed Forces as too old or physically unfit. Today a large percentage of the Regular Uniformed Police in Germany consists of Polizeireservisten.

The average age of these men is between 45 and 50. They are drafted for the Police through the normal recruiting channels of the Armed Forces. Since they are not professional policemen, but only drafted to do police work for the duration, they will return to their civilian occupations after the war except for those who might wish to be transferred to the active ranks of peacetime Police.

Some of these men who were urged in 1933 and 1934 may possibly have been recalled to service but it is not possible to determine to what extent this process has taken place. Even if some members of the Police should not sympathize with the Nazis, they certainly would not dare to show their sympathies in public since they, more than any other group of Germans, are watched and spied upon by the SD, Gestapo and Party zealots. In any event, it may be said with certainty that even today a large majority of German policemen are fully reliable from HITLER's point of view.

The process of nazification of the German Police was further advanced by the formation or absorption of such branches of the Org. as the Wasserschutzpolizei, Luftschutzpolizei, Kolonialpolizei and Technische Maf. These organizations are either Nazi innovations or else they did not previously exist in their present form. They will be discussed later.

II

ORDINARY BRANCHES.

a) SCHUTZPOLIZEI (Schupo) DES REICHES.

38. Command of the Schupo

The Schutzpolizei des Reiches (Protection Police of the Reich) is the "executive Police branch" (Uniformed Police) in those larger towns and cities where Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administrations) have been established.

The uniformed police force under each National Police Administration HQ is commanded by a Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei (Commander of the Protection Police) who is the executive assistant to the Polizeiverwalter, the local head of the National Police Administration. The Polizeiverwalter may be either Polizeipräsident, Polizeidirektor, or Polizeirat, (see para 24). He wields disciplinary powers over the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei and decides on all police actions. In the absence of the Polizeiverwalter command is exercised by his deputy, who does not, however, exercise disciplinary powers over the Kommandeur.

The tactical methods to be employed are decided on by the Kommandeur independently of the Polizeiverwalter nevertheless has the power to cancel his original order for a police action, and thereby retains some measure of control over the powers of the Kommandeur.

Liaison between the Kommandeur der Schupo of a city and the Befehlshaber der Orpo in the Wehrkreis is carried out through a Stabsoffizier der Schupo (Staff Officer of the Protection Police), who is attached to the Office of the Regierungspräsident or similar höhere Polizeibehörde (see, para 23), to whom he is responsible for the conduct of the work of the Schupo in his area.

These Stabsoffiziere der Schupo, one from each Regierungsbezirk, smaller Land or Reichsgemeinschaft, may be advisory members of the staff of the Befehlshaber der Orpo in the Wehrkreis (Military District), in which their governmental sub-areas are located.

Highest supervisory authority over the Schupo des Reiches rests with the General-Inspekteur der Schutzpolizei des Reiches in the Hauptamt Orpo.

39. Local Organisation of the Schutzpolizei.

The HQ of the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei is organised in the same manner as the office of the BdO (see para 30). The local Schupo forces under the Kommandeur are known as a Schutzpolizeikommando (Schupo Command), and fall into two categories.

First there are those policemen who serve in Polizeireviere (Precincts or wards), direct traffic and patrol a regular beat. This service is called Einzeldienst (single service), and members of this branch are organised into Schutzpolizeigruppen (Groups), Schutzpolizeiabschnitte (Sections) and Schutzpolizeireviere (Precincts or wards).

One Revier made up of some 20-40 policemen is normally established for 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Five or more Reviere make up one Abschnitt, and three to five Abschnitte one Gruppe, though only Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna are large enough to have Schutzpolizeigruppen.

Secondly, the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei is also responsible for the employment of large formations of uniformed Police at demonstrations, in air raids and emergencies of all kinds, for which purpose there exist the Kasernierte Polizeieinheiten (Barrack Police Units). These are organised into Kompanien (Companies), formerly called Hundertschaften. Whenever there are several companies under one Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung they are permanently organised into Police Battalions. Otherwise companies are usually independent, but for action in one specific area, (e.g. Regierungsbezirk or Wehrkreis), the higher Officers, such as the Stabsoffizier der Schupo or the Befehlshaber der Orpo, may temporarily combine the Barrack Police within their territory into Police Battalions and Regiments.

These units, largely made up of the younger age classes, are far more thoroughly militarised in appearance and equipment than those serving in the Einzeldienst, and may be employed at any time as regular infantry, for which purpose they have at their

disposed all the necessary weapons and equipment.

The main tasks of these regular barrack Schutz units are as follows:-

- (a) To provide guards for Party meetings and other "festive occasions".
(In this function they co-operate with the SS).
- (b) To deal with internal unrest in unison with Nazi Party formations.
- (c) To maintain order during and after air raids, and to prevent looting.
- (d) To maintain normal traffic control after any major disturbance or catastrophe.

The Barrack Police units may be regarded as an outgrowth of the former Landespolizei (Lapo or militarised barrack police), already discussed in para 5.

40. Barrack Police Units in the Field

With the outbreak of war, the need for fully militarised units became more acute, and continued to increase as additional territory was occupied and police functions had to be extended.

The new wartime duties of the barrack police include the guarding of lines of communications in occupied territory, the patrolling and safeguarding of guerilla infested areas, task force operations against partisans, and the general maintenance of law and order in co-operation with SS or Army formations and other security organisations.

Additional units of barrack police were therefore created by incorporating Polizeireservisten (Police Reservists) into this branch to form further police battalions. The personnel of these units includes therefore large numbers of ex-Service men, ex-policemen and pre- and post-conscription year classes.

Thus the constantly increasing needs for police in occupied territory has brought about the re-establishment of a body of police both at home and abroad, which is almost indistinguishable from its predecessor, the fully militarised Landespolizei.

The gradual organisation of these units into regiments as a result of their wartime duties followed their increasing adaptation to purely military functions.

During the occupation of Austria in 1938, approximately 120 to 150 Militarised Barrack Police Hundertschaften were mobilised and available for action within 6 hr. Such companies or combined Marschgruppen (March groups) as were employed were fully equipped for field service with the regular Armed Forces.

Beginning with the Polish campaign Polizeikompanien were combined into, and committed to action as Polizei-Bataillone. Each of these battalions, however, still belonged to a particular town or rather Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, and the Polizeipräsident was responsible for their pay and supply as well as for their reinforcements. There were 84 of these original Polizei Bataillone, each consisting of about 550 men, organised into a HQ and 4 companies.

In 1941 conditions in the Balkans began to make it necessary for regimental staff to be set up in order to control a larger area where several police battalions were dispersed. Eventually regular and permanent Polizei-Regimenter were created, first in RUSSIA, then in other Eastern and South-Eastern areas, until all the original 84 Battalions were organised into 28 Regiments (numbered 1 - 28) of 3 Battalions each. At the same time the Battalions were renumbered in the orthodox way, i.e. I, II & III within each regiment, retaining however in addition the original Arabic number which they held as independent battalions.

In the course of the war, as the need for additional police field units increased further police regiments were formed. They were called Polizei-Schützen-Regiment and received numbers from 30 onward, 38 being the highest identified number.

Since March 1943 all the above police units have been renamed SS-Polizei-(Schützen) Regimenter and SS-Polizei-(Schützen) Bataillone. This change of designation falls in line with the amalgamation of police and SS forces. Moreover the change of name well indicate that it has been found expedient for the police field formations to draw on the supplies of the SS rather than continue the cumbersome system of obtaining all supplies through the units' home stations. But it must be emphasised that these Battalions and Regiments are not Waffen-SS units and should not be confused with the components of the SS-Polizeidivision of the Waffen-SS, now known as (Waffen-SS-Polizei).

SS-Polizei-Panzer-Division. SS-Polizeiregimenter and-Bataillone are rather integral formations of the police and their personnel are not all SS members.

While the Waffen-SS was more and more diluted by forcibly conscripted youths, by "racial" Germans and by various types of foreigners, the SS-Police units remained to a much larger extent homogeneous.

Many of them are among the most Nazified, fanatical and brutal German field units. Their participation in "punitive" actions has made them the terror of Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

5. Certain other types of police field formations, staffed by Volksdeutsche and non-Germans, with German officers and NCO's, deserve mention. There were upwards of 100 Schutzmannschaftsbataillone (Schumabataillone) composed of Ukrainians and Baltic elements. These battalions were numbered in a separate system, thus duplicating many numbers which had been used before for the original police battalions. They were used all over occupied Russia, especially the Central and Southern sectors. But in the face of Russian advances many of them proved to be most unreliable: for this reason a considerable number were disbanded, their personnel being probably used for forced labour in Germany.

In Yugoslavia the police formed Hilfspolizei-Regimenter (Hipoeregimenter) which were at the beginning of 1944 re-named Polizei-Freiwilligen-Regimenter. Five of them were identified in Serbia (Pol.Freiw.-Rgt. 1-5 Serbien) and 5 others in Croatia (Pol.Freiw. Rgt. 1-5 Kroatien).

In Italy six Polizei-Freiwilligen-Bataillone have been identified (Pol.Freiw. Btl. 1-6 Italien). In addition there are certain Czech police units in Italy called Regierungstruppen; they are believed to be numbered I to XII. Their personnel appears to come from the Protectorate police and is composed of Sudeten Germans and other volunteers. Each of the 12 Truppen is of about battalion strength. Mention should also be made in this connection of considerable forces of the Italian Fascist Army, who, though not belonging to the police or SS, are operating under the HSSPF in Italy.

41. Polizei-Wachbataillone

There is another type of Kasernierte Polizei which is strictly a wartime innovation and must not be confused with the Barrack Police units discussed above, - namely the so-called Polizei-Wachbataillone (Police Guard Battalions) organised by Wehrkreise. Their principal task is to maintain order and to direct and re-route traffic in bombed-out areas.

About 4 to 5 such battalions exist in each Wehrkreis. They are designated by Arabic numbers and by the Roman numeral of the Wehrkreis, e.g., 4. Polizeiwachbataillon VI, Cologne.

These units are almost exclusively composed of civilians of post-conscription age classes, who have been drafted into the police as Polizei-Reservisten for the duration of the war. The average age in the battalion named above was reported to be 52, the oldest men in the unit being 58.

Only the officers and cadre are trained policemen; the rest are draftees who receive only short, basic police training.

There are 3 to 4 companies per battalion, 2 to 3 platoons per company, and 4 sections (US: squads) per platoon. The total strength of a battalion ranges from 350 - 500 men.

These Polizei-Wachbataillone are constantly kept on the alert for duty in case of air raids. They are not motorized, but receive the necessary vehicles from the Schutz-Kommando of the town where they are located. Their armament consists of rifles and a few light machine guns. In contrast to the other barrack police units they cannot be considered fullyfledged infantry because of their poor training and high average age. One of these battalions was sent into the front-line near Aachen and completely wiped out within a day.

42. IT Columns.

The following paragraphs (42 - 46) deal with other units which are components of a Schutzpolizei Kommando.

The first of these are the Kraftfahrstaffeln (IT Columns), which are organized into:-

Kraftfahrbereitschaften (IT Detachments)
Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften (Motorised Traffic Detachments), and
Verkehrsunfallbereitschaften (Road Accident Detachments).

The Kraftfahrbereitschaften take care of all duty travel as well as of the maintenance of all motor transport vehicles assigned to their Schutz command.

The Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften were created in 1937 for the direction and supervision of traffic in the larger cities. Originally 51 units of this kind were formed, but it must be assumed that after the occupation of Austria in 1938, and again after subsequent conquests, additional units were created to operate in the newly acquired territories.

For the execution of their duties they have at their disposal patrol vehicles, staff cars and motor cycles with and without sidecars. Personnel of the Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften are usually employed as small patrols, but in special instances entire detachments may be used. The strength of a full detachment consists of 48 men (known as a 1/4 unit). As local conditions demand, fractions of that figure may make up smaller, but still autonomous, detachments, such as units of 12, 24, or 36 men (referred to as 1/4, 2/4 or 3/4 units respectively).

As this service called for a considerable number of especially well-trained motor cyclists, a high percentage of its personnel was taken from the ranks of the Nationalsozialistische Kraftfahrkorps (NSKK - National Socialist Motor Corps).

The Verkehrsunfallbereitschaften (Road Accident Detachments), sometimes known as Verkehrsunfallkommandos (Road Accident Squads) also have at their disposal special cars and trucks in order to perform all tasks which arise in connection with traffic accidents.

Verkehrsunfallkommandos are established in the larger Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen in towns of 200,000 inhabitants and above. Their strength is largely dependent on local conditions, but will, in most instances (with the exception of Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg) range from 10 to 20 men.

It should be noted that all vehicles of the German Police carry the Kennzeichen (Insignia) "Pol" preceding the license number on the license plate.

43. Verkehrskompanie (mot.) z.b.V.

In November, 1941, the Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei created a Motorisierte Verkehrskompanie z.b.V. (Motorised Traffic Company for Special Employment) to perform functions essential to the prosecution of the war.

This unit is charged with the supervision of wartime traffic in the Reich, excluding the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and the Generalgouvernement.

Its duties include;

- (a) Supervision of all measures ordered for the preservation of tyres.
- (b) Supervision of the lawful use of vehicles operated under special wartime licenses.
- (c) Supervision of maintenance of vehicles in the interest of public safety.
- (d) General supervision of traffic as well as any additional police duties necessitated by extra-ordinary wartime conditions.

The Verkehrskompanie is under the direct command of the Reichsführer-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei, who, in the original decree instituting the organization, placed special emphasis on its importance.

It consists of specially trained police personnel, and is organized into five Züge (Platoons) each of which is assigned to a specific area. Following is a list of the platoons, with names and definitions of their areas.

No. and HQ of Zug (Platoon)	Platoon Area known as:-	Covers territories of:- Wehrkreis HSiPf and Wdo in:	
1. Posen	OST	I VIII XX XXI	Königsberg (Pr) Breslau Danzig Posen
2. Berlin	MITTE	II III IV	Stettin Berlin Dresden
3. Hannover	NORD	VI IX X XI	Münster Kassel Hamburg Hannover
4. Stuttgart	SUD	V VII XII XIII	Stuttgart München Wiesbaden Münsterberg
5. Wien	SUDOST	XVII XVIII	Wien Salzburg.

44. Signals Columns

The Polizei-Nachrichtenstaffeln (Police Signal Columns) are responsible for Police communications, all of which are maintained at readiness throughout the twenty-four hours of the day. Both the radio and telephone nets are divided into trunk lines and secondary circuits.

The communications control headquarters is the police wireless station in Berlin, which represents the centre of all principal police trunk lines in Germany. For control of the borders, the Orpo has at its disposal Grenzfunkstellen (Frontier Wireless Stations).

In the largest towns and on highways the Orpo owns and operates exceptionally well-equipped mobile transmitters and receivers which are handled by the Nachrichtenbereitschaften (Signal Squads).

Radio communication lines are further supplemented by an interurban and road network of two-way channels over permanent stations. All equipment (largely manufactured by Telefunken and AEG) is qualitatively at least equal to that of the German Armed Forces. Thus the Orpo has at its disposal what may perhaps be termed the best and densest net of police radio communications in the world, surpassed as to efficiency though not as to coverage and density only by the communication lines owned by the Sipco and SD.

The Orpo wireless network is linked with the system of universal stations, which is composed of permanent propaganda, military, police, railway, postal and naval centres for transmitting, receiving and monitoring. Police signal personnel are, therefore, trained to cooperate with all these other wireless stations.

Alongside its own telephone wires, the Orpo also operates its own teletype system composed of both above-ground open-wire lines and overland cable lines.

Its central exchange is the Reichvermittlungsstelle (Rvst.) in the Hauptamt Orpo. Other exchanges, known as Leitvermittlungsstellen (Lvst.), are located at the offices of the BdO and the headquarters of the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen, which have locally their own teletype lines connecting them with the headquarters of the Gruppen- und Abschnitts-kommandos and with the individual Reviere of their city or town. Most of these exchanges are also connected with the teletype net operated by the German Postal Authorities. Thus the Orpo, in addition to its own networks, may avail itself of the government owned general telephone and teletype net, enjoying highest priority.

For further details on German Police communication lines see paras 99 and

As part of the field forces of the Police there exist SS-Polizei-Nachrichtenkompanien (SS - Police Signals Companies). 49 have been identified, some as component units of SS-Polizei-Regimenten, others as Signals units of the Police in occupied countries.

45. Mounted Police Troops

Until April 1941, mounted detachments were known as Reitstaffeln, but were later renamed Polizei-Reiterstaffeln (Mounted Police Troops). They exist in towns and cities where the use of such forces is required.

The Reiterstaffel is the basic unit of the Mounted Police regardless of numerical strength. According to need, Reiterstaffeln are either in existence as autonomous mounted units or are combined into mixed detachments with the regular Schutzpolizei. The following combined detachments were known to exist in 1938:-

Mounted Detachments in Berlin, K^{ön}igsberg, Stettin, Breslau and C^{he}litz, where there are always three detachments combined under one command.

Mixed Detachments in Frankfurt a.M., Bochum, Düsseldorf, Halle and Magdeburg composed of two-thirds mounted and one-third foot police.

Mixed Detachments in Tilsit, Elbing, Schneidemühl, Oppeln, Erfurt, Kassel, Koblenz and Aachen composed of one-third mounted, and two-thirds foot police.

Mixed Detachments in WISMAR composed half of mounted and half of foot police.

In the Ukraine, a Polizei-Reiter-Regiment, composed of locally recruited Volksdeutsche, was in operation. Two or three Polizei-Reiter-Abteilungen (Battalions) were also identified on L of C duties in Russia.

46. Other Units of the Schutzpolizeikommando

The Sanitätsdienst (Medical Service) operates under the Polizei-Ärzte (Medical Officers of the Police), who have their own Sanitätsstellen (Medical and First Aid Posts).

The Veterinärdienst (Veterinary Service) operates under Polizei-Veterinärstellen (Veterinary Officers of the Police). In addition to the care of horses and dogs used by the Police, they are charged with the combatting of animal epidemics and the inspection of meat and other animal products.

The motorisierte Überfallkommandos (Motorised Riot Squads) are established in every town which has a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung. They are kept in readiness at all times and are used for prompt assistance in case of any type of emergency which may arise in a larger city. The number of such squads depends on the size of the town.

These riot squads, equipped with light, armoured, high-speed cars mounting revolving MG turrets, are known to have been brought from Germany to Denmark, Holland and Belgium to quell larger demonstrations. Units from Austria have been dispatched to Slovenia to track down partisans and stamp out guerrilla strongholds, in general police mopping-up operations, and to act independently on such duties as the patrol of roads leading through mountain passes.

Such commitment leaves no doubt as to the character of these units. A cursory survey of their personnel suggests that it continues to be composed of younger SS rather than of reservists.

For more effective supervision of urban and rural traffic, and especially for the enforcement of speed laws, the Schutzpolizei des Reichs (as well as the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden and the Gemeinpolizei) employ Zivilstreifen (Patrols in Plain Clothes, abbr. Zstr).

These patrols may operate on foot (ZStrf - Fusszivilstreifen), on bicycles (ZStrB - Radzivilstreifen) or motorised (Zstr mot. - Motorisierte Zivilstreifen). Vehicles are, if necessary, supplied by the NSKK.

Employment of these patrols is decided on by the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei (in the case of the Gendarmerie by the Hauptmannschafts-Führer). Each patrol consisting of not more than one man is headed by a Streifenführer (Patrol leader).

47. NSKK Assistance to the Schutz

The regular uniformed police is assisted in its duties in many instances by Party Organisations.

The NSKK Verkehrsdienst (Traffic Control Service) has assumed the function of an auxiliary police force, because of the increase in military traffic and the drain on the regular police personnel as more and more of the latter were called to the colours of the Waffen-SS, the Wehrmacht and the police Gladi units.

It appeared for the first time in this role when the bulk of the German Army was moved from the East to the West following the conclusion of the Polish campaign. Identified units of this type include:

NSKK Verkehrsstandarte (Traffic Control Regiment) Wien
NSKK Verkehrsstaffeln (Battalions) Berlin and Hamburg
Verkehrskompanie Lemberg
NSKK Polizeiverkehrskompanie on the Eastern Front.

When the need arose, these units were sent bodily into front line service, the NSKK Polizeiverkehrskompanie from Vienna, for example, being committed to action in Russia.

These units were also engaged in Verkehrserziehungsdienst (Traffic Educational Service) especially under wartime conditions by means of films, exhibitions and the posting of road warning signs.

In its capacity as Verkehrshilfsdienst (Road Aid or Traffic Assistance Service), the NSKK posts square white signs in blue frames from 6 kilometres to 8 kilometres apart along all main roads. The centre of these signs shows a red dial with the insignia of the NSKK above and a red cross below. The signs are illuminated, and indicate the nearest telephone by which the NSKK-Zonenführer (Road Zone Controller) may be called. It is the latter's duty, in case of accident, to arrange for a doctor, for police assistance, for ambulances, taxis, and similar services, including even funeral vehicles.

This service is mainly an accident reporting system organised in road zones. For instance, the NSKK Motorgruppe HESSEN reported in 1942 that its unit directed 525 call posts. The area of this regional command at the time was divided into 35 zones, and the Motorgruppe served 30 main roads, and 2,650 kilometres of secondary roads.

In addition to the above functions the NSKK is charged with the Transportkontrolle des Motorisierten Transportes der Kriegswirtschaft (Cargo Inspector Service of Motorised Wartime Transport). Drivers of commercial vehicles have to obtain permits from a special NSKK official (Führerbereitschaftsleiter) for journeys exceeding certain distances, details of which are fixed regionally.

This NSKK official is also responsible for proper utilisation of vehicles, as well as for the efficient employment of the most suitable means of transport. In the interests of maximum economy he will also provide cargo for the return trip.

As a logical adjunct to these functions the Reichsverkehrsblatt (Official Traffic Regulations Gazette) dated 10 June 1944, entrusts the NSKK exclusively with the testing of applicants for, and the issue of, drivers' licences. Similarly the certificate for operation of producer gas driven vehicles (EP-Schein or Betriebsherechtigungschein) is only issued by the NSKK, under the direction of the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police).

For further details on the NSKK, reference should be made to the Basic Handbook LDS/G/3.

48. HJ Assistance to the Schutz

The other Party organisation assisting the regular uniformed police is the HJ-SRD (HJ-Streifendienst) a local patrol service instituted by the Hitler Youth Organisation. It started in 1934 as a junior police organisation controlling activities of the members of the HJ, comparable to American or British PTs checking the conduct of their Service men, but its scope has since widened.

The service is particularly concerned with carrying out the provisions of the Reichspolizeigesetz zum Schutze der Deutschen Jugend (Reich Police Law for the Protection of German Youth) of 1943. This law imposes many restrictions on boys and girls in Germany, such as prohibiting smoking, drinking, public dancing, etc.

By now, however, the HJ-SRD has been extended into a semi-military organisation supervised and commanded by SS personnel. A board of HJ and SS leaders consider individual applications for service in the SRD, applying the rigorous standards of the Allgemeine SS. In the SRD today are combined all the various tasks of a supplementary SS and police force. In that capacity SRD personnel operate in close collaboration with the police authorities including the Gestapo. Indeed the SRD may be considered a major problem for Allied occupation forces as its 14-16 year old members are of the most dangerous and unscrupulous Nazi type. For instance, they have been extensively used as raiding squads and as informers; in Poland the SRD is even known to have furnished execution squads.

A branch of this organisation is known as the Schnellkommando or Rollkommando (Mobile Emergency Squad), a motorised patrol which is at the constant disposal of the German Police. It is kept in readiness to assist or take the place of the Regular Police in any emergency, especially in the case of air raids and Grossfahrten (see para 124). (Further details on this subject may be found in the publication EDS/G/5. Basic Handbook on the HJ Movement).

1) SCHUTZPOLIZEI DER GEMEINDEN49. Organisation of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden

In those communities of more than 2,000 inhabitants in which a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung has not been established, the executive Police functions of the Orpo are carried out by units of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden (Municipal Protection Police).

Their local administrative Chief is the Bürgermeister (Mayor) or Oberbürgermeister (Lord Mayor). In communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants the executive Police authority rests with the Gendarmerie (Rural Police). It is planned to extend the Police authority of the Gendarmerie to all communities below 5,000 inhabitants, but up to the present time this has only been achieved in the newly annexed territories such as the Reichsgaue, and in a few communities of the old Reich. Statistics of 1942 mention that Gemeinderpolizeiverwaltungen (Municipal Police Administrations) exist in 1,338 municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants, all of them without Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung. Of these:

5 have over 100,000 inhabitants
22 have between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants
591 have between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants
720 have between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants

In the larger municipalities without Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung the Schutzpolizei is headed by a Stabsoffizier der Schupo and the unit is known as Kommando der Schutzpolizei (the same terms as for the Schupo des Reiches). In small communities the officer in charge of the Schupo is a Captain or Lieutenant, and his unit is known as a Schutzpolizeidienstabteilung (Schupo service Detachment).

Prior to the formation of a unified Schupo der Gemeinden considerable variation existed in the police organisation in different areas and even in adjacent townships but now a number of decrees regulate and coordinate the strength of these units (in relation to the population) uniformity of rank, pay, replacement, training and schooling all over the Reich.

Although members of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden are technically municipal civil servants, they were made subject to the same regulations of the Reich Authorities as the members of the Schutzpolizei des Reiches. As a matter of fact the personnel of the Schupo der Gemeinden is taken exclusively from personnel of the Schupo des Reiches, and one of the decrees states that members of the Schupo des Reiches can be transferred to the Schupo der Gemeinden, and vice versa, or from one community to another without the individual's consent.

Thus very little difference exists today between the Schupo der Gemeinden and the Schupo des Reiches.

50. Command of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden.

The activities of all units of the Schupo der Gemeinden are supervised by the Generalinspekteur der Gendarmerie und der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden.

Below him the units of the Schupo der Gemeinden are under the command and supervision of the Befehlshaber der Orpo in the particular Wehrkreis.

The heads of the local Kommandos der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden, who hold ranks from Major der Schutzpolizei upwards, and who are known as Stabsoffiziere, are directly responsible to the Higher Police Authorities (Regierungspräsidenten etc.) of the area. In addition they may be advisory members of the Staff of the Befehlshaber der Orpo.

The heads of the Schutzpolizei-Dienstabteilungen (Schupo Service Detachments), in communities of over 5,000 inhabitants are subject to the supervision of the Stabsoffiziere der Schutzpolizei attached to the Higher Police Authorities. These officers represent the Schupo-Dienstabteilungen at the HQ of the Regierungspräsident etc. as well as on the staff of the LDO of the Wehrkreis. In communities of less than 5,000 the Schupo-Dienstabteilungen are subject to supervision by the Commanders of the Gendarmerie who are attached to the HQs of the Regierungspräsidenten or other Higher Police Authorities.

Otherwise, units of the Schupo der Gemeinden are organized in much the same way as units of the Schupo des Reiches, except that they are smaller, not so elaborately equipped and are directly at the disposal of the Mayor of the town instead of the Polizeiverwalter (i.e. the head of the local HQ of a National Police Administration).

c) GENDARMERIE

51. Gendarmerie: General

The Gendarmerie constitutes the uniformed police in the open country, and in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants. It has been planned to extend the field of action of the Gendarmerie to all communities up to 5,000 inhabitants but as far this has only been achieved in certain parts of the country (see para 49).

The principal difference between the Gendarmerie and the Schutzpolizei is that owing to the nature of the territory in which they serve, the members of the Gendarmerie in addition to their ordinary functions as Polizeivollzugsbeamte (Police Executive Officials) are also trained and equipped to "help and advise" the rural population in matters of general administration, and in the manifold dealings which in Germany concern the "authorities", and all too frequently the police.

The individual Gendarme who makes his daily tour of duty on foot, bicycle, motorcycle or on horseback is very often the only representative of the Government in his small area in direct and constant touch with the population. His office is in his home, where he maintains files and where he is reached by telephone or sometimes only by messenger. This wider scope of the Gendarmerie is expressed in its entire organization which, of necessity is more decentralised than that of the Schutzpolizei, but by no means less militarised.

Two main categories of the Gendarmerie, which are discussed in following paragraphs must be distinguished:

The Gendarmerie des Einzeldienstes ("Single Service" Gendarmerie).
The Motorisierte Gendarmerie (Motorised Gendarmerie) or Gend.(mot.).

52. Gendarmerie des Einzeldienstes.

The smallest unit of the Einzeldienst is the Gendarmerie-Einzelposten (Single Post), consisting of only one Gendarme assigned to a thinly populated area. More densely populated country districts which include larger villages have Gendarmerie-Posten manned by several Gendarmen, and led by a Gendarmerie Hauptwachmeister or Meister (senior NCO).

Several Gendarmerie Einzelposten are organized to form a Gendarmerie-Gruppenposten (Group Post) headed normally by a Gendarmerie Meister. The latter, however, does not exercise full command over the men of the Einzelposten within his district, as they retain a fair amount of independence to enable them to cope with strictly local matters.

This partial independence in no way conflicts with the centralisation of the German rural police. It does, however, stress the particular status of the individual Gendarm who exercises a considerable amount of control over the population in his district, in which he constitutes the immediate representative of the law, both as "adviser" and as "Staatsgewalt", the strong arm of the regime.

All the members of the Gendarmerie in a Landkreis constitute a unit termed a Gendarmeriekreis and led by a Gendarmeriekreisführer whose rank is normally that of a Gendarmerie-Bezirksleutnant or -Oberleutnant.

Gendarmerie-Kreise which are headed by Gendarmerie-Oberleutnant should have a minimum strength of about 40 men. In matters pertaining to the Gendarmerie, the Gendarmeriekreisführer is also the police adviser to the Landrat (Rural Councillor or executive) and as such is responsible to him for the execution of locally issued orders affecting the Landkreis.

If a Landkreis covers a larger than average area the Gendarmeriekreis may be subdivided into Gendarmerieabteilungen consisting each of a number of Gendarmerieposten of all sizes such as regular Posten, Einzelposten and Gruppenposten and commanded by a Gendarmerie-Abteilungsführer.

A Gendarmerie-Abteilung comprises, on the average, from 15 to 20 men. However, special conditions such as a dense network of Gendarmerie stations in the vicinity of large cities, in industrial regions or near the National frontier may necessitate the formation of stronger Abteilungen.

Several Gendarmeriekreise form a Gendarmeriehauptmannschaft with an average of 140 to 150 men; commanded by a Major or a Hauptmann (Captain) der Gendarmerie, who in turn is subordinate to a Kommandeur der Gendarmerie (Commander of Rural Police) of the Regierungsbereich or similar Higher Police Authority.

The Kommandeur der Gendarmerie, who also represents the Gendarmerie of his Regierungsbereich on the staff of the Befehlshaber der Ordo at Wehrkreis HQ is responsible to the latter for all Gendarmerie activities within his district. The Kommandeur der Gendarmerie and all units subordinate to him are furthermore supervised by the General-Inspektor der Gendarmerie und der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden in the Hauptamt Ordo of the Reichsministerium des Innern.

A special branch of the Gendarmerie is the Hochgebirgs-Gendarmerie (Mountain-Gendarmerie). It was created in August 1941 and is, in the main, organized along the same lines as the regular Gendarmerie. Its personnel, however, undergoes special training for duty in Alpine regions and as mountain guides. Gendarmerie-Posten who patrol mountainous areas of more than 1500 metres (about 4500 ft) in altitude are referred to as Gend. Hochgebirgs-Posten.

Recent developments as well as public utterances by German leaders clearly indicate that these mountainous regions may be expected to be turned into strong centres of resistance for regular, as well as guerilla warfare. The territories policed by the Hochgebirgs-Gendarmerie, therefore, become of special interest to Allied advancing and occupying armies. The following areas policed by these units as mapped out in the decree of 1941 should be noted in this connection:-

Reichsgau Salzburg
Reichsgau Tirol-Vorarlberg
Reichsgau Steiermark (including Untersteiermark)
Reichsgau Kärnten (including Südkärnten and Krain).
Gend. Kreise Gmunden, Kirchdorf a.d. Krems, Wollbruck and Steyr of the Reichsgau Oberdonau
Gend. Kreise Scheibbs, Lilienfeld, Neunkirchen and Wiener-Neustadt of the Reichsgau Niederdonau.
Gend. Kreise Füssen and Sonthofen of the Reg. Bezirk Schwaben
Gend. Kreise Garmisch, Bad Tölz, Linsbach, Rosenheim and Berchtesgaden as well as the Gend. Abt. Traunstein of the Gend. Kreis Traunstein of the Reg. Bezirk Oberbayern.
Gend. Zur Neumark (District Krainau)

53. Landwacht and Stadtwacht.

In January 1942 the Landwacht (Auxiliary Rural Police) was set up by DAUWIG, then Chief of the Ordo, to assist the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden and, especially, the Gendarmerie.

Its members are mainly recruited from SA-Wehrmannschaften (Germans between the ages of 18 and 65 not otherwise mustered, but provided with basic military training by the Nazi Party Storm Troops) and ex-Service men of the last war. While recruits for the SA-Wehrmannschaften are conscripted under an Emergency Service Decree, enlistment for the Landwacht was originally voluntary and on a part-time basis only, later developing into compulsory service.

Military training is provided by the SA and personnel of the Landwacht are not uniformed, wearing only a white armband with the inscription "Landwacht". They are issued with light arms such as pistols, rifles etc.

The Landwacht is responsible to the Chief of the Regular Uniformed Police, SS-Obergruppenführer HUNNIGER and through him to HEIMLER. The present commander of the entire German Landwacht is SS-Obergruppenführer Friederich ALPERS, State Secretary, Prætor General, and a member of Göring's Economic Council.

When on duty, the Landwacht are under the orders of the Police and Gendarmerie and are attached to their regular police posts.

Even though the Landwacht was instituted at a period of increasing delinquency in rural areas, its present primary concern is the supervision of the activities of almost 12 million foreign workers, prisoners of war, and those "anti-social" German elements employed or residing in rural districts. Under prevailing conditions it is obvious that a strong network, such as represented by the Landwacht, has become necessary to cover the entire Reich.

The formation of the Landwacht was kept secret by the German for over a year. It was never mentioned until the beginning of 1943, when a similar organisation, the Stadtwacht (Auxiliary Urban Police) was created; the Stadtwacht was also derived from the SA-Wehrmannschaften. Its function is to assist the Schutzpolizei des Reiches in larger and smaller cities in the same manner as the Landwacht is at the disposal of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden and Gendarmerie in the country.

In October 1943, Hitler issued a decree for the expansion of both the Stadtwacht and the Landwacht. Whereas previously only those Germans who were not members of other Nazi Party organisations were subject to service with the urban or rural guard formations, the new edict made every German regardless of affiliation liable to be called up.

The tremendous and rapid growth of these organisations necessitated their sub-division into three classes:-

- a) Active Stadt - or Landwacht. Personnel of this category are liable to duty for extended periods of time and are constantly at the disposal of the police subject to immediate call. Not included are members of the ARD and similar passive defence services.
- b) Reserve I. Includes personnel who, because of their civilian or official occupations, are not immediately available for duty, but who may be called in on special occasions.
- c) Reserve II. Includes all personnel who, due to the special importance of their occupations, are available for police duty in extreme emergencies only, e.g. Grossfahndungen or National Searches.

As preparations for Nazi resistance and for guerilla warfare within Germany are rapidly accelerated, militarisation of these auxiliary police formations is reaching its peak.

On 18 Oct 1944, Hitler announced the formation of a "Volkssturm" (People's Militia) under the auspices of the SA to include all able-bodied men from 16 to 60 years of age not so far members of the Armed Forces. Under existing circumstances the difference between such newly formed field units and the similarly organised auxiliary police forces of the Stadt- und Landwacht will become increasingly smaller and indeed negligible.

For further information on the SA-Wehrmannschaften, Stadtwacht and Landwacht see publication LDS/G/1 (SA of the NSDAP).

54. The Militarised Gendarmerie

In the heyday of their power, the Sturm-Abteilungen (SA-Sturm Troops) included a special shock formation, the Feldjägerkorps. It was comparable to a military provost corps and was apparently to act as such in the event of war.

Its great defect - the fact that it was an SA organisation recruited only from established Nazi Party members and not from regular conscripts - brought about its eventual eclipse after the 1934 purge of the SA. Finally, on 1st April 1935, the Feldjägerkorps was dissolved. Some of its units were transferred bodily to the new Kasernierte Polizei, replacing the Landespolizei which was incorporated into the newly created Wehrmacht. Other Feldjägerkorps units went to form the Motorisierte Gendarmerie (Militarised Gendarmerie) (abbr. Gen. (mot)). They exchanged their SA badges for the standard police insignia and badges of regulation police rank. This was a change of some political importance, marking still more clearly the then declining power of the SA and the growing confidence of the regime in the regular Police forces from which all "undesirables" had been removed; it meant, too, an influx of 100% Nazi units into the most militarised branches of the Police.

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A decree issued on 30 June 1937 by the RESS and Chef d Dt. Pol. i. RM d.I. declared a newly created Motorisierte Gendarmerie to be a "Special service branch of the Gendarmerie operating in the entire territory of the Reich, with the control of traffic both on Landstrassen (First class roads) and on the Autobahnen (National Highways) as its main function."

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Differing from the regular Gendarmerie, the Motorisierte Gendarmerie are Kasernierte Einheiten (Barrack Units), and are organized along purely military lines into Motorisierte Kompanien (Companies) and Motorisierte Züge (Platoons). Like the regular Gendarmerie, however, they are subordinate to the Kommandeur der Gendarmerie, who is attached to the höhere Polizeibehörde (Regierungspräsident etc) of the area.

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Apart from patrolling the highways, the duties of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie comprise the reporting of all accidents, the rendering of First Aid, the apprehension of stolen vehicles, the reporting to their administrative authorities on the state and condition of roads and on the need for new traffic signs; for the last mentioned functions, see also paragraph 47 above on the NSKK Verkehrshilfsdienst.

In the interest of more effective supervision of the Reichsautobahnen, Reichsautobahnen-Kommandos (RAK-Kdos) have been created in October 1941. These units are to be furnished by the Motorisierte Gendarmerie, the strength of each consisting of 5 Gendarmes and 1 Kommandoführer (squad leader). They are equipped with 1 patrol car and 2 motor cycles with sidecar.

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On special occasions, the Motorisierte Gendarmerie may be employed to perform tasks outside their normal sphere of duty. While they generally operate in small patrols, they may, in emergencies be committed in full strength as units. The Gendarmerie Officers will determine whether any need exists for such Grosseinsätze (Total commitment). In such instances, a request must be made to the Higher Police Authorities which administer the unit. Whenever entire units or component parts of units are to be employed for special tasks for more than three days, approval must be obtained from the Reichsführer-SS and Chef der Deutschen Polizei.

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The authority of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie extends throughout the entire Reich and is not bound by the political boundaries within the country. The only exceptions are the areas of those cities in which are located Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen; there the authority of the mot. Gend. is restricted to the Reichsautobahnen passing through the city limits.

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Non selected for the Motorisierte Gendarmerie are trained in the following special centres:

Gend. Schule	SUHL
" "	DEGGINGEN
" "	FRANKFURT
" "	HOLLABRUNN

In the ordinary course of events and with the necessary vacancies, members of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie are, after approximately 5 to 6 years service, transferred into the Gend. Einzeldienst.

55. Organization of the Motorised Gendarmerie

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The Motorisierte Gendarmerie is organized on the basis of a so-called 3/3 unit containing 108 men and 3 officers. Such basic units can be subdivided into 1/3 units (36 men and 1 officer) or 2/3 units (72 men and 2 officers), or extended into overstrength 4/3 units (144 men and 4 officers), and will then function as independently operative units. In 1937 a total of 42 units were created and organized as follows:-

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Ten
Two 4/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Motorisierte Gend. Abteilungen
- 4 officers and 144 men each.
Twelve 3/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Gend. Kompanie mot.
- 3 officers and 108 men each
Eighteen 2/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Kleine Gend. Kompanie mot.
- 2 officers and 72 men each
Ten 1/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Gend. Züge (Platoons) mot.
- 1 officer and 36 men each.

By 1942, a great number of additional units had been formed to police Austria and other newly-acquired territories. By that time, the term Bereitschaften had been dropped, and the term Gendarmerie-Abteilung (mot) had been replaced by Verstärkte (Verst. - reinforced) Gendarmerie Kompanie (mot). A corps of 66 units with a total personnel of 5,931 officers and other ranks was formed. This new organisation includes the following units:-

Three	(4/3 unit)	Verst. Gend. Komp. (mot.) of 4 officers and 144 men each
Twenty-four	(3/3 unit)	Gend. Komp. (mot.) of 3 officers and 108 men each.
Thirty-one	(2/3 unit)	Ill. Gend. Komp. (mot.) of 2 officers and 72 men each.
Eight	(1/3 unit)	Gend. Zug (mot.) of 1 officer and 36 men each.

It must be borne in mind that the units and strengths mentioned above are valid only for 1942 and it must be assumed that a number of additional units have since been formed and are now in operation.

An order of battle arranged according to Wehrkreise (Military Districts) of all identified units of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie will be found in IDS/G/10 (Basic Handbook of the German Police to be published shortly).

Since the Motorisierte Gendarmerie is a fully militarised and mobile formation, its importance increases in the light of the present trend to prepare the Police forces for their employment in National Defence and resistance inside Germany. Indeed, since the outbreak of war, large numbers of Motorisierte Gendarmerie personnel have been incorporated into Feldgendarmerie units (regular Army Military Police) and as such are attached to divisions, corps and armies of the Field Forces.

Motorisierte Gendarmerie units furthermore are being sent to the zones of communications immediately adjacent to the theatres of operations and to occupied territories to assist other Police formations in traffic control as well as in the prevention of sabotage and partisan warfare.

From 70 to 80 Gendarmerie-Züge (mot.), i.e. platoons of the normal strength of 1 officer and 36 men, have been identified in Russia and Italy. In addition, two Gendarmerie-Bataillone (mot.) are known to exist, one of them having been identified in France.

The Motorisierte Gendarmerie is armed with carbines, pistols and machine pistols. Its weapons and equipment are supplied and maintained by the special Waffenmeistersien der deutschen Polizei (Ordinance and Maintenance Shops) which serve all branches of the German Police. A table of weapons and vehicles, and a list of the locations of the Waffenmeistersien will be found in Annexe D of IDS/G/10.

A definite system of licence plate numbers for all vehicles of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie with special numbers assigned to each regional headquarters as well as to each category of vehicles has been set up. The tabulation of these licence numbers for the original 72 units (i.e. not to include the units added in 1942 and later) will be found in Annexe D of IDS/G/10.

It can be assumed that similar numbering systems exist for police licence plates of all police vehicles.

d) KOLONIALPOLIZEI

56. HIMMLER's plans for a Colonial Police.

From the very beginning the Nazi government took great interest in fanning the smouldering ashes of German colonial aspirations. This is demonstrated by the fact that in 1936 certain units of the Schutzpolizei were charged with the continuation of the colonial tradition.

Thus the Schutzpolizei of Danzig was selected to perpetuate the ghost of the police force of former German South West Africa, the Schutzpolizei of Kiel was to serve as a reminder of Kamerun (Cameroon) and the Schutzpolizei of Hamburg was identified with the memories of Kiontsehu.

These traditional units were distinguished with the Kreuz des Silders (Southern Cross) worn on the left sleeve.

In January, 1941, the Nazis began to take some interest in the Italian campaign in North Africa, and HIMMLER therefore founded the Kolonialpolizei (Colonial Police) and instituted the Kolonialpolizeiamt (Bureau of the Colonial Police) within the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei. The purpose of this newly founded bureau was, in the words of the decree, "the uniform preparation and eventual employment of the Ordnungspolizei in future German Colonies and Mandates."

The Generalinspekteur der Polizeischulen (Inspector General of the Police Schools), Generalleutnant der Polizei PFEFFER-WILDEMBACH, was appointed chief of the Kolonialpolizeiamt, and held this position until the middle of 1944.

A Kolonialpolizeischule (Colonial Police School) was established at Oranienburg near Berlin. Since intimate co-operation with the Nazi Party was regarded as essential, the SS-Kolonialpolitische Schulungshaus (SS Colonial Political Institute) at Ledenburg near Berlin, as well as the Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei (Officers' School of the Security Police) in Berlin-Charlottenburg furnished a considerable part of the training of the Colonial Police.

In addition to the courses given in Germany, specially selected SS and police officers were sent to the Italian Colonial Police College at Tivoli near Rome for special training.

Personnel of the police selected for any of the colonial training courses were returned to their units or stations after completion of their schooling, but were hopefully earmarked for colonial service at some future date. A small number of them are reported to have made their appearance in North Africa in 1942 and 1943. It can, therefore, be said that the Colonial Police has never been much more than a name.

Just how far the Nazis progressed in their plans for future colonial splendour is immaterial, but at any rate, the very existence of the Kolonialpolizei is indicative of the thoroughness of Germany's preparations for, and former confidence in the outcome of the war and the attainment of her colonial aspirations. It may, therefore, be added with some satisfaction that by now the Kolonialpolizeiamt and its staff have probably for the most part been disbanded. If it is still lingering on in any form at all, it is certainly on a most insignificant scale and with no great prospects for the future.

e) WASSERSCHUTZPOLIZEI

57. General.

The German uniformed police includes among its duties the control of inland waterways and harbour traffic.

Following an agreement of 21st Jan., 1937, between the RFSSuChdDtPol and the Reichsverkehrsministerium (Ministry of Transport), HIMMLER took over on 1st March, 1937, the responsibilities of the existing Schiffahrtspolizei (Water Traffic Police) and Hafenpolizei (Harbour Police), whose tasks were henceforth to be discharged by a branch of the Regular Uniformed Police, i.e. the Wasserschutzpolizei (Waterways Protection Police).

Subsequently a decree of 26th July, 1937, declared the Waterways Protection Police to be a "special service branch of the Schutzpolizei, with the official abbreviation 'SP'". It is not quite clear why the abbreviation 'SP' was used

instead of "WS". The most plausible explanation is that the "Wasserschutz" is - unlike the "Wasserschutz" - considered an integral part of the "Schiff" and may originally have been known as "Schiffspolizei (Wasser)". In connection with ranks the abbreviation "SchP" is often used, e.g. in "Hauptmann d. 'SchP'".

From the point of view of the invading Allied forces, the SW, patrolling the rivers and canals of Germany, may well be regarded as a military formation.

The SW is part of H.M.L.R.'s widespread system and must, therefore, also be reckoned with as a potentially troublesome source of disaffection in territory under Allied control, representing as it does an effective instrument available to the Nazis; its posts and vessels on German waterways could easily become vantage points and escape channels for a future underground movement.

58. Organisation of the Wasserschutzpolizei.

The principal task of the SW is to maintain law and order on waterways, in harbours and in harbour approaches. Its units are at the disposal of the local authorities, who may at all times call upon them for technical assistance. They may also act in certain circumstances on behalf of the Gipo (Security Police).

The Wasserschutzpolizei is organised into the following units:-

Gruppenkommandos	(Group Commands)
Kommandos	(Commands)
Abschnitte	(Sectors)
Reviere	(Brit. Wards: U.S. Precincts)
Reviere Zweigstellen	(Revier Branches)
Stationen	(Stations)
Wachen	(Squads)
Fliegende Wachen	(Patrols)
Posten	(Posts)

These units are located wherever their duties require and in a strength commensurate with the size and importance of their areas. Their organization is highly flexible: not all levels necessarily exist in each area, and there is little regularity. A Kommando may not include any Abschnitte, but may instead have only a number of independent Reviere and Stationen, some of them not further subdivided, others consisting of two, three or more Wachen or Posten etc.

Wasserschutzpolizei Kommandos were also established in occupied territories for patrol duty in ports and on inland waterways.

Higher administrative authorities such as Oberpräsidenten of the Prussian Provinces, Innenminister of the Länder, BdO of the Reichkreise or the I/Os of the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administration HQs) are responsible for the Police on the rivers and waterways in or nearest their area. Such offices include a special section, Abteilung Wasserschutzpolizei, as part of the HQ of the Staff Officer or Commander, as the case may be, of the Schutzpolizei, who controls the Wasserschutzpolizei administratively through this section. In special emergencies he may assume direct command. The highest supervisory authority rests since 15 Sept 1943 with the Inspekteur der Wasserschutzpolizei (Inspector of the Waterways Protection Police). SS-Brf, Gen.-d. Pol. KRUMHOLTZ held this position until 1 July, 44, when he was succeeded by Oberst. d. Schutzpolizei SCHMIDT. Simultaneously the office was moved from Kiel to Berlin N.W.7., Unter der Linden 74.

For their actual police duties, these units are subordinated to the local authorities, and perform police functions within their field at the request of these authorities. They will, for instance, exercise revenue control at the order of the regional finance and customs office, by boarding ships and barges and searching for contraband and black market goods, or they will instruct their patrols to check unauthorized fishing at the request of the local fishery and Game Police.

The Wasserschutzpolizei operates in patrols of varying types. Along side the waterways, foot and bicycle patrols are used whenever they are deemed sufficient, but, when needed, motor vehicles are also available.

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The Wasserschutzpolizei operates in patrols of varying types. Along side the waterways, foot and bicycle patrols are used wherever they are deemed sufficient, but, when needed, motor vehicles are also available.

On the waterways the Wasserschutzpolizei employs boats of all types, but mostly small Hafenboote (patrol craft). Larger SW units have Streckenboote (long-range boats) at their disposal, most of which are capable of performing coastal and even sea patrols.

The submerged part of the hulls of these craft is painted black or red, their waterline is marked in white and the upper hull is painted grey.

All boats fly the Reichsdienstflagge (official Reich Government Service flag), and have the designation of their home station painted on the stern and the word "Wasserschutzpolizei" together with an arabic numeral painted on the bows. This numeral is the serial number of the craft as registered with the particular Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung regardless of the vessel's Station or River. In addition each boat carries on its bow another number, assigned to it by the Ministry of the Interior.

The personnel of the SW units is made up of Police NCOs (Oberwachmeister, Revieroberwachmeister and Hauptwachmeister) and Police Officers (Meister, Obermeister, Revier-Leutnant, Oberleutnant, Hauptmann, Major and Oberstleutnant). Two administrative Officers (Pol. Inspektor and Pol. Assistant) are usually included in the personnel of an SW Kommando.

Large HQs like Stettin or Bremen have a Major as their highest ranking officer, and only SW Gruppe Hamburg is commanded by an Oberstleutnant (Lt. Col.). It is, however, possible that in wartime SW ranks have been raised beyond the limits of the peace time establishments (US:T/O).

59. Related and Auxiliary Units.

Close cooperation exists between the Wasserschutzpolizei and the Marine-Küstenpolizei (Naval Coastal Police, abbr. MKP). The personnel of the MKP may be drawn from the Waterways Protection Police and an agreement to this effect was reached on 26th April 1940 between OKM (High Command of the Navy) and the RFSS u Chd Dt Pol in which the terms of employment of officers and men of the Wasserschutzpolizei as Marine-Küstenpolizei are laid down.

Before D-Day, units of MKP operating motor-boat patrols were stationed at points along the entire coast-line of occupied Europe from Northern Norway to the Bay of Biscay.

Their duties include the inspection of all fishing vessels, the control of small craft movement, of sailing permits and the pursuit of smugglers, deserters and fugitives. MKP units are under the orders of Küsten und Hafenüberwachungsstellen (Coastal and Port authorities).

Members of the SW serving in the MKP are temporarily classed as naval personnel and liable to the provisions of military law. The MKP has regular Marine-soldaten (naval soldiers or marines), who in most cases are under the supervision of SW personnel entrusted with these duties because of their special police experience.

The ranks of the MKP are German terms with the words "der MKP" added, (e.g. "Matr. Félvebel der MKP"). The MKP are commanded by their own officers and their employment is directed by the naval commander of the area in which they operate.

The NSKK has established NSKK-Motorbootseinheiten (Motorboat Units) which operate on Germany's main rivers, waterways and lakes, e.g. the Danube and the Rhine. They function as auxiliary Police to the Wasserschutzpolizei, assisting in the control of traffic and maintenance of a permanent patrol service. Some of these NSKK units are of regimental size (Motorbootstandarten 1, 3, and 4 have been identified), but most of them are Motorbootsturme (Companies).

In larger ports the Wasserschutzpolizei is also reinforced by special units of the Allgemeine-SS who are at the disposal of the Chiefs of the Coastal SS-Ober-Abschnitte "Nordwest", "Nordsee", "Ostsee" and "Nordost". These units are known as SS-Hafenicherungsgruppen (Port Security Troops). They patrol the waterfronts and major parts in cooperation with Police authorities and the Sicherheitsdienst, especially during and after air raids.

f) FEUERSCHUTZPOLIZEI

60. Organisation of the Feuerschutzpolizei

Before 1933, Fire Protection and Fire Fighting in Germany were the concern of two organizations. Larger cities had professional Fire Brigades, whose members were municipal civil servants; smaller towns and villages maintained voluntary fire brigades. At no time was fire fighting considered a Police function.

The Nazis, soon after their advent to power, changed this concept by subordinating the existing fire brigades to the Ortspolizeibehörden (Local Police Authorities). Later on, the administration of fire brigades was also subordinated to the höhere Polizeibehörden, and, since the latter are directly under the Reich Government, control was completely centralized.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, on 27 Sept 1939, a Feuerschutzpolizei (Fire Protection Police abbr. FP) was created by the Reich Government in agreement with the Chiefs of the Army and Luftwaffe (BLAUCHITSCH and GOERING). All larger German cities were ordered to organize Fire Protection Police formations and to transfer their former Fire Brigades into the new organization.

Some German towns, however, which had a professional fire fighting service, were not called upon to form units of the Feuerschutzpolizei. In such instances, the old Fire Fighting Brigades continued to exist.

The members of the new Feuerschutzpolizei were termed Polizeivollzugsbeamte (police executive officials), just as are the members of the Schupo, and were made subject to all laws and regulations governing the officials of all other branches of the Reich Police.

The controlling bureau of the FP and its organizational apex is the Amt Feuerschutzpolizei of Amtsgruppe I in the Kommandoamt of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police); (see para 27)

All units of the FP in the entire Reich are supervised by the General-Inspektor der Feuerschutzpolizei und Feuerwehren (Inspector General of the Fire Protection Police and Fire Brigades) who reports directly to the Chief of the Orpo on the state of training of personnel and on technical details pertaining to equipment. He also makes recommendations and submits observations on new methods and developments of fire fighting to the Chief of the Orpo (WUNNENBERG).

Regionally the FP, like all other branches of the Orpo, is controlled by the Befehlshaber der Orpo of each Wehrkreis to whose staff is attached a Stabsoffizier (Staff Officer) of the Feuerschutzpolizei serving as specialist and technical advisor.

Einheiten (Units) of the Feuerschutzpolizei are known to exist in the following towns:

Aachen	Duisburg-	Hannover	Lübeck	Prag
Augsburg	Hamborn	Hindenburg	Marleburg	Regensburg
Berlin	Düsseldorf	Innsbruck	Mainz	Remscheid
Beuthen	Elbing	Instenburg	Mannheim	Rostock
Bielefeld	Erfurt	Karlruhe	Merseburg	Saarbrücken
Böckum	Essen	Kassel	Mühlhausen	Salzburg
Bonn	Flensburg	Kattowitz	München	Schwerin
Brandenburg	Frankfurt/M	Kiel	München-	Sosnowitz
Braunschweig	Frankfurt/O	Klagenfurt	Gladbach	Stettin
Bremen	Gelsenkirchen	Köln	Münster	Stuttgart
Bremerhaven	Gleiwitz	Königsberg	Neumünster	Stralsund
Breslau	Görlitz	Leipzig	Nürnberg	Strassburg
Bromberg	Göteborg	Krefeld	Oberhausen	Thorn
Chemnitz	Graz	Leipzig	Offenbach/M	Tilsit
Danzig	Guben	Liegnitz	Oldenburg	Wesermünde
Darmstadt	Hagen	Lincoln	Osnabrück	Wien
Dessau	Halberstadt	Litzmannstadt	Pleiss	Wiesbaden
Dortmund	Halle	Ludwigshafen	Posen	Wilhelmshaven
Dresden	Hamburg	Ludwigshafen	Potsdam	Wittenberg
				Wuppertal
				Zwickau.

Locally the Feuerschutzpolizei is administered by the (Ober-) Bürgermeister of the town, but it is known that in towns with a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung a considerable amount of the administration rests with the Polizeipräsidenten, direktionen and Ämter. In any case, all expenses of the Feuerschutzpolizei, including those for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, are borne by the communities. Personnel matters are handled directly by the Reich Ministry of the Interior, i.e. the Kommandant in the Hauptamt Orpo, and in certain instances by the Higher Police Authorities, but never by the Mayors of the towns where Feuerschutz units are stationed.

The decision whether a town has to form a Feuerschutzpolizei unit does not only depend on the number of inhabitants, but on certain characteristics and conditions of the locality such as the type and volume of a town's industrial activity, its buildings and constructions, its potential exposure to Air Raids etc.

The local chief of the FP is the Kommandeur der Feuerschutzpolizei who is responsible for the organization and the operation of the entire unit stationed in the municipality. He allots operational areas to the various subsections of his unit, and issues orders concerning fire prevention. At least in the larger towns the Kommandeur der Feuerschutzpolizei is tactically subordinate to the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei.

Subsections of the local Feuerschutzpolizei are called Abschnittskommandos (District Commands) and Feuerwachen (Fire-fighting Detachments). In Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna, several Abschnittskommandos form a Gruppenkommando.

The smallest unit called out by a regular alarm is known as a Feuerlöschzug (Fire-fighting platoon). It consists of two to three trucks carrying about ten to twelve men. There are normally several Züge allotted to each Feuerwache.

One Feuerwache, as a rule, covers an area of several Polizei-Reviere (Police Wards or Precincts), but wide variations exist, depending on the constructional characteristics and the layout of the town and of the immediate vicinity.

The FP has its own teleprinter and alarm systems.

61. Military Aspects of the FP

In addition to their normal functions it is the duty of officials of the Feuerschutzpolizei to take action and exercise full police powers in matters outside their specific technical sphere, whenever officials of the Schutzpolizei or Gendarmerie cannot be reached. In the light of this fact it is of greatest importance to keep in mind how thoroughly centralized and militarized the Feuerschutzpolizei has become under the Nazi regime. It would, therefore, be misleading to treat it as a parallel to organizations of equivalent functions in democratic countries or to forget that, just like every other branch of the German police, the FP must be regarded as an instrument of Nazi power.

The Feuerschutzpolizei has even been organized into larger units as field formations. There exist several Feuerschutzpolizei-Abteilungen (mot), i.e. motorized battalions, of which Nos. 2 to 7 have been identified. There are also various Feuerschutzpolizei-Regimenter. The first of them is known as Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment SACHSEN and other regiments of this type are: Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment OST/WEST FLANDERN (a partly Belgian unit), SS-Niederländische Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment in Holland and the Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment BOHEMEN-MÄHREN in PILSEN.

These Feuerschutzpolizei-Regimenter are fire-fighting shocktroops. The first mentioned unit operated in FRANCE and at ROTTERDAM with advance units of the Wehrmacht in order to prevent any possible "scorched earth" policy by the retreating Allied Forces. Towards the end of 1941, when an advance into the CAUCASUS by the Germany Army seemed imminent, the Regiment SACHSEN was again held in readiness to save the Russian oil wells for the Reich war effort.

Units of this regiment were also stationed at Ploesti in Rumania, when the oilfields were bombed in 1944 by the American Air Forces.

III

TECHNICAL AUXILIARY BRANCHES.

62. Status of the Technische Hilfspolizeien

So far the various ordinary branches of the Regular Uniformed Police have been discussed. As previously noted, however, these are augmented in many instances by the Technische Hilfspolizeien (Technical Auxiliary Police Services), who, for the most part have been created as a direct result of the war and are an integral part of the Orpo.

While even the regular police had to find some replacements for its personnel of younger age classes among the Polizeireserve, the Technische Hilfspolizeien had to resort almost exclusively to the employment of Polizeireservisten. (For further details on the Polizeireserve see para. 37).

Thus personnel of the Technische Hilfspolizeien are not professional members of the police. They became, however, in many instances full-time police personnel for the duration of the war. Thereafter most of them will return to their civilian occupations, although it may be expected that some will try to transfer to the active ranks of their branch of the regular police.

It should be especially noted that members of the Feuerwehren (see below) are in many instances not full-time members of the Police but are merely called away from their civilian occupations for duty whenever the need for their services arises. Their status, therefore, very closely resembles that of the Hilfspolizeien (Auxiliary Police) which will be discussed in greater detail in para 77; but they are nevertheless officially termed Technische Hilfspolizeien.

The Technische Hilfspolizeien include the Feuerwehren (Fire Brigades), the Luftschutzpolizei (ARP Police), and the Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps). These organizations are discussed in detail below under g, h, and j, respectively.

g) FEUERWEHREN.

63. Organisation of the Feuerwehren

As noted in para 60 above, in September 1939 most of the former Berufsfeuerwehren (Professional Fire Brigades) were incorporated as units into the newly created Feuerschutzpolizei. In all communities where no units of the FP were established the Berufsfeuerwehren were transferred into the already existing or newly formed Freiwilligen Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades).

While many of the municipal Feuerwehren were thus absorbed by the Feuerschutzpolizei, it was deemed preferable in some localities to retain the well-established and smoothly functioning Feuerwehren, partly in place of, partly as an auxiliary to the Feuerschutzpolizei.

It would, of course, be erroneous to assume that such Feuerwehren as continue to exist, retained their former independence. Like every other organization in Nazi Germany, they too were completely co-ordinated, centralized and militarized throughout the Reich. Accordingly they are now classified as Technische Hilfspolizei and have therefore become directly subordinated to the Ordnungspolizei.

Four categories of this organization must be distinguished:

1. Freiwillige Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades)
2. Pflichtfeuerwehren (Compulsory Fire Brigades)
3. Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades)
4. HJ-Feuerwehrscharen (Fire-fighting platoons of the Hitler Youth)

Any community or municipality which was not compelled by decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior to establish a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei is instead required to form a Fire Brigade which must be trained and equipped to combat fires and meet other emergencies caused by fire in its area.

As a rule such units were, and frequently still are formed on a voluntary basis. In places where voluntary enlistment does not suffice, the authorities (Bürgermeister or Landrat) may establish a Pflichtfeuerwehr by drafting personnel

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It should be especially noted that members of the Feuerwehren (see below) are in many instances not full-time members of the Police but are merely called away from their civilian occupations for duty whenever the need for their services arises. Their status, therefore, very closely resembles that of the Hilfspolizeien (Auxiliary Police) which will be discussed in greater detail in para 77; but they are nevertheless officially termed Technische Hilfspolizeien.

The Technische Hilfspolizeien include the Feuerwehren (Fire Brigades), the Luftschutzpolizei (ARP Police), and the Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps). These organizations are discussed in detail below under g, h, and j, respectively.

g) FEUERWEHREN.

63. Organisation of the Feuerwehren

As noted in para 60 above, in September 1939 most of the former Berufsfeuerwehren (Professional Fire Brigades) were incorporated as units into the newly created Feuerschutzpolizei. In all communities where no units of the FP were established the Berufsfeuerwehren were transferred into the already existing or newly formed Freiwilligen Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades).

While many of the municipal Feuerwehren were thus absorbed by the Feuerschutzpolizei, it was deemed preferable in some localities to retain the well-established and smoothly functioning Feuerwehren, partly in place of, partly as an auxiliary to the Feuerschutzpolizei.

It would, of course, be erroneous to assume that such Feuerwehren as continue to exist, retained their former independence. Like every other organization in Nazi Germany, they too were completely co-ordinated, centralized and militarized throughout the Reich. Accordingly they are now classified as Technische Hilfspolizei and have therefore become directly subordinated to the Ordnungspolizei.

Four categories of this organization must be distinguished:

1. Freiwillige Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades)
2. Pflichtfeuerwehren (Compulsory Fire Brigades)
3. Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades)
4. HJ-Feuerwehrscharen (Fire-fighting platoons of the Hitler Youth)

Any community or municipality which was not compelled by decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior to establish a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei is instead required to form a Fire Brigade which must be trained and equipped to combat fires and meet other emergencies caused by fire in its area.

As a rule such units were, and frequently still are formed on a voluntary basis. In places where voluntary enlistment does not suffice, the authorities (Bürgermeister or Landrat) may establish a Pflichtfeuerwehr by drafting personnel

III

TECHNICAL AUXILIARY BRANCHES.

62. Status of the Technische Hilfspolizeien

So far the various ordinary branches of the Regular Uniformed Police have been discussed. As previously noted, however, these are augmented in many instances by the Technische Hilfspolizeien (Technical Auxiliary Police Services), who, for the most part have been created as a direct result of the war and are an integral part of the Orpo.

While even the regular police had to find some replacements for its personnel of younger age classes among the Polizeireserve, the Technische Hilfspolizeien had to resort almost exclusively to the employment of Polizeireservisten. (For further details on the Polizeireserve see para. 37).

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Any community or municipality which was not compelled by decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior to establish a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei is instead required to form a Fire Brigade which must be trained and equipped to combat fires and most other emergencies caused by fire in its area.

As a rule such units were, and frequently still are formed on a voluntary basis. In places where voluntary enlistment does not suffice, the authorities (Bürgermeister or Landrat) may establish a Pflichtfeuerwehr by drafting personnel

for service in the fire brigade.

War time manpower shortages especially went far in depleting the ranks of the voluntary fire brigades, and the authorities had to resort more and more to the employment of Pflichtfeuerwehren to fill the gap.

In areas comprising mainly small villages where the formation of individual fire brigades would constitute a distinct hardship and waste of manpower, the Kreis authorities (Landrat) may organize one fire brigade for several villages or for an entire Landkreis. Organizations of this kind are known as Feuerschutzverbände (Fire Protection Groups) and do not in principle differ from regular Freiwillige or Pflichtfeuerwehren.

Even though a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei may already exist in a town, the Ortspolizeibehörde (local police authority, e.g. the Mayor) may decide that it is inadequate to meet all contingencies, and may therefore supplement the Feuerschutzpolizei by a Freiwillige or Pflichtfeuerwehr or both. While such auxiliary fire brigades retain administrative independence, they are for all tactical purposes operationally attached to the Feuerschutzpolizei, and for training and employment subordinated to the direction of the local commander of the Feuerschutzpolizei.

Recruits for both the Freiwilligen- and Pflichtfeuerwehren must, in addition to the required minimum physical qualifications, be known to be "at the disposal of the National Socialist State at all times and without reservations". They may not be drawn from the personnel of either the Technische Mithilfe (Technical Emergency Corps), the Red Cross, or of a Werkfeuerwehr (see below). Except for these limitations, all Germans between the ages of 17 and 65 are eligible for the Freiwilligen- and Pflichtfeuerwehren.

Upon completion of their 60th year of age, members of the Pflichtfeuerwehr are placed into the Reserve where they remain informed of all matters pertaining to fire-fighting and fire protection so that they can be recalled in the event of an emergency.

64. Command of the Feuerwehren.

Individual units of both Freiwilligen- and Pflichtfeuerwehren are headed by a Wehrführer (contingent leader) who is appointed by the Ortspolizeibehörde.

Each Kreis has a Kreisführer and below him several Unterkreisführer of the Freiwilligen Feuerwehr. On the level of the Regierungsbezirk there is a Bezirksführer (District Commander) and on the staff of a BzO in each Wehrkreis an Abschnittsinspektor der Freiwilligen Feuerwehr (Regional Inspector of the Voluntary Fire Brigades).

Bezirksführer are appointed by the Higher Administrative Authorities (e.g. R. G. Präs.) with the consent of the Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei (HITLER). They supervise and command the activities of all voluntary fire brigades within their respective districts, co-ordinate their activities and issue general directives concerning training and employment.

In the case of the Pflichtfeuerwehren the functions, appointments, and offices of the Kreisführer, Bezirksführer, and the Abschnittsinspektor are non-existent. On these levels (Kreis, Regierungsbezirk, and Wehrkreis) all compulsory fire brigades are tactical units of the Feuerschutzpolizei, attached and subordinated to the latter.

The highest supervisor for the entire Reich is the General-Inspektor der Feuerschutzpolizei und Feuerwehren (Inspector General of the Fire Protection Police and Fire Brigades) already mentioned in paras 28 and 60. His office is also referred to as that of the Inspektor der Feuerlöschwesen für Stadt und Land (Inspector of all Urban and Rural Fire-Fighting Forces).

The highest HQ and apex of all fire fighting brigades in Germany is the Amt Feuerwehren (Bureau of Fire Brigades), which is Amt V in the Hauptamt Orpo. This bureau does not however control the Feuerschutzpolizei, whose highest HQ is in the Kommandoamt of the Hauptamt Orpo (see paras 27 and 60).

It should be noted that before the incorporation of the Feuerwehren into the Orpo the bureau responsible for them as their highest HQ was known as the Reichsamt Freiwillige Feuerwehr (National Bureau of Voluntary Fire Brigades).

65. Werkfeuerwehren and HJ-Feuerwehrscharen

In wartime, with increased fire hazards due to air raids, Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades) have rapidly gained in importance. To all intents and purposes, they resemble the Freiwillige or Pflichtfeuerwehren: just as the latter are organised by a village or rural sub-district (Kreis), the Werkfeuerwehren are established by the management of industrial factories, etc., and are staffed by their employees.

The decision as to the formation of Werkfeuerwehren however, is not left with the individual management of a factory. Instead, the Higher Administrative Authorities (e.g. the Reg.Präs.) in conjunction with the Reich Ministry of the Interior and the Luftschutzdienststelle (local ARP Headquarters) in the Reichsgewerbeindustrie (National League of Industry, an obligatory association of all industries) determines where Werkfeuerwehren are to be established. In addition, a factory desiring to organise a Werkfeuerwehr may seek the approval of the above mentioned authorities by filing a request through the local ARP unit, also notifying the Ortspolizeibehörde or Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung.

Each unit of the Werkfeuerwehr must consist of at least 18 members and must be equipped with a minimum of one power-driven pump.

These organisations exist in manufacturing concerns such as munitions factories and synthetic oil plants. They are much the same as ARP units which similar undertakings in England have organised for the protection of their property.

To counter the manpower shortage within the ranks of the Feuerschutzpolizei and Feuerwehren at a time of increased wartime fire hazards, the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth Organisation) founded the so-called HJ-Feuerwehrscharen (HJ Fire Fighting Platoons). Normally they are organised as components of a HJ-Bann (Regiment), a local unit of the HJ.

A HJ-Feuerwehrschar consists of approximately 50 youths and is sub-divided into 3 Kameradschaften (Squads).

The Feuerwehrscharen are equipped and trained by the local Feuerschutzpolizei, Pflichtfeuerwehr or Freiwilligenfeuerwehr as the case may be. They then operate under the direct command of the local chief of the respective organisation.

Larger localities may have more than one Feuerwehrschar according to particular local needs. In other towns where no Feuerwehrscharen have been formed, the local HJ Headquarters may detail boys from the HJ-SD (Streifendienst) for fire-fighting duty. For further information on the SD as a police auxiliary force, see para 4.

66. Maintenance of Fire Services.

All expenses of the Fire Protection Services, regardless of whether it be the Feuerschutzpolizei, the Freiwilligen- or Pflichtfeuerwehren, or the HJ Feuerwehrscharen are met entirely by the local community. In the case of Werkfeuerwehren, the factories which organise them share some of the burden with the community.

Only for the maintenance of the Feuerwehrschulen (Fire Brigade Schools) of the Länder and Provinzen does the Reich Government contribute half of the expenses, the remaining half being covered by the Länder and Provinzen. An exception to this financial arrangement is one Reichsfeuerweherschule in BERNBURG; this school is fully under the control of the national Government and its expenses are paid entirely by the Reich.

For purely technical matters the fire fighting organisations rely on the specialised knowledge of an association of technicians known as the Reichsverein Deutscher Feuerwehringenieure (RDF-National League of German Fire Protection Engineers).

h) LUFTSCHUTZPOLIZEI

67. Original Air Defence Measures: the RLB.

Before the outbreak of war, preparations for air raid protection in Germany were controlled by the Reichsluftschutzbund (RLB-Reich Association for Air Raid Protection). This organisation had the character of a private institution but was,

of course, sponsored and supported by the Nazi Party, the Reich Government, the Military and, particularly, the Air Force.

After the Polish campaign, the organization obtained a semi-official status when the authorities of the general administration as well as those of the police were directed to co-operate closely with the RLB.

A year later the RLB was completely taken over by the Reichminister der Luftfahrt und Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe (Reich Minister for Aviation and C-in-C of the GAF) - GÖRING, who is in supreme command of all active air defences, such as A.A. and barrage balloons.

The President of the RLB was then officially appointed Inspekteur des Selbstschutzes im Reichsministerium der Luftfahrt (Inspector of Civilian Passive Air Defence in the Reich Air Ministry). Similarly in the Luftgaue (Administrative Districts of the GAF) RLB Gruppenführer were appointed to co-operate with the regional Command Headquarters of the Army, the Luftwaffe, and the Police.

The organization attained the character of a Hilfspolizei (auxiliary police) when the police were ordered to delegate official authority to the RLB members as regards the inspection of buildings, black-out, erection of Air Raid shelters and "Entzündung" (i.e. removal of inflammable scrap material from buildings, a compulsory precaution against fire).

Work in the RLB is largely unpaid and part-time. It is divided into Gruppen (Groups), Untergruppen (Sub-groups), Ortsgruppen (Local Units) and Vereine (Clubs).

68. Institution of the Luftschutzpolizei

Up to that time the Sicherheits- und Hilfsdienst (SHD - Security and Assistance Service) formed the professional nucleus of all defensive ARF services and as such was responsible for the execution of all major tasks arising in emergencies caused by air raids. It consisted of full-time members with a status of auxiliary policemen.

After the first 1,000 RAF bomber raid on COLOGNE on 30 May 1942, the SHD proved completely incapable of coping with any such major emergency. In its place the Luftschutzpolizei (Air Raid Protection Police) was therefore instituted and placed under the direct command of HIMMLER. Thus it became a branch of the Ordnungspolizei in general and a Technische Hilfspolizei (Technical Auxiliary Police) in particular.

This newly created organization became the professional air raid protection service, responsible for rescue and repair work, demolition, decontamination, and a large share of the fire-fighting. The nature of its work necessitated, of course, very close co-operation with the Feuerschutzpolizei and the Technische Nothilfe.

As a result of these developments two distinct types of ARF services must now be distinguished. One is the full-time service of the Luftschutzpolizei; the other is the part-time service of various auxiliary organisations (discussed in the next paragraph) as well as the network of home and block wardens.

In the main the Luftschutzpolizei has taken over all the functions and personnel of the SHD, reinforcing them with the personnel of the Technische Nothilfe. It therefore includes the following services, formerly branches of the SHD or TH:

Feuer- und Entzündungsdienst
(Fire-fighting and decontamination service)

Abbreviated F.u.E.-Dienst.
This service in particular is still frequently referred to by the obsolete term "SHD", the service from which it has developed. Personnel is trained mainly by the Feuerschutzpolizei.

Instandsetzungsdienst
(Repair, demolition and rescue services)

I.-Dienst
This service includes emergency engineering as well as bomb disposal work. It was originally furnished by the Technische Nothilfe and has been derived from the Luftschutzdienst of that organisation (See para 74)

Luftschutzsanitätsdienst
(Medical and First Aid Service)

San-Dienst

Luftschutzveterinärdienst
(Veterinary First Aid Service)

Fachtruppen
(Specialised technical squads)

These units are charged with the repair of damaged gas and water mains, electrical installations, sewers, drains, and smaller water ducts; and have developed out of the Bereitschaftsdienst of the TN (See para

It must be noted that the Luftschutzpolizei in its capacity of a Technische Hilfspolizei has been created as a technically specialised supplement to the regular police. Its personnel is therefore not entitled to take independent action.

Thus, in the event of air raids, the Regular Police takes full charge of all ARP operations and directly determines the employment and commands the forces of the Luftschutzpolizei. Through the latter, it controls all the various auxiliary ARP services. At no time does the Luftschutzpolizei assume the independent power of arrest; however, co-operation with the regular police is so close that no problem arises out of this lack of authority.

As a consequence of this auxiliary character of the Luftschutzpolizei, its members are not subject to the jurisdiction of the SS Polizei-Gerichte (SS-Police Tribunals) unless they are simultaneously members of the regular police or any branch thereof.

Personnel of the Luftschutzpolizei are recruited from the Polizeireserve and are, therefore, not professional police personnel. On 1 June 1942, when the SHD became the Luftschutzpolizei, its entire personnel, previously not holding any police status, was bodily transferred into the Polizeireserve.

Officers of the Luftschutzpolizei are trained at the Polizeiakademie für Luftschutzführung (Police Academy for ARP Tactics), formerly known as the Polizeischule für Luftschutzführer at Berlin-Schöneberg.

As a result of an increasing manpower shortage, women are now being employed to replace men in the Luftschutzpolizei. Directives have lately been issued to accelerate this process in order to free as many men as possible for active field service.

As the air war intensified, mobile ARP field units were formed, which could be quickly transported from one place to another, wherever they were needed. Originally they were known as SHD Abteilungen (not), but are now called LS Abteilungen (not). Approximately 50 such battalions have been identified. Some of them have even appeared behind the front in Russia and at Ploesti in Rumania, where they were employed to save strategic targets from destruction.

69. Auxiliary ARP formations.

The Luftschutzpolizei is assisted in its functions by various auxiliary ARP organisations such as:

<u>Werkluftschutzdienst</u>	(Factory ARP Services)
<u>Werkschutzpolizei</u>	(Factory Protection Police)
<u>Selbstschutz</u>	(Self Protection Service)
<u>Erweiterter Selbstschutz</u>	(Extended Self Protection Service)
<u>Luftschutzwerndienst</u>	(ARP Warning Service)

The Werkluftschutzdienst is organised in all larger and war-essential plants by the Reichsgruppe Industrie (National League of Industry - an obligatory association of all industries) according to instructions from the Reichsluftfahrtministerium. It is formed and supervised by the management of each factory and staffed by the workers and employees.

The Werkschutzpolizei is found in most of those factories which have also organised a Werkluftschutzdienst. It is organised to provide for "maximum" protection of industrial plants and workers. Employees are conscripted for this service and are registered with the Luftschutzpolizei which is operationally in charge of the organisation.

While the Werkschutzpolizei was originally created not for ARP purposes but for the protection of factories and workers in general e.g. against sabotage and theft,

it does now take an active part in ARP work. The organization, or at any rate its key personnel are believed to be identical with the SS Werkspolizei (SS-Industrial Police), the officers being under the command of the Führer of the SS-Oberabschnitt in which they function.

At this point it should also be noted that the Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades) discussed in para 103 co-operate tactically with the Werkliftschutzdienst and the Werkschutzpolizei.

The Selbstschutz might well be termed the basis for all civilian ARP activities. It includes air raid wardens, block wardens, roof spotters, and all other essential civilian ARP workers, not unlike those in Allied ARP organizations but more thoroughly militarized, as might be expected in Nazi Germany.

The Erweiterter Selbstschutz is organized in all official buildings, hotels, restaurants, department stores, theatres, and other public and semi-public buildings where large crowds congregate. As in the case of the Selbstschutz its members are conscripted from among the employees of the buildings concerned.

The function of the Luftschutzwachtdienst is to observe approaching enemy planes and to place the threatened population on the alert - along similar lines to the Observer Corps in the U.K. Increased Allied air attacks, however, have caused this organization to become largely obsolete. Most of its former functions are now performed by specialized German Air Force personnel with the remnants of the civilian Luftschutzwachtdienst, including women and juveniles, merely assisting and supplementing the technically trained and specially equipped Air Force personnel.

Werkluftschutz, Selbstschutz, Erweiterter Selbstschutz and Luftschutz are also referred to as the services of the Luftschutzbereitschaftsdienst (Air Protection Emergency Service). Service in these organizations is compulsory, but on a part-time basis and unpaid except for certain small reimbursements covering meals and expenses. To-day many Ost-Arbeiter (foreign workers, including PW, from the Eastern occupied territories) are pressed into service in these auxiliary ARP organizations. Some of the Schutzmannschaftsbataillone (para 40) have also been identified performing ARP duties and guard duties after air raids in Germany.

All civilian auxiliary ARP services discussed above are supervised and trained by the RLB. That organization, still advisory agency for all civilian ARP services, is, in turn, now supervised by the Luftschutzpolizei, so that the entire system of German ARP services is effectively centralized and co-ordinated, while at the same time reaching down into the smallest sector of the community. It is under complete control of the Regular Police whose technically specialized agency for ARP work is the Luftschutzpolizei.

It has previously been pointed out that the Luftschutzpolizei and its auxiliaries do not possess regular police powers: the complete control of all these services by the Orpo, however, makes this efficiently militarized organization a useful and constantly available tool of the German police.

Lately the term Luftschutzpolizei has to some extent come to be an all inclusive designation of all Police and auxiliary police forces wherever these are employed during and after air raids. Thus the Schutzpolizei, Feuerschutzpolizei, and Technische Nothilfe are all referred to as "Luftschutzpolizei" whenever they are functionally employed in that capacity.

The Luftschutzpolizei is assisted in the discharge of its duties by various volunteer Party formations e.g. the SA Katastrophen Stürme (Emergency Companies). These and similar units are specially trained under the SA command, but are not necessarily composed entirely of SA men, and serve less as police units than as ARP squads engaged in debris clearance, traffic regulation and fire watching. The German press stresses the special training these units receive, and the important role they play in Allied air raids.

SS Industrieschutzmannschaften (Industrial Safety Crews) are described as cadres of SS officers who are in charge of employees of plants and serve as liaison officers with the various forces of the Orpo which are concerned with fire fighting, and air raid precautions.

j) TECHNISCHE NOTHILFE.

70. Scope of the Technische Nothilfe

The Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps), often referred to as Ten and officially abbreviated TN, is a technical auxiliary police formation of the Ordnungspolizei (Regular Police). It is a corps of engineers, technicians, and skilled and semi-skilled specialists in building construction work, public utility operation, communications, metal salvage, and other related fields. As engineer corps of the German Police the TN is to-day one of the principal agencies in combatting the effects of Allied air raids.

The TN has been called upon to remove mines, clear fields of fire, repair roads, restore communications, repair electrical installations, dismantle plants and boilers in factories, build bridges, demolish damaged buildings, as well as to perform many other tasks of demolition and restoration made necessary by natural catastrophes and the war.

The Armed Forces have made extensive use of the TN. Its field formations have been attached to the Army and Luftwaffe ever since the annexation of Austria. As a rule TN Battalions, known as Technische Bataillone or Abteilungen are attached to an Army Group, sending Technische Kommandos (Technical Detachments) to lower formations. In Russia all Technische Abteilungen were controlled at the highest HQ by a TN-Einsatzgruppe (Group Command).

On occasions fully armed members of the TN have been assigned to defensive positions in the field and even been employed as reinforcements for depleted infantry units. TN field units have also been assigned to police formations in occupied territories to assist in the rebuilding of public utilities and other installations.

The depot unit for the TN field formations is the Ersatz-Abteilung der Technischen Nothilfe in Kohn-Münchwald.

TN Abteilungen are formed on a Landesgruppe basis, and are therefore designated each by the same Roman numeral as its parent Landesgruppe. Thus, TN Abteilungen I, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, and XIII have been identified.

A TN Abteilung generally consists of five companies, each again sub-divided into specialist sections such as:-

Bautrupp	Construction Section
Rohrtrupp	Pipeline Section
Leitungstrupp	Electrical Circuit Section
Wasserwerktrupp	Waterworks Maintenance Section
Krantrupp	Crane Section
Brücken- u. Schleusentrupp	Bridges and Water-lock Section

In army rear areas, TN units are allotted to the HSSPF (Superior SS and Police Commander) who, as their commander, may employ them for tasks of a technical nature. Allied Armies, now fighting on German soil will, therefore, even before the phase of occupation, encounter TN forces as part of the units under the command of HSSPF of Germany proper.

In addition it should be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the senior officers of the TN hold high ranks in the SS and German Police. Thus the TN is to-day a problem for Allied operational intelligence as well as for Allied occupation counter-intelligence.

71. History of the TN

The Technische Nothilfe was instituted in 1919 under the auspices of General Oberst von SECKT, the founder of the old Reichswehr. It was originally meant to be just what its name implies - a technical organisation to be used in emergencies.

During the first years of the Weimar Republic when violent political strikes, instigated by the extremist parties of the Right and Left, shook the life of the country, the TN kept public utilities and essential industries running. Thus, although its character was distinctly that of a strike-breaking organisation, it served at the time the democratic parties in power.

Between 1925 and 1930, during the period of pseudo-prosperity, the TN lost much of its importance, without ever ceasing to exist.

In 1930 the TN introduced a new air protection service and enlarged its Bereitschaftsdienst (emergency service branch) into an organisation equipped to fight

natural catastrophes. This offspring of the Bereitschaftsdienst was called Hilfspolizeidienst (Auxiliary Police Service).

When HITLER came to power, any strike-breaking organization lost its raison d'être. But rather than dissolve the TN, the Nazi Party decided to remodel it completely and use it as a tool for its own ends. It became a "Machtmittel des Staates Zur Beseitigung Öffentlicher Notstände" i.e. a powerful tool of the Government to deal with public emergencies.

Thus, in 1934, the TN was converted into a fully-fledged Party formation. Its National HQ and apex was named the "Reichsamt Technische Nothilfe" (RATN - National Department of the TN).

In March 1935 the Reich Minister of the Interior FRICK referred to the TN as a Hilfsformation der Polizei (Auxiliary Formation of the Police Force). The year 1936 saw the opening of the TN Reichsschule (TN National Academy) in Berlin, Mark Brandenburg, which was to train TN officers between the ages of 30 and 55; its head in 1943 was Hauptbereitschaftsführer HUGENBUEHL.

The year 1937 marks a big step towards the centralisation of the TN and its complete incorporation into the Police. It became a ständiges technisches Hilfswort der Polizei (permanent technical auxiliary corps of the police). To its chief was given the title "Chef der TN" and the National Headquarters which he commanded was made part of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei and as such called "Amt Technische Nothilfe" (Amt TN - Department of the TN). The original designation Reichsamt Technische Nothilfe (RATN), however, is still officially used by the TN.

In March 1939, members of the TN obtained the right to carry sidearms and firearms. In June of the same year, the TN Law was made public. It laid down as basic function of the TN to render technical assistance in the following three fields:

- Keeping essential public utilities operating under all circumstances
- ARP work
- Dealing with major emergencies.

This law also changed the organization from a Verein (membership association) to a Körperschaft des öffentlichen Rechtes (a local registered state controlled corporation).

In 1941, WEINREICH, its C-in-C, became first Generalmajor and later Generalleutnant der Polizei.

In 1942, the TN was placed under the SS- und Polizeigerichtsbarkeit (SS and Special Police Jurisdiction and Disciplinary code).

72. Membership, Strength, and General Organization

Members of the TN must, because of their functions as a Technische Hilfspolizei, be completely reliable from the Nazi point of view. They must be Germans or "racial" Germans and "must be able to prove that they are loyal to the National Socialist State". For example, no one who has been expelled from the Nazi Party can be accepted by the TN.

The majority of members of the TN (known as "Nothelfer") are men over military age (45-70). They joined the organization voluntarily, but can no longer withdraw at will. Notdienstpflichtige (persons required to serve in an emergency at the home front) can at any time be assigned to the TN.

Only the key positions in higher headquarters are filled by full-time TN officers. The ordinary Nothelfer serves only in his TN capacity when called up in an emergency.

In addition a provision is made under which specialists, both within and outside the TN, may be appointed Sonderführer (specialist officers) for the execution of particularly responsible tasks. Such TN Sonderführer may be granted any TN rank for the duration of the war. This provision should be borne in mind when the infiltration of the SS and other Party organizations into the TN is considered.

The strength of the TN is difficult to estimate but will hardly exceed 200,000 men. The German reported that by 1939, 105,154 TN men had at one time or another been employed; and that in the first twenty months of the war 150,000 Nothelfer had worked at 7,500 places in the Reich and in the Greater Germany).

Many TN members will have joined the Armed Forces, but on the other hand the organization will undoubtedly have recruited new members compulsorily.

In occupied countries the Germans have created organizations similar to the German TN such as the "Secours Technique" in France, the "Teknisk Redhjelp" in Norway or the "Technische Redhulp" in the Netherlands. In Eastern Europe and the Baltic, the population was pressed into "Eilienereinheiten" (Emergency Units).

The Technische Redhilfe is organized from two different points of view. It is a regional organization and chain of command leading from the National HQ to its Landesgruppen, Bezirksgruppen, and Ortsgruppen. This form of organization may be described as "vertical". According to its various functions and purposes, however, the TN is also sub-divided on all levels into Dienste (services) which is to say that it is organized in units trained and equipped to perform a specific technical task. This structure is best termed a "horizontal" one. In following paragraphs both forms of organization are described.

73. Vertical Structure of the TN

At the top of the vertical structure of the TN comes its highest agency, the Amt Technische Redhilfe in the Hauptamt Ost.

The Amt TN is located at Berlin-Steglitz, Birkbuschstrasse 18; Tel. 791101.

The Chef der TN (C-in-C of the TN) exercises his authority over the subordinate Landesgruppen, Bezirksgruppen, and Ortsgruppen through the Amt TN, which consists of his personal staff and several sections, as follows:-

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE C-IN-C

Chef der TN (C-in-C of the TN)	SS-GF, Genlt. d. Pol. SCHMELCHER (since end of 1943)
Stellvertretender Chef der TN (Deputy C-in-C of the TN)	Genlt. d. Pol. Th. SILBERT (Reported dead Sept. 1944)
Chefadjutantur (Chief Adjutant's office)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer Walter TROSCHE
Persönlicher Adjutant (Personal Adjutant)	Gemeinschaftsführer PROBST
Pressestelle (Press Office)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer FISCHER
Bild- und Filmstelle (Pictures and Film Office)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer Hr. KRONCE.
Inspektor 1 (Inspector 1)	Landesführer FERNONI
Inspektor 2 (Inspector 2)	Landesführer Dr. RÖTHENHILF

NOTE: On 17 Jan 1943, Landesführer JUNGHE, founder and chief of LG Donau was appointed Chef des Stabes (C of S) Amt TN, a post not previously accounted for in the HQ structure.

ATT I

DEPARTMENT (BUREAU OF THE C-IN-C)

Chief of Bureau	Genlt. d. Pol. Th. SILBERT
TN Feldeinsatzführer (Commander of TN Employment in the Field), also known as General Insp. für den ausserörtlichen Einsatz (General Inspector for Employment Abroad)	Landesführer Dr. ECKHART

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Allgemeine Chefangelegenheiten (General Affairs of the Chefamt)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer Dr. FRONCKE
Gruppe A: Einsatz, Organisation	(Employment and Organisation Branch)
Gruppe B: Ausrüstung	(Equipment Branch)
Gruppe C: Aufklärung, Weltanschauliche Erziehung, Kräftenachschub-Erfassung, Erhaltung	(Branch for Enlightenment, Indoctrination, Replacements, and Maintenance of Establishments)
Gruppe D: Ausbildung	(Training Branch)

AMT II/III

PERSONAL- UND RECHTSAMT (PERSONNEL AND LEGAL BUREAU)

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Chief of Bureau	Bezirksführer MALICKE
Gruppe II: Personalien	(Personal Records Branch)
Gruppe III: Rechts- und Versicherungsangelegenheiten.	(Legal and Insurance Matters Branch)
Führerverwaltung (Officers Administration)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer TROSCHKE (see also above)

AMT IV

HAUSHALTS-UND VERWALTUNGSAMT (BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION BUREAU)

Chief of Bureau	Landesführer RATHUN
Gruppe Haushalt und Finanzwesen	(Budget and Finance branch)
Gruppe Verwaltung und Beschaffung	(Administration and "Procurement" Branch)
Gruppe Prüfwesen	(Audit and Control branch)

AMT V

ABWEHRAMT

Chief of Bureau	Gen.d.Pol. H.D. OSSWALD
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It is not quite clear what the functions of this office are. It probably deals with the testing and checking of technical equipment and of installations before they are accepted by the TN from the manufacturers and again before the TN hands them over to the Army, Air Force, Police or other authorities after completion of their work. The proper translation, perhaps would be "Contract Acceptance Bureau" or "Bureau of Technical Specifications and Tests".

The highest territorial command of the TN is the Landesgruppe (LG - district group unit). Landesgruppen coincide with the territorial boundaries of the Wehrkreise (Armed Forces Military Districts) and each Landesgruppe carries the Roman numeral of the corresponding Wehrkreis. In addition to the Landesgruppen there are the TN Befehlsstellen (Command Areas) Oberschlesien, General Gouvernement, Niederlande, and Norwegen.

At the head of each Landesgruppe is the Commander (Führer der Landesgruppe). Under the commander a Stabsführer (C of S) appointed by the Amt TN, is charged with the over-all administrative direction of the Landesgruppe. He may, in addition, take over the conduct of certain Einzelsachgebiete (Special Sub-sections). In general, however, such sub-sections are directed by specialists (Sachbearbeiter) who with their staffs work out technical problems arising in the administration of the Landesgruppe.

Purely administrative as well as financial matters are in the hands of a Verwaltungsführer (administrative chief) and his staff. In addition to this directing staff of the Landesgruppe, the HQ includes of course such additional personnel as draughtsmen, technical employees and clerks.

Bezirksgruppen (BG - sub-district group units), each commanded by a Führer der Bezirksgruppe, sometimes form the intermediate echelon between Landesgruppen and Ortsgruppen. As with the Landesgruppen, the various sub-sections in the BG HQ are handled by specialists and all administrative and financial matters by the Verwaltungsführer. These officials, however, are not necessarily full-time personnel.

The Ortsgruppen (OG - local units) are the basic units for TN activities. They should not be confused with the Nazi Party Ortsgruppen.

1,500 TN Ortsgruppen are said to exist in Germany. In addition there are an unidentified number of smaller local TN groups known as Zweigstellen (branches) or Untergruppen (local sub-units) of the Ortsgruppen. Functionally each Ortsgruppe is divided into various Dienste (services) which are dealt with below in the discussion of the TN horizontal structure.

At the head of each Ortsgruppe stands the Ortsführer (local unit commander). The designation Ortsführer (H) indicates that in this capacity he is a full-time (hauptamtlich) TN official.

All local business matters arising within the Ortsgruppen are handled by the Sachwalter (specialised sub-section official) who is a full-time employee of the Ortsgruppe. He in turn is assisted by a number of honorary Stabsgehilfen (staff assistants) who handle such matters as recruiting and training, administration and auditing, and medical and legal aid.

In Ortsgruppen with gas and air raid protection schools, head of such schools are members of the OG staff.

74. Horizontal structure - the TN Dienste (Service Branches)

To accomplish the various tasks with which the TN is charged it is horizontally organised into Dienste (Services). Four of these exist in every Ortsgruppe viz -

Technischer Dienst
Luftschutzdienst
Bereitschaftsdienst
Allgemeiner Dienst

The Dienste are organised as follows:-

Schar		8-15 men
Kameradschaft	2-4 Scharen	25-50 men
Gemeinschaft	2-4 Kameradschaften	50-100 men
Gefolgschaft	2-4 Gemeinschaften	100-200 men
Bereitschaft	2-4 Gefolgschaften	200-400 men
Hauptbereitschaft	several Bereitschaften	400-1,000 men

When actively employed, however, the Dienste are divided into Züge (Platoons) and Trupps (sections). This apparent overlapping of sub-sections can best be explained by the fact that the Scharen, Kameradschaften etc. are administrative entities, whereas Züge and Trupps are functional units.

The Technischer Dienst (Technical Service Branch, abbr. TD) is employed in important factories and public utility works when sabotage or natural catastrophes interfere with their operation and the employees are unable to cope with the situation. The factory supervisors themselves regulate the employment of the TN personnel who are basically nothing but outside technical help.

According to its tasks, the TD consists of :-

Betriebstrupps who specialise in electric, gas, water, sewer, and drains work.
Fachreservetrupps who are the reserve group for the same type of work as the Betriebstrupps, and
Leitungstrupps, sections which work on lines and circuits. These are sub-

divided into Hochspannungsgruppen (high tension sections), Rohrtruppen "Gas" (gas pipeline sections) and Rohrtruppen "Wasser" (water pipeline sections).

The strength of Betriebstruppen depends on local needs; that of the Leitungstruppen on the length of local lines. Betriebstruppen are trained as replacement personnel for specialized tasks in factories; the Leitungstruppen are trained for the maintenance and repair of lines and circuits.

Generally speaking, only experts who have been trained for the particular task are used in the TD. Public utilities and industrial installations requiring TD personnel must inform the HQ of the TN as to their exact requirements. The working organization of the TD is not rigid and will be modified according to the nature of the work in hand. Sub-units are kept to a minimum and complicated chains of command are avoided.

The Luftschutzdienst (Air Raid Protection Service Branch, abbr. LD) of the TN was originally created with the specific function of organizing, training, and maintaining the Instandsetzungsdienst (JD - Repair, Demolition and Rescue Services). However, in 1942 the Instandsetzungsdienst was incorporated into the Luftschutzpolizei and is now an intrinsic part of that organization. While, therefore, its personnel is still derived from the ranks of the TN, its training and employment are now under the command of the Air Raid Protection Police.

In detail the special functions of the JD include removal of traffic obstructions, particularly difficult rescue work, furnishing of temporary shelters, bomb disposal work and emergency demolitions in case of large scale fires or collapsing buildings.

The Bereitschaftsdienst (Emergency Service Branch, abbr. BD) deals with natural catastrophes and consists of motorised Bereitschaftszüge (mot. BD - emergency platoons), equipped with special motor vehicles developed by the Amt TN, and auxiliary motorised Bereitschaftszüge equipped as completely as possible.

These platoons are composed of Bereitschaftstruppen which are sub-divided as follows:

- 1 Führer (Leader)
- 1 Führerstellvertreter (Assistant Leader)
- 2 Arbeitsgruppenführer (i. cell leaders)
- 2 Arbeitsgruppen (Details) of 8 men each
- 2 Kraftfahrer (drivers)
- 2 Halder (messengers)

The HQ locations of BZ are situated so that they are in or near danger areas. The BD also takes on the duties of the Instandsetzungsdienst (utilities maintenance service) in those locations where the Luftschutzpolizei (LD Police) is not equipped to perform repair services.

The Allgemeine Dienst (General Service Branch, abbr. AD) includes all the TN men who are not in the specialized Dienste listed above and represents a general reserve, including however the following special units.

- Signal platoons
- Sprengtruppen (demolition sections)
- Musik- und Spielmannszüge (band platoons)
- Parktruppen (motor maintenance sections)
- Lichtzüge (searchlight platoons)

All men who are available only for limited service or who are members of the Armed Forces, as well as all TN Verfassungsrückreserve (TN VR - Active Reserve) are part of the AD. Wehlfähigkeitskandidaten (candidates for TN membership) are also organized as part of the AD.

75. Future Significance of the TN

The full potentialities of the TN for the future can be pictured only by considering the combination which arises now that the TN field units, retreating with the Armed Forces into the Reich, are working with the TN units of the home front.

From the foregoing paragraphs it will be clear that the TN field units have a wide range of technical experience, while the home front units must, in their specialist

capacity, have become thoroughly familiar with the working details of all essential industries as well as with the precise locations of industrial installations, public utilities, water mains, gas mains, sewers, telephones, etc. When these two elements of the organization combine forces on an inner German front, their danger as a synchronized team must be fully reckoned with.

As the Allied Armed Forces continue to narrow the ring around Germany, they will undoubtedly be charged with the transfer of vital machinery to the safer areas in the interior of the Reich. As the "safer areas" too are overrun by the Allied advance, it would be only logical for the Nazis to call upon the TN to dismantle and hide some of this machinery for later use by the already clearly foreshadowed underground movement of the Nazis.

The TN, officered largely by SS personnel, will then be ready to spring into action as a thoroughly "nazified" technical shock-formation of industrial sabotage.

Considering the TN in this light, therefore, Allied occupation forces need pay close attention to this efficiently devised and powerful weapon of the Nazis. Indeed, a knowledge of, and careful control over the TN might assist the Allied forces considerably in countering the sabotage preparations of German resistance movements.

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IV. AUXILIARIES TO THE REGULAR UNIFORMED POLICE

76. Sonderpolizei

Certain categories of uniformed police in Germany are not an integral part of the Ordnungspolizei. They do not therefore come under the jurisdiction of the Hauptamt O.P., although their duties are similar to those of the Ordnungspolizei. They are known under the general term of Sonderpolizei (Special Police).

The Sonderpolizei includes:-

The Bahnpolizei (State Railway Police) with its branches, the Bahnschutz (Railway Guards) - also known as the Bahnschutzpolizei (Railway Protection Police) - and the Reichsbahnführungsdienst (Railway Criminal Investigation Service).
 The Postschutz (Postal Guards).
 The Funkerschutz (Radio Installation Guards).
 The Bergpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Mines).
 The Deichpolizei (Dam and Dyke Police).

The Bahnpolizei is maintained by the Deutsche Reichsbahn (State Railways), and is primarily subordinated to the Reichsverkehrsministerium (RVM - Ministry of Transport). When however, the Bahnpolizei exceeds its technical specialised functions in order to assume some of the duties of the Ordnungspolizei, it acts under the command of the Reichsführer - SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei. Specific instructions are then transmitted by the Chief of the Ordnungspolizei through the Kommandant of the Hauptamt O.P., "in agreement with the Reichsverkehrsministerium." In such instances, personnel of the Bahnpolizei are accorded the status of Hilfspolizei (see next para).

In special emergencies which necessitate the employment of Bahnpolizei for general police tasks the Reichsverkehrsministerium will upon request of the O.P. place the Bahnpolizei at the disposal of the RFSS u. Ch d Dt P. for combined employment with units of the O.P. To facilitate co-operation between the Reichsverkehrsministerium and the Police the Reichsverkehrsministerium appoints a Verbindungsreferent to establish liaison with the RFSS u. Ch d Dt P.

In addition Reichsbahnangestellte (employees of the State Railways), such as stationmasters, conductors and engineers have been entrusted with Police power on trains.

The Postschutz and Funkerschutz function under the Reichspostministerium and their primary duty is to guard property belonging to the Postal and Broadcasting authorities.

Most of the branches of the Sonderpolizei are today closely affiliated with and to a large extent taken over by the SS. It becomes evident in fact that, although the outward appearance of these branches of Police, as well as the bulk of their duties, are of an O.P. nature, their real significance is predominantly of a security police character. They are, therefore, discussed later in greater detail in connection with Sicherheitspolizei and the SD. The Bergpolizei and Deichpolizei are discussed in para 86 in connection with the Administrative Police.

77. Hilfspolizei

The Hilfspolizei (Hiro - Auxiliary Police) consists of various auxiliary services - largely recruited from Nazi Party formations (Gliederungen) - which may be called upon to assist the Regular Police on a part-time basis. They have been discussed in various places in preceding parts of the work.

The Sonderpolizei, discussed in the preceding paragraph, which is staffed by full-time personnel, should not be confused with the existing types of the Hilfspolizei. At times, however, members of the Sonderpolizei may be appointed Hilfspolizisten and will then assist the Regular Police in their functions.

The most important category of the Hilfspolizei is the Landwacht and the Stadtwacht (Rural and Urban Guards). They are recruited mainly from among the SA-Wehrmannschaften (Home Guards of Internal Defence Echelons). When on duty in their capacity of auxiliary police, they wear a uniform, usually white with the black inscription "Hilfspolizei" (for further details see para 53.)

Other services, at times given the status of a Hilfspolizei, are:

NSKK-Verkehrsdienst

Traffic Control Service of the NSKK
(National Socialist Motor Corps)

See para 47

NSKK-Verkehrserziehungsdienst

NSKK Traffic Enlightenment Service

See para 47

NSKK-Verkehrshilfsdienst

NSKK Road Aid Service. See para

NSKK Transportkontrollen des

NSKK Cargo Inspection Service of

motorisierten Transportes

Motorised wartime Transport

der Kriegswirtschaft

See para 47

HJ-LRD (Hitler Jugend

Hitler Youth Patrol Service.

Streifendienst)

See para 48

HJ-Feuerwehrscharen

Fire Fighting Platoons of the Hitler
Youth.

See para 65

Werkluftschutz

ARP Services in factories consisting
of Werkpolizei - Industrial Police

See para 69

Werkchutz or Werkpolizei

Industrial Police. See para 69

Selbstschutz

Selfprotection Service. See para 69

SA-Katastrophenstürme

Emergency Companies. See para 69

SS-Industrieschutzmannschaften

Industrial Safety Crews. See para

D. THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE78. Verwaltungs-polizei: General.

Even before the foundation of the German Reich in 1871, the Police were a powerful factor in the administration of both Prussia under STEIN and HARDENBERG, and Austria under METTERNICH. Thus for a century and a half the tradition has existed which makes Germany a "Polizeistaat", a country controlled and governed by the Police. Today the Police in the Third Reich is immeasurably more powerful and closer to the life of the individual than is the case in England or the United States.

The present day German concept of "Police" is, as is already apparent from the branches discussed so far, extremely wide. On the administrative side also it will be seen that the German Police does not attend merely to the great volume of paper work connected with its regular duties of maintaining order and protecting public safety, but has in addition taken over a great many administrative duties, which in other countries are performed by purely civilian clerical staffs. In Germany it is the so-called Verwaltungs-polizei (Administrative Police) who handle these administrative functions.

This personnel of the other branches of the Orpo are referred to as Polizei-vollzugsbeamte (Police Executive Officials), members of the various sections of the Verwaltungs-polizei are called Polizeiverwaltungsbeamte (Police Administrative Officials). They are not necessarily uniformed. As a rule, they are men of older age classes and many of them may have risen to their administrative positions after having completed a stretch of service as Polizeivollzugsbeamte. At any rate, since the Nazis came to power, these men too are more or less militarised. Even if they do not always wear uniforms, they have normally had some military training and experience in the past and are now frequently "combed out" and conscripted.

The Verwaltungs-polizei is a branch of the Orpo as are all the branches previously discussed. The apex of its command structure, however, is not Amt I, the Kommandant in the Hauptamt Orpo, as is the case with all ordinary branches of the Regular Uniformed Police, but rather Amt II, Amt Verwaltung und Recht (Bureau of Administration, Law and Legal Affairs).

The Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen throughout Germany are the local centres where most of the duties and functions of the Verwaltungs-polizei are performed. The organisation of the Verwaltungs-polizei within the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen has been standardised throughout Germany. Its wide scope is indicated by the list, in the next paragraph, of its various divisions within each Polizeiverwaltung.

79. Standard Organisation of a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung

The Administrative Police within a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung are organised into 5 principal sections (Abteilungen) and a Sekretariat consisting of three bureaux, viz:-

1. Präsidialgeschäftsstelle (P)
(Office of the Chief of the Polizeiverwaltung)
2. Polizeikasse (Ka)
(Office of the Police Cashier)
3. Polizeirechnungsrevisor (Rv)
(Office of the Police Auditor and Controller)

The five principal sections are organised as follows:-

Amt I (Abt W)Wirtschaftsabteilung

(Financial Administration)

This section deals with:-

Haushalts- und Rechnungswesen
Besoldungsangelegenheiten der
Beamtin, Anstellten und
Lehnempfänger

Budget, Bookkeeping and Accounting
Pay of Officials, Clerks and
others on the Police payroll.

460-

D. THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

78. Verwaltungspolizei: General.

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(Office of the Police Auditor and Controller)

The five principal sections are organised as follows:-

Amt I (Abt W)

Wirtschaftsabteilung
(Financial Administration)

This section deals with:-

Haushalts- und Rechnungswesen
Besoldungsangelegenheiten der
Beamtin, Angestellten und
Iohnarbeiter

Budget, Bookkeeping and Accounting
Pay of Officials, Clerks and
others on the Police payroll.

Versorgungsangelegenheiten
Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten der
Schutzpolizei (Schleudung,
Verpflegung, Unterkunft)

Allowances, Allotments and Pensions
Industrial matter of the Protection
Police such as Uniforms,
Subsistence and Billets

Abt. II

Passwesen, Ausländerpolizei, Meldewesen, Wehrersatzwesen
(Passports, Control of Foreigners, Police Registration, Recruiting of
the Armed Forces)

This section deals with:-

Durchführung der
Passvorschriften
Ausländerpolizei; Überwachung,
Aufenthalts-erlaubnis und
-verbot usw.
Meldewesen, Meldevorschriften,
Melderregister
Volkskartei
Wehrersatzwesen - Wehreffassung,
Wehrstammrollen, Einberufung

Execution of Passport
Regulations
Supervision and Registration
of Foreigners, issue and
refusal of permission to reside
Police Registration, Regulations,
forms etc.
National Population Register
Registration of Recruits for
the Armed Forces and other Police
assistance in the call-up of age
groups

Staatsangehörigkeitssachen
Zeugnisse und polizeiliche
Bescheinigungen
Durchführung der Nürnberger
Gesetze und Judengesetze
Auswandererwesen
Namen, Namensänderungen, Titel

Matters of Reich citizenship
Attestations and Police
Certificates
Nürnberg Racial Discrimination
and anti-Jewish Laws
Emigration
Names, changes of names, titles.

Abt. III

Verkehrs-, Wasser- und Feuerpolizei
(Traffic, Waterways and Fire Police)

This Section deals with:-

Verkehrspolizeiangelegenheiten -
Ersatz, und Strassenordnung,
Verhalten im Verkehr usw.
Zulassung zum Strassenverkehr
Ausstellung von Führerscheinen

Roads, Road Control and anything
connected with Traffic Police such
as street permits for vehicles

Fahrlehrerwesen
Genehmigungspflichtiger
Fahrführungsverkehr
Feuerpolizeiliche Vorschriften

Issue of Driving Licences (with
the assistance of the NSKK; see para
Supervision of Driving Instruction
Licences for Taxis, Busses and other
Commercial vehicles

Wasserpolizeiliche Vorschriften
Enteignungsangelegenheiten

Fire Police Regulations and Preventive
measures
Water Police Regulations
Confiscation and Expropriation.

Abt. IV.

Gewerbepolizei
(Administrative Police for the control of Trade Establishments and their
licences)

This Section is the competent authority for the handling of matters pertaining
to Trades and licences on the basis of the Reichsgewerbeordnung (a code of Reich
decrees governing the licensing of trades and crafts).

It deals with the following matters:-

Preisüberwachung	Enforcement of Price Control
Lichtspiel und Theaterwesen	Supervision of theatres and cinemas
Ausstellung von "Handergewerbe- scheinon und Reiselegitimations- karten.	Licences for Peddlers and Commercial Travellers, travel permits
Regelung der Sonntags- und Feiertagsruhe und von Lustbarkeiten	Supervision of Sunday peace, curfew, hours for places of entertainment
Überwachung der Gewerbebetriebe, der Fremdenheime und Gaststätten	Supervision of trades, hotels, inns and restaurants
Wirtschaftsverbung, Serrlungen	Supervision of Advertisements and Street collections
Schutz Nationaler Symbole	Protection of National Symbols and Emblems.

Abt. V.

Strafverfügungen, Amtshilfesachen, Gesundheits-, Lebensmittel und Veterinärpolizei
(Regulations on punishable offences, Welfare matters, Health, Food and
Veterinary Police)

This section deals with:-

Polizeistrafrecht	Police Courts, Penal Code and Police Regulations
Amtshilfesachen	Police Welfare Assistance
Polizeiverwaltungsgesetz und Polizeistrafverfügungen	Police Administrative Code and Penal Orders
Verwaltungszwangsverfahren	Compulsory Administration, i.e. Receivership, Condemnation, Administration of confiscated property, and other compulsory proceedings.
Volks-, Vich- und Betriebszählungen usw.	Census of Population, Cattle, Commercial and Industrial Establishments.
Polizeiliche Mitwirkung in Fürsorge und Wohlfahrtsangelegenheiten.	Police Assistance in Public Welfare
Gesundheits und Lebensmittel polizei, Medizinalpersonen, Apothekewesen, Heilmittel, Handel mit Giften, Ladewesen, Leichen, Bestattungen	Health and Food Administration, Supervision of Doctors and Nurses, Pharmacists, Trade in Drugs and Poisons, Inspection of Public Baths, Regulations regarding Corpses and Funerals.
Überwachung des Verkehrs mit Lebensmitteln	Supervision of Trade in Foodstuffs.
Tierseuchen, Schlachtvieh- und Fleischbeschau	Animal Epidemics, Inspection of Slaughter Houses and Meat
Waffen- und Jagdwesen	Fire-arms and Hunting Licences.

20. Records and Documents.

Like the German Armed Forces, the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen use a uniform filing system for all records, - the Einheitsaktenplan (Standard Filing System, abbr EAP1). This system was instituted on the 9th November 1934.

A representative condensation of the system, tabulated in ranges of numbers according to subject headings, will be found in annex C. The complete carding key was not reproduced as it consists of a series from 1,000 to over 10,000. This most voluminous bureaucratic system goes into great detail with specific filing numbers of such subjects as signal whistles and the training of police horses.

One of the functions of the Verwaltungspolizei is the supervision of the security classification system of civil documents and publications. In detail, the

classifications in use are:

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch (NfD) or Nur für deutsche Behörden (NfDB)	For Official use only. This is the equivalent of "Restricted"
Vertraulich (Vertr.)	Confidential
Geheim (Geh.)	Secret.
Geheime Kommandosache (Geh KdS)	Literally "Secret command matter". The equivalent of this classification would be slightly below our "Top Secret", approximating to "Secret and Registered". It is used for documents pertaining only to command and operational matters for highest headquarters.
Geheime Reichssache (Geh RchS)	Secret matter relating to national affairs. Its approximate equivalent would be slightly higher than our "Top Secret". It is used for matter of major national or diplomatic importance and is comparatively rare.

While these are the official classifications for German police documents, others may occasionally be found. Such unofficial classifications as "streng vertraulich" (strictly confidential), or other variations and combinations do occur but they are as a rule self-explanatory.

81. Police Duties carried out by Local Authorities.

It is noteworthy that even in towns with a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung not a matters of police administration are handled by these authorities. A limited amount of police functions are left to the municipalities, i.e. to the Mayor or Lord Mayor and his office. These duties are referred to as Restpolizeiliche Aufgaben ("residual police tasks").

The jurisdiction of both national and local authorities (Staatliche Polizeibehörde and Gemeindepolizeibehörde) has been regulated in Prussia in a set of decrees dated 31st March 1938 and entitled "Verordnung über die sachliche Zuständigkeit der Staatlichen Polizeiverwaltung in Preussen" (Decree concerning the jurisdiction of the National Police Authorities in Prussia). Similar decrees have been issued in the other Länder.

A system of this kind leads inevitably to a certain amount of over-lapping and duplication, but the following fields of action are clearly defined as the responsibility of the Gemeindepolizeibehörden (Police Authorities of the Municipalities):-

- Baupolizei (Police in charge of enforcement of the Building and Construction Code). See para 86.
- Feld- und Forstpolizei (Field and Forest Police). See para 86.
- Naturschutz (Protection of plants and animal life)
- Feuerpolizei (Fire Police), as far as their activities are affected by the Building and Construction Code.
- Certain aspects of the Gewerkepolizei (see para 84)
- Gesundheits-, Veterinär- und Lebensmittelpolizei (Health, Veterinary and Food Administration) unless in certain cities the Reich Ministry of the Interior has specifically transferred these functions to the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung.
- Marktpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Public Markets and Fairs) which includes in its duties the examination of cattle and meat.
- Wasserpolizei (Waterways Police), not to be confused with the Wasserschutzpolizei (Waterways Protection Police, discussed in para 57 et seq). See para 88.
- Weg- und Strassenpolizei (Road Police), which concerns itself with the maintenance, illumination and clearing of streets. See para 86.

Bergpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Mines). See para 26.
 Jagdpolizei und Fischereipolizei (Police administering hunting and fishing rights)
 Wohnungspolizei (Police for the supervision of Buildings, Tenements, Residential houses and other dwellings).
 Obdachlosenpolizei (Police for the supervision of the Homeless and Vagrants). See para 86..
 Schulpolizei (Police for the supervision of Schools and School Attendance).
 Other functions which may have been added to the authority of the Gemeinde-polizei by special decree.

Only larger communities have a special staff of Gemeindeverwaltungs-polizei-beamten (Municipal administrative police officials) to attend to the above listed duties. In medium sized and smaller communities all these administrative police functions are handled by the personnel of the regular civil municipal administration. In addition, in localities without a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, the same personnel take care of these administrative activities which in cities with Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen are assigned to the staffs of the Polizeipräsidenten, -direktionen or Ämter. (See also paras 24, 79)/

82. Police Registration.

Of the many varied activities of the Verwaltungspolizei some must be particularly emphasized. Among the most important, from the Allied occupation and Counter-Intelligence point of view are the Meldewesen (Police Registration) and the Volkskartei (National Population Register).

Registration of the population has always been compulsory in Germany since the last century. Using the existing laws as a basis for an even more rigid control, the Nazi government remodelled and reinforced previous provisions, in decrees issued in 1938 and 1940. Thus, for instance, the new edicts ordered all Germans to register with the police within three days of any change of residence. Foreigners were governed by the same decree, but their registration had to take place within 24 hours.

The basis of this police registration is a certificate from the police authority giving the place of former residence and stating that the particular person was registered there until his or her change of residence. The certificate is called the Abmeldeschein (Certificate of change of Residence). In return, upon the new registration, the registrant receives his new Meldeschein (Certificate of Residence), which shows that he is properly registered in the new locality. In order to keep the authorities fully informed, all persons are required to advise the police even if they only move within their own community. In that case a new Meldeschein is not issued, but an entry as to the change of address is made on the existing certificate of residence.

Duplicates of all Meldescheine and Abmeldescheine are forwarded to the regional Finanzamt (Internal Revenue Office) concerned. That office then turns them over to the Statistische Reichsamt (Reich Bureau of Statistics) in Berlin. There they are used primarily for statistical and census tabulations, but it may be assumed that the duplicate certificates of registration may be found on permanent file with that office.

As a development of this registration, the Police keep alphabetical Melderegister (card file registers) of all residents in the community. The office maintaining this register is called the Einwohnermeldeamt or Einwohneramt (Bureau of Population Registry). The individual records are called Personenregisterkarten (Personal Registration File Cards).

The colour of the Personenregisterkarte is white for men and blue for women. The personal data contained on the card include the registered person's name, date of birth, place of birth, marital status, religion, race, occupation, nationality and citizenship, military status and criminal record. Additional information found on this card includes name, date of birth, place of birth and religion of the registered person's parents, husband or wife and parents-in-law. Further remarks refer to possession of a passport and licenses for weapons, hunting, driving or piloting.

Unmarried juveniles living with their father or mother are listed on the Registration card of the parent. They obtain their own Personal Registration Card when they come of age, marry or take up their own residence.

On the reverse side of the Personal Registration card are recorded the address and any subsequent changes of address.

Foreigners who do not take up permanent residence in a German community but who intend to stay in the Reich only for a short period are issued with a Passbegleitschein (Supplementary Paper to the Passport) instead of a Meldechein. This Passbegleitschein shows the exact route of travel, and must be shown by the foreigners wherever they stay overnight or whenever requested by the authorities to identify themselves.

A special Ausländerkartei (Card Index for foreigners) is kept by the Ausländerpolizei (Police handling all matters regarding non-Germans); the Ausländerpolizei is represented at all Polizeibehörden and is part of the Verwaltungspolizei. This file is divided into Ausländerkartei A and Ausländerkartei B.

Ausländerkartei A contains a card for every foreigner residing for any long period within the area of the particular Kreispolizeibehörde. The file is arranged alphabetically according to surnames. Four colours (green, yellow, blue and red) are used to indicate certain groupings of nationalities. Each nationality within the group is again designated by a number ranging from 1 to 12. These names of citizens or subjects of each country, thus, are kept on cards coloured and numbered according to a combination which will identify each card unmistakably as belonging to a definite country. (A chart showing this scheme of registration of foreigners will be found in Annexe C).

Included in this system of registry are all residents of Germany who come under the categories Staatenlos (stateless), Juden (Jews) and Volksdeutsche ("Racial" Germans). Volksdeutsche are divided into the categories of Volksliste I, II, III. These "racial" Germans who were born in Greater Germany but resided abroad were entered as members of Volksliste I, and carry blue personal identity cards. Others who expediently remembered their Germanic origins after, for example, the German occupation of Poland and Slovenia, applied to have their names entered in Volksliste II. They also carry blue identity cards. A third group, who were "converted" into Germans without having been consulted, were lumped together in Volksliste III. This last group receives citizenship on probation and carries grey identity cards with the remark "Staatsangehörigkeit auf Widerruf" (Citizenship subject to cancellation). In special instances, members of Volksliste III may be advanced to List II, after having proved their National Socialist loyalties. Similarly Volksdeutsche of List II may graduate into List I as a special honour. For further details on the identity cards designating members of the Volksliste see EDS/G/10, Part VIII on personal documents.

Ausländerkartei B contains all cards of foreigners which have been removed for any reason from Ausländerkartei A. Thus foreigners, for instance, who have become full German citizens are still carried in this file.

Under the Nazi regime, registration of foreigners and most matters within the sphere of the Ausländerpolizei can no longer be regarded as purely administrative police functions. Thus, while the mere clerical registration has remained the duty of the Ausländerpolizei, all executive tasks, investigations and prosecutions have become the concern of the Sipo and the SD. In most instances, the Ausländerpolizei is then merely informed of any action taken or to be taken, so that it may keep administrative records up to date.

83. Population Registers: the Volkskartei.

In their perfection of the complete regimentation of the German people, the Nazis found the system of registration described above insufficient. It was especially inadequate for the administration of National conscription. Since, under the existing system, registration cards were merely filed alphabetically, according to surnames, the call-up of certain age classes for conscription necessitated an extremely complicated routine of paper work. As a remedy, the Nazi government introduced the Volkskartei (National Population Register) on 18th January 1939. In this register, file cards of all males and females between the ages of 5 and 74 are arranged according to age class, i.e. according to groups of individuals born in the same calendar year.

SECRET.

These files contain the most detailed personal information, such as year, day, month and exact place of birth, full occupational qualifications, schooling, training, academic degrees, present and former residences, nationality, place of employment, foreign travel and residence, knowledge of foreign languages and service in the Armed Forces, foreign services or Reich Labour Service. Registration cards for German women contain such additional information as experience in office work, housekeeping, science, factory work nursing, Red Cross service, number of children under 15 years still living at home and other such data as indicate a woman's availability for any kind of war work in the widest sense of the term.

Index Cards of the Volkskartei are brown for men and green for women. Cards of Jews are marked by black index tabs. All registrants working in the field of maintenance of Public Health are indicated by white, those holding drivers' licences by red, and those not in possession of an Arbeitsbuch (working pass) by blue tabs.

The Volkskartei is not kept in a central location but is regionally distributed. In the larger towns, it is kept by the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administrations) i.e. the Polizeipräsident, the Polizeidirektionen and Polizeiamter. Where these do not exist, the local sections of the Volkskartei are entrusted to the office of the Bürgermeister of the community, but duplicate cards of the entire district are kept in the office of the Landrat, the Chief of the Landkreis.

The Volkskartei will undoubtedly be one of the major aids available locally to the Allied occupation authorities. Its importance can hardly be overrated. When the Allied military administrators are looking for information concerning individual Germans, the Volkskartei will present them with a complete record of the whereabouts, past and present activities and qualifications of every inhabitant. Even though the Germans admit that because of manpower shortage these records have not always been kept up to date during the latter stages of the war, the basic records of the adult population may still be considered almost complete. This may be assumed to be true although further entries in each Volkskartei were reported suspended in September 1943.

Since this national register is the fundamental record of all administrative work concerning the entire population, it is unlikely that the Nazis will make an attempt to destroy it in order to prevent its falling into Allied hands.

From past experience the assumption seems justifiable that the methodical German mind will hesitate at the idea of burning such a bureaucratic masterpiece as the Volkskartei.

Should, however, parts of the Volkskartei be destroyed either by Nazi demolition squads or by Allied attacking forces, the occupation authorities will be able to locate duplicate and similar registers in various other German indexes. Thus, for instance, the administrative police of every city, town, or village maintains a very extensive card file of the population as an aid to the allotment of RKF duties, while the regional Arbeitsämter (National Employment Offices) keep complete files of all employable Germans and have added to these records a file of all locally available foreign labourers. The Finanzämter (National Internal Revenue Offices) also maintain complete population files, necessary for the control of tax levies.

At all HQs of the Nazi Party, records are kept, not only of all Party members, but of all Germans residing within the area of the particular Party HQ. A separate record is kept of those who have been rejected by the Party. These indexes are especially thorough since the population included in them is under the constant supervision of the Nazi Party block warden. In addition, minute membership records, and files of those not admitted to membership are kept at the local HQ of all Nazi Party Formations (SA, SS, NSKK etc.) and affiliates. Thus for example all practising physicians and surgeons are recorded at the HQ of the NS Ärzte-Bund (NSA - National Socialist Medical League).

A great number of indexes of this kind are, of course, maintained by the various HQs of the SA and SD. These, however, will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter VB, C and D Gestapo Kripo, and SD.

A less obvious but extremely useful population index is being maintained by both the Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches as well as smaller religious communities permitted in Germany such as Old Catholics. Since the first two mentioned Churches include more than 90% of the entire German population and since their records still list those former members who have left the Church voluntarily or under Nazi pressure, these files are very nearly complete. As a last resort they will certainly remain available to the Allies; for any intention on the part of the Churches to destroy their records before Allied occupation may be completely discounted.

Another index maintained by the Verwaltungspolizei is the Hausregister, a register of all buildings within each district. Cards of this index are white. On top of each appear the names and addresses of the owner and superintendent. Followed by the names and occupations of each individual tenant. Names of former tenants are crossed out, but remain legible. The House Registration file is in alphabetical order, arranged by street names with the houses in each street in numerical order.

The above list of German administrative registers should certainly not be regarded as exhaustive. An attempt to compile a complete list would lead too into the jungle of German administrative routine. But the instances given may as a guide to the various sources available for building up an index - either general or local - of the German population.

84.. Supervision of Trade

Another section of the Verwaltungspolizei which merits separate mention is Eichamt (Bureau of Weights and Measures). All tradesmen, shopkeepers and other business establishments using scales, measures or containers of a specified size submit these once a year to the Eichamt to have them checked. The inspectors and other officials working in this office and its subsidiaries are members of the Verwaltungspolizei.

The control of prices in Germany rests with the Reichskommissar für die Preishildung (Reich Commissioner for Price Control) - SS-Brigadeführer Staatssek Dr. Hans FISCHER, whose office is a subsection of the office of the Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan (Authority for the Four Year Plan i.e. GOERING). The general administration of Price Control is regionally carried out by the network of Preisüberwachungsstellen (Price Control Bureaux) with only a small staff at the disposal. For the close supervision of prices and the enforcement of price ceilings and regulations they depend upon the assistance of the Verwaltungspolizei. As will be clear from the paragraph above, the Administrative Police supervises almost all phases of business activity: they inspect weights and measures, issue business licences, supervise the quality of goods for sale, check the proper sale of products earmarked for a particular purpose, and, in general keep strict guard over all commercial activities. This constant insight into matters of business and manufacture makes the Verwaltungspolizei well qualified to enforce regulations of the price control authorities, to prevent violation of such regulations and to investigate black market activities whenever the regionally installed Preisüberwachungsstellen call for such intervention.

The Gewerbepolizei (Police for the Control of Crafts and Trades), as a branch of the Verwaltungspolizei, executes these functions of market and price control in close cooperation with the price control authorities.

85. Censorship

In pre-Hitler Germany, the Administrative Police used to exercise all normal functions of censorship of mail, press, radio and films. This was known as Polizeizensur (Police Censorship).

Under the Nazi regime the scope of this police function has increased tremendously both in volume and in importance. It has, indeed, become a powerful means of oppression in the hands of the Reich Government and of the Nazi Party. It is obvious, therefore, that censorship in Germany can no longer be regarded as a purely administrative function. For this reason, it has for the most part been taken out of the hands of the Administrative Police which merely retains some of the clerical tasks of censorship. The important political and repressive police functions connected with censorship are now in the hands of the SD. The SD in cooperation with the German Postal Authorities: this is fully discussed in para 108.

Censorship of the press, radio, and films takes place at the very source of the material to be censored. The responsible agency is the Ministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda (Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda) headed by Dr. Goebbels; or also Funkstellen für Fernübertragung. Once a film or other medium of public entertainment has been approved by the Ministry, it becomes the duty of the local police to secure its full presentation.

In some instances of local entertainment the Administrative Police still retain a certain voice of authority but even so all major decisions are made by the competent representative of the Sipo or the local Nazi Party Chief and his staff. Intervention by the Orpo will occur only when public safety and order are threatened.

26. Other Specialised Functions of the Administrative Police

The Baupolizei (Building and Construction Code Enforcement Police), listed above as one of the municipally controlled branches of the Verwaltungspolizei, supervises the execution of action called for in directives concerning construction and maintenance of buildings. These directives are issued by the ministries of Finance, Labour, and Health as well as by the authorities charged with fire prevention. Plans with prescribed details for all building projects in Germany must be submitted to the Baupolizei for approval before construction work may be started.

This field of police activity also includes the granting of all building permits in accordance with legal restrictions concerning siting, construction, area, height, architectural exterior, and street-space. Prospective builders are guided in the drawing up of their plans by Baupolizeiordnungen (Building Regulations) published locally. By means of these regulations, the police control even the style of modern edifices. When actual construction begins, execution of the work is again checked through systematic inspections by the Baupolizei. Special emphasis is placed on proper ventilation, sanitation, and the elimination of fire hazards.

The personnel of the Feld- und Forstpolizei (field and forest police)- the professional Feld- und Forsthüter (field and forest guards), belong to the so-called Niedere Polizeivollzugsdienst (Ordinary Police Executive Service). They are usually not uniformed and can be identified only by an official cap and an armband with the Police Badge. They come under the administration of the municipal police authorities, and their pay, equipment and clothing are covered by the municipality. Normally they are not equipped with rifles, but they can obtain permits for the possession of arms, "in case they require them", from the regular police authorities.

The principal function of the Feld- und Forstpolizei is the prevention of forest fires, lumber thefts, damage of legally protected plants and animals, and the unlawful entry into municipal property or other restricted areas. In these duties they are assisted by the so-called "Ehrenfeldhüter" (Honorary Field Guards) who are appointed to perform these duties on a voluntary, unpaid and part-time basis.

The Wasserpolizei (Waterways Police) must not be confused with the Wasserschutzpolizei (Waterways Protection Police). The local Wasserpolizei agency is also referred to as Wasserstrassenamt (Bureau of Waterways). It administers smaller rivers and so-called second and third class waterways and is responsible for the maintenance of law and order on these waterways and in their vicinity. Under the jurisdiction of the Wasserpolizei are, furthermore, reservoirs, ponds, aqueducts and watermills as well as their inspection, especially the inspection of drinking water. The Waterways police in addition determines the local water tax, fixes and administers the water rights, such as drilling of wells. It also issues all licences and permits for the use of waterways under its jurisdiction.

The Wasserpolizei is one of the branches listed above as the responsibility of the municipal Police Authorities.

The protection of municipal as well as private property in some localities is delegated to Nachwachsmänner or Nachwächter (Night Watchmen) who may be employed either by the municipality or by private detective agencies e.g. the Wach- und Schliessgesellschaften (Guard and Property Protection Companies). They need not be uniformed, but usually wear at least uniform caps. The uniform emblem of most of the employees of these private companies consists of two crossed keys.

Night watchmen are, on special occasions, entrusted with the execution of limited police functions. Whenever they need to be armed they must obtain weapon permits from the Regular Police. As a result of the increasing manpower problem, the Police avails itself to an increasing extent of the auxiliary services of these Nachwachsmänner. On the island of Sylt for instance, members of the Wach- und Schliessgesellschaft are employed as regular defence guards along the coast in co-operation with Police, Army and Air Force Units. At this point, it should be borne

in mind that employees of such protective agencies are not exempt from present conscription into the Volksturm (People's Militia) units along with all males from 16 to 60 years of age.

The Verwaltungspolizei, together with the municipal police, is charged with performance of some duties concerning road maintenance, street cleaning and street illumination. A substantial part of the actual execution of such work is, however, delegated to and is the full responsibility of property owners in accordance with numerous German laws and city ordinances. Thus the main function of the Berufs- und Strassenpolizei is to ensure that the responsible real estate owners, holding property adjacent to thoroughfares, take care of their required share of the above duties. The larger tasks of street clearing, sanitation, and collection of garbage are covered in most German towns and cities by municipal sanitation departments or in some instances, by contracting with chartered companies.

In mining regions a special Bergpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Mines) has been established. It is classified as one of the Sonderpolizeien and its administration is the responsibility of the municipal authorities. Among the primary functions of this branch of the Police were originally the supervision of essential safety devices and of suitable working conditions, as well as the control of the miners from a labour point of view. Under the Nazis however, the Bergpolizei has become an administrative auxiliary to Party and Police agencies responsible for the prevention and prosecution of sabotage in the mines and hostile acts by miners especially foreign or forcibly recruited labourers. As a result of this development the Bergpolizei has become closely linked with the Sipo and the SD. The Bergpolizei will therefore be discussed in Chapter V C under the Sipo.

The Obdachlosenpolizei (Police for the Supervision of the Homeless and Vagrants) is another municipally controlled branch of the Administrative Police. In peacetime it provides emergency shelters for the homeless, administers asylums, and cooperates in such matters with various types of charitable organizations. The Obdachlosenpolizei is authorized to requisition private houses and public accommodation if no shelter for the need can be found otherwise.

In wartime, as a consequence of damage to dwellings by air raids, the responsibilities of the Obdachlosenpolizei have increased enormously. During and after the last war, when the housing shortage in Germany was not nearly so acute as it is today the Obdachlosenpolizei set up the so-called local Wohnungskommissionen (Commissions to provide tenements) as authorities empowered to requisition the necessary billets and dwellings. These commissions were able to compel people who lived in large houses or flats to take in sub-tenants for an indefinite period of time. A similar service, but on an immeasurably larger scale, functions today. Thus, the quartering of bomb-victims and refugees from zones of operations is to a considerable extent handled by the Obdachlosenpolizei in cooperation with the Nazi Party, Party formations, the Wehrmacht and the German Red Cross, as well as with civil administrative authorities.

The municipal administration in coastal areas includes the Deichpolizei (Dam and Dyke Police), classified as a Sonderpolizei. Its functions are the inspection and protection of such coastal installations as dams, dykes, locks and water works. Most of its duties, however, are of a purely administrative and supervisory nature. Whenever the small executive forces and facilities at the disposal of this service prove inadequate, the Landrat, Polizeipräsident, or Higher Police Authority may supplement them by regular police forces, members of the Technische Nothilfe, or other auxiliary formations. These services are then referred to as Erweiterte Deichpolizei (Reinforced Dyke Police).

PART FIVE.

DIE SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI UND DER SD.A. Higher Organisation and General Structure of the Sipo and SD87. General Introduction

The development of the German Police system into a repressive totalitarian force upholding the Nazi regime has already been outlined in Part ONE of this book. Again, Part FOUR included a detailed discussion of the way in which the Nazis applied their principles of concentration, centralised control and intensified militarisation to the Orpo. However radical these changes may appear, the most significant developments in the German Police since the Nazi advent to power did not affect the Orpo, but took place in the evolution of the Sipo and SD. These most typical Nazi creations, devised by HITLER and his late assistant HENDRICH, have in effect become the strongest weapons of coercion at the disposal of the present rulers of Germany.

In Part ONE the development of the Sipo and SD was traced through the years from 1933 until 1939 when it culminated in the establishment of a combined central headquarters, the RSHA in BERLIN. It may be useful to recapitulate briefly this development. In 1933 under GOERING's aegis, the Prussian Political Police had been transformed into the Gestapo. About the same time HITLER succeeded in establishing himself as the head of the Political Police in all the other L nder and finally in 1934 his intrigues gained him the control of the Prussian Gestapo itself. In 1936 he became Commander in Chief of the German Police, combining this position with that of Commander in Chief of the SS. In this new capacity he then formed the Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo - Security Police) as a new branch of the German Police, by linking the Gestapo (Secret State Police) with the Kripo (Criminal Police). He simultaneously re-organised and remodelled both these branches, extended their jurisdiction over all of Germany and in matters of personnel established extremely close ties with the SS. Finally in 1939 both these branches were merged with the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsf hrers SS (SD - Security Service of the G-in-C of the SS), the intelligence system of the SS and Nazi Party. Thereby HITLER empowered the SD to establish its extra-legal status within the Government and the Police, although the SD never ceased to be a Party rather than a Government organisation. It may be true to-day that a number of the lower members of the SD, agents and others, are nothing but mercenary opportunists but originally all SD personnel was drawn exclusively from the most reliable and fanatical members of the SS, and this is certainly still true to-day for the bulk of the SD personnel, especially its executives.

It must constantly be emphasised that the Sipo and SD by no means restrict themselves to activities generally regarded as being within the scope of a Police organisation. Any attempt to equate the functions of the Sipo and SD with those of the police forces of democratic countries would be completely misleading. As the following pages will show, the influence of the Kripo, Gestapo and SD extends into every phase of German private and public life. Kripo, Gestapo and SD, though three distinctly separate services, must to-day be regarded as one force. Inside Germany each still maintains its own system of regional and lower headquarters, which, however, function in each Wehrkreis under the supervision of one common head, the Befehlshaber or Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. Abroad, in occupied territories, the three services appear in combined units, known as Einsatzkommandos. There may be friction between the three branches; there may be indications that Kripo and Gestapo resent the dominating position of the SD within the combined force; there may even be reasons to believe that Kripo and Gestapo may turn against each other, especially if encouraged from without. Nevertheless the predominant fact is that at present the three services together constitute a single striking force forged and wielded by the leading Nazi clique as an instrument to strengthen and perpetuate their power.

HITLER and HITLER have always aimed at a fusion of Government and Party, with the Party as the ruling element. The amalgamation was never fully realised, but in the Sipo and SD, acting under a unified command and staffed by men who are almost exclusively members of the SS, this Nazi aim has been most nearly achieved. It is significant that Kripo, Gestapo and SD together are in Nazi circles unofficially called the "Staatschutzkorps" (combined force for the Protection of the State) and that this repressive police organisation is obviously directed to find its guiding

policy in the "principles of the SS". Furthermore, in 1944 the Sipo and SD have acquired supervision of virtually all German military intelligence forces at home and abroad. Thus in HITLER's grasp converge the threads of a system of political control which, blindly loyal to the Nazi regime, dominates the lives of all Germans within the Reich and all inhabitants of German occupied territory. It must therefore be expected that this rigidly controlled organization of Sipo and SD will remain the hard core of a desperate movement of resistance to the allied destruction of National Socialism.

88. The National Headquarters of the Sipo and SD

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Chief of the Security, Police and the SD) is at present SS-Oberführer, General der Polizei, Staatssekretär Dr. Ernst KALTEFLUTER, who succeeded HENDRICH after the latter was shot by Czech Partisans in 1942. He is the highest commander of the two branches of the Sipo, the Gestapo (Gestapo) and the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo), as well as of the SD, and responsible only to HITLER, the Reichsführer SS and Chief der Deutschen Polizei. His Headquarters is the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA - National Department of Security), the combined National HQ of Sipo and SD.

The RSHA, responsible under KALTEFLUTER for the control of the Kripo, Gestapo and SD, consists of eight Ämter (Bureaux), whose offices were formerly located in BERLIN and vicinity, but are now widely scattered. Nevertheless the RSHA should be regarded as a single department rather than a collection of separate offices. It incorporates within its structure the old Gestapoamt (HQ of the Gestapo), the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (HQ of the Kripo) and the former SD-Hauptamt (HQ of the SD), but the work of the three branches of the RSHA is today so closely connected that it is in many instances impossible to draw a clear line separating their functions and duties.

The official description of the functions of the Ämter in the RSHA is as follows:

Ant I

Personal
(Personnel)

Under SS-Oberführer SCHULZ.

Ant II

Organisation, Verwaltung
(Organisation, Administration and Law)

Until some time ago under SS-Oberführer SEIGERT, who is believed to have been succeeded by SS-Oberführer HABER. The Chief of Ant II appears to be subordinated to the Chief of Ant I.

Ant III

Deutsche Lebensgebiete
(Spheres of German Life)

Under SS-Oberführer OHLMEYER. This bureau is the successor to the old SD-Hauptamt.

Ant IV

GEGENÄUSSERUNG und Gegenüberstellung
(Investigation and combatting of Opposition)

Also known as the Gestapo. Under SS-Oberführer HENDRICH, who is probably also Deputy Chief der Sipo und des SD.

Ant V

Verschönerung
(Combatting of Crime)

Also known as the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA) until recently under SS-Oberführer HENDRICH who disappeared after the attempt on Hitler's life on 20 July, 1944.

Ant VI

Ausland
(Foreign Countries)

Under SS-Oberführer SCHNEIDER.

Amt VII

Weltanschauliche Erforschung
und Auswertung
 Ideological Research and its
 Exploitation

Until recently under SS-OF Dr. SCHILLER

Militärisches Amt
 (III Bureau)

NOTE: This Bureau was added to the RSHA in June 1944. It is closely affiliated with and dominated by Amt VI and is also headed by SS-OF SCHILLER. As far as is known, however, the Militärisches Amt is still an independent Bureau within the RSHA and has not been incorporated into Amt VI.

Most of the offices of Amt I, II, III, IV and VII, were located in Berlin in the blocks formed by Wilhelmstrasse and Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, generally as Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 2-9 and Wilhelmstrasse 100-109. Amt V was located in Berlin in the blocks known as Vorderscher Markt 5-6 and Oberwallstrasse 14-16. The offices of Amt VI are in Berlin-Mittdorf, Berkaerstrasse 32-35. It is known that in the course of the heavy Allied air attacks on Berlin, 1944 most of these buildings were severely damaged and many of the offices were evacuated to other locations in Berlin and vicinity. Certain offices even moved to Mecklenburg, Silesia, Munich and Vienna. Thus a great number of addresses exist to-day, each giving the location of one or other of the sections or sub-sections of the above Bureaux. Since many of these addresses are only of a temporary nature it has not been considered advisable to list them in this book.

89. Functions of the RSHA Bureaux

The functions of Amt I and II are administrative, with Amt II now probably subordinated to Amt I under SCHULZ. Existing evidence suggests that they are concerned with the personnel, organization and administration of the combined Sipo and SD although it is known that Amt VI retains a considerable measure of autonomy in the administration of its SD personnel and agents abroad.

Amt III directs the principal functions of the SD inside Germany and is the control HQ for all SD Leitabschnitte, Abchnitte, Hauptausserstellen and Ausserstellen in the Reich. But it also functions abroad where it is represented by Abteilung III in an Einsatzkommando and in the office of a sdS. The main task of Amt III is the collection, by open and secret methods, of information concerning all events and tendencies liable to affect the maintenance of Nazi power at home and abroad. It supervises all "spheres of German life" (deutsche Lebensgebiete) and gathers intelligence for the control of all religious, cultural and economic activities, but especially for the suppression of anti-Nazi elements.

Closely connected with the activities and functions of Amt III are those carried out by Amt VI which mainly deals with espionage, sabotage and subversion in occupied and enemy countries. Within this Bureau are concentrated, therefore, the foreign intelligence and the sabotage services of the SD, which since June were reinforced by the military intelligence and sabotage services of the former Abwehr (Military Intelligence), now known as the Militärisches Amt. The SD, including Amt III, Amt VI and the Militärisches Amt is further discussed in paras 127 ff.

As indicated above, Amt IV is the designation of the Gestapo (Gestapo both titles being still in use). It is mainly concerned with the investigation and crushing of any opposition to the Nazi regime. For this purpose it controls a vast network of HQ of various size, known as Leitstellen, Stellen, Aussendienststellen and Ausserstellen of the Gestapo. It may be said that to a large degree Amt III supplies the information used by Amt IV as basis for its measures against anti-Nazi elements, although by no means all Amt III material collected for repressive action by the Gestapo. Since the dissolution of the Abwehr-Amt the Gestapo took over from Military Intelligence all counter-espionage work, and combined it with their similar activities in the political field. The absorption of military counter-espionage caused a complete reorganization with Amt IV at some time in the summer of 1944. Further details of the old and new organization and the activities of Amt IV and the Gestapo will be discussed in paras 96 - 108.

Amt VII

Weltanschauliche Erforschung
und Auswertung
 Ideological Research and its
 Exploitation

Until recently under SS-OF Dr. SIX

Militärisches Amt
 (III Bureau)

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SECRET

Amt VII

Weltanschauliche Erforschung
und Auswertung
 Ideological Research and its
 Exploitation

Until recently under SS-OF Dr. SIX

Militärisches Amt
 (III Bureau)

NOTE: This Bureau was added to the RSHA in June 1944. It is closely affiliated with and dominated by Amt VI and is also headed by SS-OF SCHILLENBERG. As far as is known, however, the Militärisches Amt is still an independent Bureau within the RSHA and has not been incorporated into Amt VI.

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Amt V, which is also known as the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA) is the national HQ of the Reichskriminalpolizei (Kripo, Criminal Police) controlling the network of criminal police offices, the Kripo-Leitstellen, -Stellen, -Aussendienststellen and -Aussenposten. The RKPA developed out of the old Preussisches Landeskriminalamt (Prussian Criminal Police HQ), whose functions consisted only of the combatting of crime in our sense of the word. The RKPA, however, under the Nazi regime has not only expanded the concept of "combatting" to include "prevention" in the most ruthless sense; it also plays an important part in the investigation and prosecution of what are to-day called "political crimes", but would formerly have been regarded at the most as venial offences. The line dividing cases of interest to the Gestapo and those within the field of the Kripo has in many instances become rather vague. Co-operation between Amt IV and Amt V is therefore extremely close. A detailed discussion of the German Criminal Police and of Amt V, its organization and tasks will be found in paras 109.

Amt VII was added to the RSHA in 1940. It was derived from the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut (Institute for "Research" in Foreign Countries), whose former chief, Dr. SIX, was until recently in charge of Amt VII. This Bureau maintains close liaison with the Reich Foreign Office in Berlin and probably also with Genmaj. Prof. Dr. Karl HAU'SHOFFER's Geopolitical Institute in Munich. Amt VII deals mainly with occupied and satellite countries and is concerned with the preparation of political warfare material and the conduct of ideological supervision, especially in the academic field. The result of the bureau's research is then made available to the RSHA and to the Foreign Office, and possibly also to other official agencies.

A special independent Section in the RSHA, directly subordinated to the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, is the Attaché-Gruppe. This Section was founded in August 1942 to combine all functions connected with the work of the Polizei-Attachés (Police-Attachés) at German Embassies and Legations in neutral and satellite states. Attachés of this kind are, or were, established in Madrid,

Rome, Lisbon, Zagreb (Agram), Athens, Bucharest, Budapest, Sofia, Paris, Bratislava (Pressburg), and Copenhagen. Although no documentary proof has come to hand it appears that cities like Berne and Stockholm and possibly Buenos Aires are also provided with such representatives of HITLER. In the original decree it was pointed out that the Attaché-Gruppe in the RSHA was formed as an independent unit in order to concentrate in one section all work of Amt I, II, IV and VI which concerns the Police Attachés and to administer the personnel and technical affairs of the Attachés and their assistants. The section is also instructed to attend to social and technical matters arising from the presence of foreign Police-Attachés accredited to the German Government. The chief of the Attaché-Gruppe is SS-SMF Dr. FLOETZ.

90. Schools controlled by the RSHA

The following training schools are directly subordinate to and administered by the Reichssicherheitshauptamt:-

Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Training School for Officers of the Security Police and the SD)	At Berlin-Charlottenburg
Kriminalfachschole (Criminology College)	Attached to the above
Sicherheitspolizeischule (Security Police School)	At Fürstenberg
SD Schule (SD School)	At Bernau, near Berlin. Also reported as Sipo and Sa-School.
Funkschule (W/T School)	At Castle Grünberg near Nepomuk/Protoktorat
Schiess-Schule (Weapons Training School)	At Zella-Mehlis

Sportschule
(Sports Training School)

At Pretzsch/Elbe

Grenzpolizeischulen
(Frontier Police Schools)

At Aken near Dessau and
Pretzsch/Elbe

Schule der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD
(School of the Security Police
and SD)

At Prag

According to the latest reports the schools at Pretzsch are said to have been moved to Fürstenberg.

91. Regional Control: Befehlshaber (Inspektoren) der Sipo und des SD

Like the Ordnungspolizei, whose highest commanders in each Wehrkreis are the Befehlshaber der Orpo, the Sicherheitspolizei and SD are commanded in each Wehrkreis by the Befehlshaber (Inspektoren) der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Commanders or Inspectors of the Security Police and the Security Service of the C-in-C of the SS). The Bds of IdS is directly responsible to the HSSPF of the Wehrkreis, on whose staff he is the representative of the Sipo and SD. In the absence of the HSSPF the IdS or IdS assumes final authority in all matters concerning the Sipo and SD within the Wehrkreis or area. He is also, through the HSSPF responsible for liaison between the Sipo and SD on one hand and the civil authorities, Nazi Party and Wehrmacht HQ's and internal Defence Authorities, on the other.

When these officers were first appointed in 1936, they were given the title and function of an Inspekteur der Sipo und SD (Inspector), abbreviated IdS or IdSPuSD. As in the Orpo however, further concentration of power was deemed necessary in many regions, and Inspektoren in occupied territories and in Wehrkreise close to the national frontier, such as Austria, Alsace-Lorraine and others, where partisan activities were increasing, were therefore raised to the status of Befehlshaber (Commanders) der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, abbreviated Bds or BdsPuSD. The distinction between IdS and Bds is, however, only of minor significance. A IdS has at all times complete command over his forces and supervises the state of training, preparedness, equipment and methods of the units under his command. The IdS normally has only the supervisory functions, but he is empowered in case of extreme emergency to assume complete command. As Allied troops advance into German territory, this state of emergency will undoubtedly be considered to exist, rendering the actual difference between a Bds and an IdS one of small consequence, if indeed such a difference has not already disappeared. In the following parts of the book and especially in the Annexes the abbreviation IdS is, therefore, used frequently regardless of whether the latest reports in a particular city give the Office as that of a Befehlshaber or Inspekteur der Sipo und des SD.

Whenever the Gestapo, SD and Kripo are assigned a combined operation, the Bds or IdS assumes full command over the united forces in the Wehrkreis in order to co-ordinate their actions. He may in addition, whenever necessary, request assistance from the Orpo. In occupied territory these commanders are known to have led such combined forces in large scale actions against guerrilla and partisan formations.

Special attention should be paid to the tendency to increase constantly the power of the IdS at the expense of the Regional HQ of Gestapo and Kripo (Leitstellen), and of the SD (Leit-Abschnitte). These Regional HQ, discussed more fully later, were originally set up in a Land, Reichsgau or Wehrkreis to control the activities of their respective branches within their area, and especially to exercise a large amount of co-ordinating and directing power over the sub-regional HQ, the Stellen of Gestapo and Kripo and the Abschnitte of the SD. Since 1941, however, the authority of the Regional HQ over the sub-regional HQ has been constantly reduced. The name Leitstelle or Leitabschnitt is still retained, but in power and functions the Leitstellen and Leitabschnitte may now almost be regarded as juxtaposed to, rather than superior to the Stellen and Abschnitte, executive power having gradually been transferred to the Office of their IdS or IdS, which has by now become the central authority of the Sipo and SD in the Wehrkreis.

This development is, of course, in line with the constant endeavour to unify and centralise power within the German Police, and to eliminate conflicting and overlapping authority within the field of action of the regional Headquarters.

92. The HQ of the LdS

At present the organisation of the Office of a LdS is mainly known from examples found in occupied or formerly occupied areas such as France. There, the LdS Headquarters is organised into 7 Abteilungen (Sections) parallel to Amt I to VII of the RSHA in BERLIN. Thus Abteilungen I and II of the LdS Headquarters in France dealt largely with organisation, personnel, general administration and legal affairs, like Amt I and Amt II in the RSHA. However, certain contingencies are apt to arise in occupied territories which would not occur in the area controlled by a corresponding office inside the Reich. For instance, Abteilung I in France maintained liaison with the French Police. On the other hand, in Norway, for instance, this duty is carried out by a sub-section of Abteilung VI.

Like its parent Amt, Abteilung III watches over German "spheres of life". In this connection the section investigates the economic trends and political feelings of the population towards the German army of occupation in particular and Nazi Germany in general. Constant reports of such findings are made to the parent Amt in Germany. Economic matters in occupied territories are of vital concern to this section. Sabotage of these interests, or even lack of co-operation in foreign countries can easily be interpreted as falling within the jurisdiction of Abteilung III. In this connection documentary evidence indicates that in the course of this "protection" of Reich economic welfare, the material interests of the Sipo and SD are frequently permitted to overshadow those of the German people, or even of the German Government.

Like Amt VI in BERLIN, Abteilung VI is in many instances closely connected with the activities and functions of Abteilung III, but this section, by the very nature of its interest in foreign political intelligence is more or less separated from the other section, and for a long time its existence was virtually unknown to the rest of the Sipo and SD personnel.

In occupied countries, as the section handling matters of Gestapo interests, Abteilung IV concerns itself mainly with counter-espionage and the crushing of all resistance groups. Its sub-divisions correspond generally to those of Amt IV in the RSHA. Special attention is paid by Abteilung IV to such elements as Communists, Jews, Freemasons, and members of Rotary Clubs.

Abteilung V is the section representative of Amt V, of the Reichskriminalpolizei, in BERLIN. It handles criminal matters, but to-day the distinction between ordinary crime and political offence is often rather vague. Blackmarket investigations are frequently handled by this section in conjunction with Abteilung III, as indicated above. Like all agencies of the Kripo, Abteilung V is also concerned with Fahndung (Search for Wanted Persons), which includes search for escaped FL.

In conformity with the relationship between the other RSHA Amt and the corresponding Abteilungen abroad, it seems probable that Abteilung VII has a twofold function. On the one hand it collects information concerning Nazi interests and local trends abroad, in order to report them to its parent office; on the other hand, it makes use of the results of "research" given in reports from Amt VII in BERLIN as a guide in spreading the Nazi gospel outside the Reich borders, especially in educational circles.

The example of LdS offices encountered in France shows that the LdS is concerned with the Einwanderungszentrale, the Central Office dealing with repatriation of "racial" Germans. It is known that the SS deals with the Umwandererzentralen in the East through the medium of the SD, so that it appears that the LdS Headquarters also have a section or sub-section concerned with re-settlement matters.

Whereas the Office organisation of all LdS in occupied territories appears to follow more or less the plan outlined above, the organisation of the Office of the LdS or LdS inside Germany is probably on a smaller scale, because much of the actual work is done by the separate Hqs of the Gestapo, Kripo and SD. Since the LdS in Germany handles all personnel questions for the three organisations, Abteilung I is probably fairly large, but it is doubtful whether Abteilung II is operating on any extensive scale. Abteilung III, IV and V, inside Germany are certainly much

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smaller than in occupied territories because all executive functions are directly handled by the separate Gestapo, Kripo and SD Headquarters. Abteilung VI is almost certainly not in existence and the same may also be true of Abteilung VII. All this can only be surmised at the present time until documents showing the organization of a KdS or KdS Headquarters inside Germany have become available.

93. Kommandeure der Sipo und des SD.

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As in the Gyps, we also find in the Sipo and SD under certain circumstances Sub-District Commanders who within the areas under their jurisdiction combine in themselves the command over all three services, the Gestapo, the Kripo and the SD. They are known as Kommandeure der Sipo und des SD (KdS or KdS/SD).

KdS are found in those occupied territories which are known as Reichskommissariate and which are divided into Sub-Districts called Generalkommissariate. As explained in para. 30 Police Forces in a Generalkommissariat are under the command of an SSPF (Sub-District Commander of SS and Police). The KdS is the representative on his staff for Sipo and SD affairs and therefore holds the same position on a smaller scale as his superior, the SSPF, does for the whole occupied territory.

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In the course of the war, as more and more countries were overrun by the German Army, the Sipo and SD were ordered to take charge of security police duties in the newly occupied regions. This included such special tasks as the tracking down of subversive elements, the taking of hostages and the prompt rounding up of Jews and Freemasons. For this purpose mobile task forces, known as Sipo and SD Kommandos and Einsatzkommandos were formed operating under officers called Kommandeure der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. Each of these units was assigned a certain area. After the initial period of occupation they usually became more and more static, setting up Headquarters in the largest town of the area with parts of the unit, known as Teilkommandos, establishing outposts in smaller towns. The organization of these Kommandos Einsatzkommandos and Teilkommandos is largely the same as the one previously described for the Headquarters of a KdS in an occupied country. Thus, whereas inside Germany the Gestapo, Kripo and SD, have their separate static Headquarters and their separate chains of command, in occupied countries they appear in combined Headquarters with a much greater degree of unity between the various Abteilungen. KdS and their Einsatz Kommandos were established in France, for example, at Metz, Bordeaux, Chalon s/Marne, Dijon, Limoges, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Nancy, Orleans, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Rouen, St. Quentin, Toulouse, and Vichy.

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and after the other of these occupied territories was liberated by United Nations Forces many of these Einsatzkommandos again became mobile, at first establishing Headquarters closer to the Reich borders and finally even setting up their offices inside the Reich.

As the military situation in Germany deteriorates the presence of these Kommandeure within the Reich itself will become even more logical. Indeed, evidence already exists that a KdS has been established in Reichenberg (former Czech territory) to take over and unify the work of the formerly separate Gestapo, Kripo and SD Headquarters.

In addition, Kommandeure der Sipo und des SD have existed for several years inside Greater Germany where the combatting of partisan activities made a local concentration of Sipo and SD power necessary. Kommandeure of this kind were established in WILDES/Kreis and LAUFEN/Unterstaedernmark, former Yugoslav territory, which was annexed by Germany.

94. Sipo and SD Communications: Radio

From the very beginning the SS and Police considered communications to be a matter of the utmost importance. They owe a considerable part of their power to their control of communications, which they expanded enormously after the "Advent to Power" in 1933. It is therefore not surprising that the training of Police signals personnel and the quality of their equipment have always been of the highest order, invariably surpassing those of the Wehrmacht or Civil Authorities; thus many Police W/T and R/T operators are capable of remarkably high speed transmitting and receiving over protracted periods. They are trained in such establishments as the Funkschule der Sipo and des SD (W/T School of the Sipo and SD) at Castle Grunberg in the Protectorate, the Schupo-Nachrichtenschule (Protect Police Signal School) at Lilienburg, the Polizeischule für Nachrichtenselberinnen (Police School for Women Signals Operators) at Erfurt and the SS-Funkschule (SS Signals School) at Borna.

The basic system of German Police wireless transmission is the "Polfunk" a dense network of immobile W/T stations situated all over Germany and controlled by the Central Wireless Station in Berlin (Hauptfunkstelle, Berlin). This network is made up of Leitfunkstellen (Regional Control Wireless Stations) and Nebenleitfunkstellen (Branch Wireless Stations) of which there are one or two in every Wehrkreis. The (Neben) Leitfunkstellen each have a number of smaller Funkstellen (Sub-Stations) working with them. There is also a large number of small transmitting stations, known as Gendarmeriefunkstellen (Rural Police Wireless Stations), located in the mountainous country of former Austria.

The Polfunk system is operated by the Crpo, but is at the disposal of all branches of the German Police. The Crpo makes extensive use of it for Fahndungen (Searches for Wanted Persons) and for other investigations for which they employ a noun code issued by the Internationale Kriminalpolizeiliche Kommission (IHK - International Criminal Police Commission). For details of the Polfunk network and the IHK noun code see Annex F of LLS/G/10 (see also MIRS/OCC-CI/29/44).

The Sipo and SD also have their own network of immobile W/T stations, but this is not nearly so extensive as the Polfunk. Very few of its stations are in Germany proper, the majority being established in occupied territories, especially in Norway and the East; the reason for this is probably the comparatively poor and uncertain communications in these occupied countries.

It is interesting to note some of the instructions which are issued to Sipo and SD personnel with regard to this radio network. For instance, it is specifically stated that wireless is only to be used where no teleprinter or other means of communication are available, or where the message concerned is addressed to a limited number of recipients. Messages of high security classification, such as "Geheime Reichssache" (Top Secret), can be sent by wireless only in an emergency or if no other means of communications are available, and must of course be sent in code. At no time may messages received by wireless be re-transmitted to the final recipient over ordinary postal telephone lines; the recipient may only be told over the telephone that there is a message for him. Further instructions state that wireless messages should contain no more than 20 type-written lines and must be in telegraphic style, omitting all reference to file number or any other identification. Further details concerning the Sipo and SD wireless network, and the full text of the German instructions are given in Annex F of LLS/G/10 (see also MIRS/OCC-CI/31/44).

The Sipo and SD also own a considerable amount of mobile two-way wireless equipment of excellent quality which they can, if need be, supplement by similar high quality transmitting and receiving gear held by the Crpo as well as by various other para-military organizations. The Wehrmacht, and He and the SA maintain signals units of their own which are well equipped, though their personnel is probably not as highly trained as that of the SS and Police.

For high speed W/T transmissions the German Police is reported to make considerable use of "Hellschreiber" apparatus (high speed radio teletype).

95. Telephone and Teletype

For long distance communications the Sipo and SD use mainly underground single wire or multi-wire telephone and teletype channels, each wire carrying a multi-lead of anything from 5 to 12 circuits. It is not certain whether these lines are

owned and maintained by the Sipo and SD or whether they are rented from the postal authorities, but as the maintenance of an independent network, spread all over Germany and some of the occupied countries as well, would mean an enormous expenditure of money and manpower, it is more likely that the lines are merely rented and belong to the regular postal network. Recently captured documents stressing the importance of security and warning all Sipo and SD personnel against the use of telephone and teletype when transmitting classified information in plain language, seem to bear out this assumption.

For local, short distance communications, however, the Sipo and SD undoubtedly possess lines of their own. These lines, partly telephone and partly teletype, connect for instance many Grenzpolizeiposten of the Gestapo with the controlling Grenzpolizeikommissariat, or Krümmelbrücke with the local Kripo headquarters. For security many of these lines may be scrambled.

No documents showing the location and interconnections of Sipo and SD telephone lines have come to hand up to the present time, but an original German list of August 1941 plus several amendments up to 1943 have yielded details of the Sipo and SD teletype network.

This network not only connects the main Headquarters of the Sipo and SD, but its branch-lines also reach the various regional and district offices. Direct teletype lines provide connections with the private residences of HITLER & HIMMLER, the Foreign Office, the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the HQ of HIMMLER's Personal Staff. Other teletype lines are extended to the Concentration Camps and the Volksgeschichtshof (People's Court) as well as to the HQ of the Military Districts and the Gestapo Frontier Police Posts.

It must be assumed that a number of new lines have been added since, probably extending branch lines down to rest, if not all of the lower echelons of the Sipo and SD as well as to the branch offices of the Volksgeschichtshof (U.I. Bureau). Knowledge of the teletype network that existed in August 1941 may help in providing the key even to these possible extensions of the original branch lines; full details of that network have therefore been given in Annex F of IDS/G/10 (See also IDS/000-CI/26A/45)

The complete control of all the German Police communications networks is a necessity for the Allies, since it will mean control over the most dangerous potential source of opposition which the Occupying Forces are likely to encounter. In this connection it is significant that, according to a number of sources, HIMMLER's forces are collecting light-weight and mobile signal equipment of all types, including lorry driven wireless transmitters and field receiving sets. Depots for such equipment are reported to be located near Concentration Camps (e.g. Oranienburg).

The networks of the Gestapo and Kripo and other German Police services, when fully controlled by the United Nations, would also constitute a most useful system of inter-communication between the various Allied regional HQ's and other military units.

B. GENEINE STAATSPOLIZEI.96. The Gestapo HQ. Amt IV of the RSHA.

Amt IV of the RSHA is also known as the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), the original Gestapo HQ. It deals with the investigation and elimination of all political opposition to the Nazi State. The Gestapo receives much of its material and direction for its action from the Sicherheitsdienst, but in addition the Gestapo joins the SD in the "observation" of the German population, maintaining a great many files and a network of agents of its own. As one of the three branches of the Staatsschutzkorps (the "Combined Force for the Protection of the State", consisting of the Gestapo, SD and Kripo) the Gestapo is responsible for the measures - so characteristic of Nazi Police principles - which are euphemistically termed "Präventivmassnahmen staatsabträglicher Handlungen" (measures for the prevention of acts which might be harmful to the Reich). The implications of such vague terms are obvious, and they become even more striking when considered in the light of the official rights and privileges bestowed upon the Gestapo.

Gestapo decisions are not subject to, or limited by, any revision by the ordinary Judiciary (see para 10). Furthermore the Gestapo may call upon the services of all other police branches in Germany and Occupied Territories and issue orders and directives to them: in the German Terminology, the Gestapo is "Weisungsberechtigt gegenüber allen anderen Zweigen der Polizei." Thus the Gestapo has assumed unlimited powers, and serves the Nazi State as an efficient tool for the ruthless suppression of all dissenters.

Amt IV, the Headquarters of all Gestapo activities, is a vast and intricate organisation reflecting in its structure the widespread interests and the functions of the Secret State Police. Up to the summer of 1944, Amt IV was sub-divided into several, probably 6 Gruppen (Sections), numbered from A to F. Shortly before the attempt on HITLER's life in July, 1944, the Abwehr (Military Intelligence) was dissolved and Amt IV of the RSHA took over most of the functions of M.I. section III dealing with counter-spionage. This caused a complete reorganisation of Amt IV and, according to latest indications, Amt IV consists now of two Gruppen only, IV A and IV B. In Gruppe IV A are today located most of the functions of the former Amt IV of the RSHA. In Gruppe IV B the counter-espionage activities of the former Abwehr are combined with the supervision of foreigners and the control of passports, visas and other identity papers. Like the other Amters of the RSHA, Amt IV is organised into Gruppen (Sections, e.g. IV A), Referate (Sub-Sections, e.g. IV A 1) and Hilfsreferate (Sub-Sectional Units, e.g. IV A 1 a).

97. Structure of Amt IV.

The official heading of Amt IV of the RSHA is Gegner-erforschung und Bekämpfung (Investigation and Combatting of Opposition); it appears to be organised as follows:-

(Note: Headlines marked by an asterisk were not contained in the original document, but were taken from other German papers).

GRUPPE IV A

IV A 1

* Opposition.

IV A 1 a.

Kommunismus, Marxismus und Nebenorganisationen (Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland") in Deutschland, den besetzten Gebieten und auch Ausland

Communism, Marxism and affiliated organizations (National Committee "Free Germany") in Germany, occupied territories and foreign countries.

Rundfunk-Verbrechen

Violation of broadcasting regulations

Illegale kommunistische und marxistische Propaganda

Illegal communist and marxist propaganda.

Feindpropaganda, - durch Flugblätter und Auslandsendungen - und deren Verbreitung

Enemy propaganda - through leaflets and foreign broadcasts, and its dissemination.

Banderwesen in Deutschland, der Untersteiermark und Oberkärnten

Hostile guerrilla units in Germany and the annexed portions of Northern Yugoslavia.

Deutsche und verbündete Kriegsgefangene in Sowjetrussischer Gefangenschaft.

German and satellite Prisoners-of-War in Soviet captivity.

IV A 1 b

Reaktion
Opposition
Liberalismus
Legitimismus
Pazifismus
Heimtück Angelegenheiten

Reactionary movements
Opposition
Liberalism
Monarchism
Pacifism
Traitorous acts, spreading of rumors, etc.

Zersetzung der Wehrmacht und Misshandlung

Undermining of the morale of the Armed Forces, grumbling.

Defaitismus

Defeatism

Unzufriedene Wehrmachtsangehörige in Deutschland, auch in Kriegsgefangenschaft und deren Angehörige.

Discontented members of the Armed Forces in Germany, also those in enemy captivity, and their next-of-kin.

IV A 2
* Sabotage.

IV A 2 a

Sabotageabwehr und -Bekämpfung

Politische Attentate

Politische Pass- und Ausweisfälschungen

Terroristen

Syndikalisten

Prevention and combatting of sabotage.

Political assassinations

Forgery of passports and identity papers, with political implications

Terrorists

Syndicalists.

IV A 2 b

Fallschirmagenten

Funkspiele

Parachute agents

Radio interference, jamming.

IV A 3

* Abwehr - Counter Intelligence

IV A 3 a

Gesellschaftsspionage

Fahrlässiger Landesverrat

Spionage

Combatting of Espionage in circles of society.

Treason through negligence, careless talk, etc.

Combatting of political espionage.

IV A 3 b

Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten in Deutschland, den besetzten Gebieten, in Verkehr mit dem Ausland und umgekehrt (siehe auch unter Amt III)

Economic matters in Germany and the occupied territories, trade with foreign countries (see also under Amt III of the RSHA)

Wirtschaftsspionage

Combatting of Espionage in the economic field.

Surveillance in der Schweiz

Surveillance activities in Switzerland

Devisenvergehen

Transgressions of foreign exchange regulations.

IV A 3 c

Grenzangelegenheiten, kleiner Grenzverkehr und Grenzwischenfälle

Frontier Control, local border traffic and frontier incidents.

IV A 3 d

Abwehr über Nachrichtenverkehr

Signals and Communications
counter-intelligence
(monitoring, censorship, etc)

Verstöße gegen den Nachrichtenverkehr

Illegal Communications
traffic.

(This Section was taken over from the former Abwehr-Amt, where it was
known as Abwehr III H)

IV A 4

* Weltanschauliche Gegner - Ideological Opponents

IV A 4 a

Katholizismus und Protestantismus
Sekten, sonstige Kirchen, Freimaurer in
Deutschland und den besetzten Gebieten

Catholicism and
Protestantism, sects, other
religious bodies, freemasons,
in Germany and in the
occupied territories

Grundsätzliche Angelegenheiten, auch in
Ausland

Basic problems at home and
abroad,

IV A 4 b

Juden, Emigranten, Volks- und Staats-
feindliche Vermögensangelegenheiten,
Aberkennung der Reichsangehörigkeit, im
Inland, den besetzten Gebieten und Ausland

Jews, emigres, Enemy and
Opposition Property, taking
away of Reich citizenship, at
home, in the occupied
territories and abroad.

IV A 5

* Sonderfälle - Special Cases

IV A 5 a

Schutzdienst

Protective Service (for
leading party and Government
personalities)

Sonderaufgaben

Special duties

Asoziales Verhalten gegen Evakuierte

Unfriendly attitude towards
evacuees.

Deutsche Arbeitsunmühsamkeit

German work-lodgers

Gemeinschaftswidriges Verhalten

anti-social behaviour.

IV A 5 b

Parteiangelegenheiten und Presse

Party affairs and Press.

IV A 6

* Karteier und Fahndung - Card Indices and Search for Wanted Persons.

IV A 6 a

Kartei und Personaldaten

Card Index, Personal Dossiers
(Probably the central index
of the RSHA)

Auskunft

Information.

IV A 3 d

Abwehr über Nachrichtenverkehr

Signals and Communications
counter-intelligence
(monitoring, censorship, etc)

Verhältnisse gegen den Nachrichtenverkehr

Illegal Communications
traffic.

(This Section was taken over from the former Abwehr-Amt, where it was
known as Abwehr III H)

IV A 4

* Weltanschauliche Gegner - Ideological Opponents

IV A 4 a

Katholizismus und Protestantismus
Sekten, sonstige Kirchen, Freimaurer in
Deutschland und den besetzten Gebieten

Catholicism and
Protestantism, sects, other
religious bodies, freemasons,
in Germany and in the
occupied territories

Grundsätzliche Angelegenheiten, auch im
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Basic problems at home and
abroad,

IV A 4 b

Juden, Emigranten, Volks- und Staats-
feindliche Vermögensangelegenheiten,
Aberkennung der Reichsangehörigkeit, im
Inland, den besetzten Gebieten und Ausland

Jews, emigres, Enemy and
Opposition Property, taking
away of Reich citizenship, at
home, in the occupied
territories and abroad.

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Gemeinschaftswidriges Verhalten

anti-social behaviour.

IV A 5 b

Parteiangelegenheiten und Presse

Party affairs and Press.

IV A 6

* Karteier und Fahndung - Card Indices and Search for Wanted Persons.

IV A 6 a

Kartei und Personalakten

Card Index, Personal Dossiers
(Probably the central index
of the RSHA)

Auskunft

Information.

d.
1-

IV A 6 b

Schutzhaft

Protective custody
(Concentration Camps)IV -?

Ausländische Arbeiter und fremdländische Kriegsgefangene

Foreign workers and prisoners-of-war

Fluchtabichten und Fluchten ausländischer Arbeiter in Deutschland und den besetzten Gebieten (siehe auch Amt V)

Escapes and attempts to escape by foreign workers Germany and the occupied territories (see also Amt of the RSHA)

Unerlaubte Briefvermittlung

Illicit transmission of letters to and from foreign workers

Arbeitsverweigerung der Ausländer

Refusal to work by foreign workers

(Note: The number of this Hilfs-Referat is not clear. From a comparison with the structure of some outposts of the Gestapo one would expect it to be IV A 6 c or possibly IV A 1 c. The original Gestapo document, from which this tabulation was mainly taken, listed the number as IV 8, but this seems to be rather due to an error or a mutilation in transmission.)

GRUPPE IV B

* Abwehrangelegenheiten (Military Counter Intelligence)

IV B 1

* Western Europe, English-speaking countries, Scandinavia

IV B 1 a

Frankreich, Belgien

France, Belgium

IV B 1 b.

Holland, England, Nordamerika, Kanada

Holland, England, North America, Canada

IV B 1 c

Dänemark, Norwegen, Schweden, Finnland

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland.

IV B 2

* Eastern Europe

IV B 2 a

Ostgebiete, sowie Sowjet Union

Eastern territories, and Soviet Union

Weissruthenische, ukrainische Emigration, Vertrauensstellen

White Ruthenian and Ukrainian emigration, confidential agents

IV B 2 b

General Gouvernement

Government General (Poland)

IV B 2 c.

Protectorat, Slowakei

Protectorate, Slovakia.

IV A 6 b

Schutzhaft

Protective custody
(Concentration Camps)IV -?

Ausländische Arbeiter und fremdländische Kriegsgefangene

Foreign workers and prisoners-of-war

Fluchtabichten und Fluchten ausländischer Arbeiter in Deutschland und den besetzten Gebieten (siehe auch Art V)

Escapes and attempts to escape by foreign workers Germany and the occupied territories (see also Art of the RSHA)

Unerlaubte Briefvermittlung

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GRUPPE IV B

* Abwehrangelegenheiten (Military Counter Intelligence)

IV B 1

* Western Europe, English-speaking countries, Scandinavia

IV B 1 a

Frankreich, Belgien

France, Belgium

IV B 1 b.

Holland, England, Nordamerika, Kanada

Holland, England, North America, Canada

IV B 1 c

Dänemark, Norwegen, Schweden, Finnland

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland.

IV B 2

* Eastern Europe

IV B 2 a

Ostgebiete, sowie Sowjet Union

Eastern territories, and Soviet Union

Weissruthenische, ukrainische Emigration, Vertrauensstellen

White Ruthenian and Ukrainian emigration, confidential agents

IV B 2 b

General Gouvernement

Government General (Poland)

IV B 2 c.

Protektorat, Slowakei

Protectorate, Slovakia.

IV B 3

* Southern and Southeastern Europe, Africa and South America.

IV B 3 a

Balkan mit Ungarn und Rumänien,
Bulgarien, Türkei, Ferner Osten

Balkans including Hungary,
and Roumania, Bulgaria,
Turkey, Far East.

IV B 3 b

Schweiz, Italien, Spanien, Portugal,
Afrika, Süd Amerika.

Switzerland, Italy, Spain,
Portugal, Africa, South
America.

Note: All the above sub-sections of Gruppe B (IV B 1 a to IV B 3 b) deal with matters which were until summer 1944 handled by Abwehr III, a section of the former Military Intelligence dealing exclusively with security and counter espionage. Abwehr III had separate sub-sections watching over security in the German Army, Navy and Air Force. Other sub-sections of Abwehr III dealt with the security and protection of German industries, especially of civilian establishments connected with the Armed Forces, the combatting of enemy intelligence services and their deception for strategic purposes, security in PW camps, compilation of statistics for security instruction and the supervision of public communications, which included censorship. All but the last-mentioned item are now handled by the above sub-sections of IV B. Communications and censorship are dealt with in IV A 3.

IV B 4

* Passangelegenheiten - Passport Matters.

IV B 4 a

Passwesen

Passports

IV B 4 b

Ausweiswesen, Kennkarten

Identity papers, identity
cards

Ausländerpolizei

Registration and Control of
Foreigners

IV B 4 c

Zentrale Sichtvermerkstelle

Central Office for Issue
of Visas

98. The former structure of Amt IV

Before the reorganisation, the structure of Amt IV presented a more complicated picture. No single document revealing the old organisation has been found, but a fair amount of information on it has been extracted from various sources. Since many documents coming to hand at the present time still refer to the old organisation of Amt IV, it has been considered advisable to reproduce it. All the functions of the old Amt IV, are still contained in the new structure, and details from about the old organisation may also help in the understanding of the present system.

Wherever information is derived from PW and other reports, this is indicated by the use of such phrasing as "it is reported". If the documentary evidence itself was insufficient but certain conclusions could be drawn from the general structure, the items are marked with an asterisk. It must be remembered, however, that this translation of the former Amt IV is neither complete nor correct in all its details. There may have been a number of additional sections and sub-sections,

the existence of which did not become known, while others which are listed may actually have dealt with a much wider field than could be gathered from the available documents. Since the German terms given in the next paragraph are not in all cases known to be official, they are given in brackets after the English definition.

Just before the reorganisation in summer, 1944, Amt IV appears to have been organised as follows:-

GRUPPE IV A

* Sabotage - Security - Opposition

IV A 1

* Treason - Sabotage.

IV A 1 a

High treason and acts of sabotage committed by Germans.

Possible sub-divisions:-

Communists and Marxists

Social-Democrats and Trades Unionists

Other leftist subversive elements.

IV A 1 b

Enemy sabotage and enemy propaganda

Possible sub-divisions:-

Sabotage through agents and parachutists, dropping of forged papers, ration cards, etc.

Propaganda through leaflets and broadcasts, jamming of foreign broadcasts (Gegerrfunkspiele)

IV A 1 c

Sabotage by foreigners (especially foreign workers and PW)

IV A 2

* Open Terrorist Attacks, Forgeries

IV A 2 a

* Search for wanted terrorists, identification of evidence (Fahndung, Erkennungsdienst)

This may include a central card index, known as IV A - PA, of persons wanted in connection with terrorism.

IV A 2 b

* Arms - High Explosives (Waffen - Sprengstoffe)

IV A 2 c

Central Bureau for combatting forgeries of passports and identity papers, with political implications (Zentralstelle zur Bekämpfung der politischen Pass- und Ausweismischungen), dealing with forgery, theft, and illegal use of identity papers

IV A 3

Rightists (Opposition, Subversive Activities and Treacherous Acts
(Reaktion, Widerstandsbewegungen, Opposition, Heimtückeangelegenheiten))

This sub-section seems to have been the Right Wing counterpart to IV A 1 above. It may have had separate sub-divisions for the Deutsch-Nationale Partei (German Nationalist Party) and for other Right Wing political bodies of the Weimar period, such as the Junkers, Stahlhelm, Zentrum, Deutsche Volkspartei,

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etc. Other activities include dismissed or penalised officials (Gemassregelte Beamte) and disgruntled members of the Nazi Party. All these activities are now dealt with by IV A 1 b under the new organisation of the Gestapo Amt.

IV A 1

Personal security of prominent members of the Government and the Nazi Party (Schutzdienst)

Possible sub-divisions:-

Investigation of assassinations
Train control (ZÜ - Zugüberwachung)
Mail control (PU - Postüberwachung)
Special investigations

GRUPPE IV B

* Ideological Opponents (Weltanschauliche Gegner)

Whereas the opponents mentioned in IV A are active enemies of Nazism, IV B dealt with people who by reason of their spiritual, intellectual or racial background take a negative attitude towards the regime. Although they are less likely to obstruct Nazism openly they are just as vigorously prosecuted and checked by the Gestapo.

IV B 1

Roman Catholic Church

Supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, R.C. clubs, and organisations, religious orders, Catholic Press, etc.

IV B 2

Protestants.

Protestants and other religious sects, their clergy, press, clubs, charitable institutions, etc.

This Referat was at times reported to deal with political supervision of the press, but this seems rather to have been handled in Referat IV C 3.

IV B 3

Freemasons and Lodges

A document from a Regional Headquarters of the Gestapo mentions this Referat as having dealt also with emigres. It is, however, more likely that such work was handled by IV B 4 a or b.

IV B 4

Jews

This Referat probably dealt with those activities which under the new organisation are handled by the Hilfs-Referat IV A 4 b, such as Jews, emigres, enemy and opposition property, taking away of Reich Citizenship.

IV B 4 a ?

IV B 4 b ?

IV B 4 c.

Seizure of property belonging to enemy and opposition groups.
(Einzichung von Volks- und Staats- (Reichs-) Vermögen)

sk(=),
buntered.
criminal-

GRUPPE IV C

Central Registry.

IV C 1

Central Registry.

This Referat, sometimes known as IV C - FA, disseminated information and rendered reports to other Referats, offices of the Gestapo and other specific persons. It also checked applications for visas, passports and other identity papers against the files.

IV C 2

Protective Custody (Schutzhaft)

Transfer of persons into concentration camps (Einweisung in Konzentrationslager), release, if any, from concentration camps, and treatment after release.

This Referat maintained its own card index, known as the Schutzhaftkartei, showing the names of all those who are, or ever have been in protective custody. It is not clear whether this section also handled the political supervision of concentration camps through the Political Commissars.

(Note: IV C 1 and 2 formed the "Zentralkartei des RSHA" (Central Card Index of the RSHA), - IV A 6 in the new numbering system.

IV C 3

(Files of printed matter)

Pictures, magazines and foreign newspapers. Documentary evidence exists that this Referat dealt with the prohibition of foreign magazines and newspapers and the ban on indecent books and papers (Ausländische Druckschriften, Photo-Akt.-Werke). It is possible that it was concerned generally with Gestapo supervision of the press.

IV C 4

Reported to have dealt with control of members of the Party and its formations.

This Referat deals more with the general supervision of Party personnel than with the investigation of subversive activities by disaffected members as covered by IV A 3.

GRUPPE IV D

Foreigners

This Gruppe deals mainly with the investigation and prosecution of anti-Nazi underground movements among foreigners in the Reich and occupied countries.

IV D 1

Czechs and Slovaks.

(Protektionsangelegenheiten, Tschechen im Reich.)

IV D 2

Poles

(Gouvernementsangelegenheiten; Polen im Reich)

IV D 2 a?IV D 2 b ?IV D 2 c

Identified as having dealt with matters relating to medals and decorations worn by Poles.

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SECRET.IV D 3

Enemy Aliens (Staatsfeindliche Ausländer)

IV D 4

People from occupied territories, other than Czechs and Poles

This probably includes Danes, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, French and Balkan Peoples.

IV D 4 a?

IV D 4 b ?

IV D 4 c ?

IV D 4 d ?

IV D 4 e

Frenchmen

This sub-section recovered the personnel files from the Surete Nationale and set them up in Berlin in January, 1943. They were used to provide political information concerning French citizens and persons who resided in France up to 1940, their citizenship status, their political activities and other details.

IV D 4 e also collected and disseminated information concerning French Trade Unions, clubs, newspapers and magazines.

The file is maintained independently of the Central Card Index of the RSHA which was kept in Referat IV C 1 and IV C 2 (see above). It can be assumed that IVD 4 a, b, c, and d, recovered similar files for the countries they dealt with.

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GRUPPE IV E

Counter Espionage, Political and Economic Control

This Gruppe was subdivided according to the countries involved, dealing with counter espionage. Gruppe IV E may also have dealt with the political control of concentration camps through the Political Commissars but this has not been definitely established.

Gruppe IV E publishes its own Gazette, reporting on discoveries about enemy Secret Service organizations (Feind Nachrichtendienst: ND) and on the search for wanted enemy agents. This publication entitled "Mitteilungsblatt der Gruppe IV E" is issued on the 15th of each month..

IV E 1

Counter Espionage along the German Frontiers.

Direction of counter espionage work of the Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

IV E 2

Economic and Political Control of Trades

Possibly also handles liaison with Arbeitsämter (Labour Bureaux)

IV E 2 a

Imports

A file found with this number concerned the limited free importation of goods by members of the Armed Forces.

IV E 2 b

* Exports.

IV E 2 c ?

IV E 2 d

Security of industrial establishments (Industriesicherung), liaison with and control of Industrial Police (Werkschutz) and private detective agencies (Bewachungsvereine).

IV E 3

Counter Espionage: France, Belgium, Switzerland

A large amount of work by this Referat is devoted to the control of former members of the French Foreign Legion - regardless of their citizenship - upon their entry into the Reich, especially investigation of their possible membership of the French Secret Service. For this purpose as well as for the purpose of handling their resettlement or expatriation, a Central Card Index of former members of the Legion is maintained in this Referat, in cooperation with the Stapelstelle Karlsruhe. In 1940 and 1941 a special camp for returning legionnaires, the Durchgangslager (Transit Camp) in Kislau, was set up and close cooperation maintained with the Frontier Police in order to catch all legionnaires who entered the Reich.

IV E 4

Counter Espionage: English-speaking Countries and Northern Europe (England, USA, Sweden, etc.)

Owing to its connections with Great Britain and the U.S., counter espionage against supporters of de Gaulle was also handled by IV E 4 rather than IV F 3.

IV E 5

Counter Espionage: the East (Russia, Poland, Finland)

IV E 6

Counter Espionage: the South (Czechoslovakia, Balkans, Hungary, Italy, Spain and S. America)

GRUPPE IV F

Border Control of Civilians - Grenzpolizei

Identity papers, passports, visas, control of foreigners upon entry into the Reich, and similar subjects.

IV F 1

Civilian "Passports"

Smugglers, smuggling of persons, letters and information across the border.

IV F 2

Control of local border traffic.

Visas, Papers, passports (Passenachweisungen) where espionage is not suspected; local border traffic (kleiner Grenzverkehr).

IV F 3

General prosecution of Wanted persons

Possibly include cases of refusal to serve in the Labour Service and the Armed Forces, desertion, self-mutilation and other crimes against Germany's war effort. (Kriegsfahndung, Sonderfahndung, Fahnenflucht, Ueberläufer, Zersetzung der Wehrkraft, Selbstverstümmelung).

IV F 4

Registration of civilian foreign workers upon entry into the Reich (Ausländerbewachung - Ausländerzentralkartei)

This Referat assigns the foreign workers to industry, possibly in cooperation with the Arbeitsämter (Labour Bureaux).

99. Other possible sections of Amt IV.

One other section should also be mentioned, although there is no documentary proof of its actual existence in the RSHA, viz. Gruppe IV N (Nachrichten - communications and information). In view of the fact that a sub-section IV N appears in almost all documents describing the inner organisation of out-stations of the Gestapo it is quite likely that a similar section exists in Amt IV of the RSHA.

There are a number of other designations of sub-sections which occur frequently in the lower echelons of the Gestapo, but it is not at all certain whether these designations are also used in Amt IV. It may, however, be worth while to enumerate those which are most frequently encountered, namely:-

- IV G Gefangenen-Transporte (Transport of prisoners)
- IV H Nazi Party and affiliated organisations
- IV J Juden (Jews and Concentration Camps, Card Index of Jews - see also IV B 4)
- IV K Kirchenwesen (Churches and Sects - see also IV B 1 and 2)
- IV L Freimaurer (Freemasons - see also IV B 3)
- IV P Presse (Press - see also IV F 2 and IV C 3)
- IV R Russenangelegenheiten (Russian P's and Civilians)
- IV S Schutzlist (Security of prominent people, sometimes also including investigation regarding Nazi Party members, combatting of Homosexuals etc - see also IV A 4 and IV A 3).

It is also reported at one time that the Gestapo had a sub-section known as IV R! (for Reichswehr) dealing with the collection of dossiers on prominent members of the German Armed Forces. This section was said to have been created as early as 1933 to collect data on personalities of the Reichswehr and to have expanded and continued its functions under the original designation even after the Reichswehr had been transformed into the Wehrmacht in 1935. No documentary proof, however, of the existence of such an office in the RSHA has come to hand. There is not much doubt that the Party and in particular the SS keep a close check on personalities of the Armed Forces, but if a special office for this purpose exists within the framework of the German Police one should rather expect to find it connected with Amt III of the RSHA and the organisation of the SD.

100. Functions of the Gestapo.

The main functions of the Geheime Staatspolizei are "prevention" detection and prosecution of political crimes as defined by the Nazis. It has previously been pointed out that the Gestapo interprets its mission in the widest possible sense of the word; basically, however, it concerns itself with the following list of "crimes" or any expedient elaboration of them.

(Interpretations rather than exact translations have been given in the right hand column, and in view of the difference between the Nazi and Allied systems of government, the word "Gesetz" has been translated as "decree" rather than as "law").

Landesverrat gen. §§ 88 - 93
RStGB (Reichs-Strafgesetzbuch)

Treason according to articles 88 - 93
of the Reich Penal Code.

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Hochverrat gem. §§ 80 - 87 RStGB

High Treason (treason aimed at the overthrow of the German Government) according to articles 80 - 87 of the Reich Penal Code.

Weitere im RStGB enthaltene Tatbestände wie öffentliche Beschimpfung des Staates

Other crimes mentioned in the Reich Penal Code, such as public libel and slander of the Government.

Öffentliche Beschimpfung der Partei und ihrer Gliederungen

Public libel or slander of the National Socialist Party and its formations, e.g. the SA, SS or "Sturm"

Aufstand

Riots or incitement to rioting.

Verletzung der Wehrpflicht und der Wehrkraft

Contraventions of the Conscription Law and offences against Germany's war potential

Unterlassung der rechtzeitigen Anzeige von Verbrechen des Hochverrats, des Landesverrats usw.

Failure to make a prompt report of any indications of high treason and treasonable acts etc.

Feindliche Handlungen gegen befreundete Staaten

Hostile acts against friendly nations

Verbrechen und Vergehen in Beziehung auf die Ausübung staatsbürgerlicher Rechte u.a.

Crimes, and offences against the exercise of citizens' rights and privileges.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz gegen heimtückische Angriffe auf Staat und Partei und zum Schutz der Partei-Uniformen vom 20 Dec 34.

Offences against the decree of 20 Dec 34 dealing with treacherous attacks on the Government and Party, and Party, and Protection of Party Uniforms

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zum Schutze von Bezeichnungen der NSDAP vom 7 Apr 37

Offences against the Decree of 7 Apr 37 for the Protection of Party Designations.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zum Schutze der nationalen Symbole vom 19 May 33

Offences against the Decree of 19 May 33 for the Protection of National Symbols

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zur Abwehr politischer Gewalttaten vom 4 Apr 35.

Offences against the Decree of 4 Apr 33 for the Prevention of Political Terrorism or Acts of Violence

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz gegen Verrat der deutschen Volkswirtschaft vom 12 Jun 33

Offences against the Decree of 12 Jun 33 against Treason towards the German Economic System.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat vom 28 Feb 33 getroffene Massnahmen

Offences against any of the Statutes or Ordinances based on the Presidential Decree of 28 Feb 33 for the Protection of Nation and Government.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz über die Einziehung kommunistischen Vermögens vom 26 May 33

Offences against the Decree of 26 May 33 covering the Expropriation of Communist Property

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zur Gewährleistung der Rechtsfriedens vom 13 Oct 33

Offences against the Decree of 13 Oct 33 for the Protection of Judicial Administration

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz gegen die Neubildung von Parteien vom 14 Jul 33

Contraventions of the Decree of 14 Jul 33 against the Formation of New Political Parties or Factions

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Zu widerhandlungen Grenz

Zu widerhandlungen Verordnungen Ausländer

Zu widerhandlungen Krieg

Zu widerhandlungen zur zum dem

Zu widerhandlungen Polizei nationale 5 Jan

Zuiderhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
gegen Wirtschaftssabotage von
1 Dec 36

Offences against the Decree of 1 Dec
36 against Economic Sabotage

Zuiderhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
über die Devisenbewirtschaftung
(Devisengesetz) von 12 Dec 38

Offences against the Statutes of
12 Dec 38 dealing with the
administration of Foreign Exchange
(Foreign exchange Regulation and
Restrictions)

Zuiderhandlungen gegen:-

Offences against:-

- a) die Verordnung über den
Warenverkehr von 18 Aug 39
- b) die Verordnung über die
Wirtschaftsverwaltung vom 27 Aug 39
- c) die Verordnung zur vorläufiger
Sicherstellung des lebenswichtigen
Bedarfs des deutschen Volkes vom
27 Aug 39

- a) the Ordinance of 18 Aug 39 for
the Control of Goods and Trade
- b) the Ordinance of 27 Aug 39
establishing German Economic
Administration.
- c) The Ordinance dated 27 Aug 39
covering provisionally defined
Priorities to provide for the
Essential Needs of the German
People (Food, Consumer Goods,
Fuel etc).

- d) die zu den 3 vorerwähnten
Verordnungen ergangenen Durch-
führungs- und Ergänzungs-
verordnungen

- d) any other ordinances which were
issued as directives and
supplements to the three
preceding ordinances

Zuiderhandlungen gegen die
Verordnung über ausserordentliche
Rundfunkmassnahmen von 1 Sep 39

Offences against the Ordinances of
1 Sep 39 covering extra-ordinary
measures relating to Wireless
Transmitting and Receiving

Zuiderhandlungen gegen die
Grenzzoneverordnung vom 2 Sep 39

Offences against the Ordinances of
2 Sep 39 for the Protection of the
German Border Regions and Internal
Customs Zones.

Zuiderhandlungen gegen die
Verordnung über die Behandlung von
Ausländer von 5 Sep 39

Offences against the Ordinance of
5 Sep 39 dealing with the treatment
of Foreigners (Poles, Non-German
workers etc.)

Zuiderhandlungen gegen die Verordnung
gegen Volksschädlinge vom 5 Sep 39

Offences against the Ordinances of
5 Sep 39 against the Enemies of
the People (Anti-social Elements,
as defined by German decrees)

Zuiderhandlungen gegen die Verordnung
zur Ergänzung der Strafvorschriften
zum Schutze der Wirkkraft des
deutschen Volkes vom 25 Nov 39

Offences against the Ordinance of
25 Nov 39 supplementing the Penal
Regulations for the Protection of
Germany's war effort.

Zuiderhandlungen gegen die
Polizeiverordnung zum Schutze der
nationalen Symbole und Lieder vom
5 Jan 40.

Offences against the Police Ordinance
of 5 Jan 40 for the Protection of
National Symbols and Songs.

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101. Gestapo Interpretations of the Law.

Certain acts, hostile to the government and the people, are considered political crimes in any country: they need no further discussion. But whereas, according to the democratic conception of justice, such offences are clearly defined and graded from misdemeanors to crimes by a precise legal code and a corresponding set of precedents, Gestapo procedure is based on the unlimited interpretation of the above-listed "political crimes". Its guiding principles seem to range from opportunist expediency to a rather rusty mysticism.

Thus, the Gestapo adds to the more conventional concept of treason and high treason any action, planned or executed, and even any opinion, suspected or expressed, which it considers dangerous or inconvenient to the Nazi Party, any of its formations or leading personalities, its uniforms and insignia, and its ritual or traditions. Nor does "guilt" in the eyes of the Gestapo stop with the committing or planning of such "crimes". Passive sympathy with a political "offence" often suffices to effect intervention by the Secret State Police.

The next step of repression is made possible by the way in which the Nazis have deliberately blurred and mixed together the concepts of Government, State, Nation, People and Party, and infused fictitious interests into the resulting politico-national creation. The safeguarding of such interests may then be construed as including an unlimited range of "crimes" from communist activities, agitation or sympathies to offences against the privilege of German citizenship and the "honour of the German Race", and even beyond that, to mere dislike of German folklore, songs, art or any other form of "Kultur".

To the crime of transmission, publication, and general spreading of anti-Nazi propaganda is added the mere listening to "illegal" broadcasts, passing of enemy or opposition leaflets, or reading of banned literature.

Acts which elsewhere would be considered minor economic or financial infractions of the law are in Germany crimes against the Government and the people and as such become the core of the Gestapo. This category is stretched to cover a list of crimes ranging from offences against foreign exchange and currency regulations and hoarding of goods listed as essential down to any communication or transaction with elements regarded as non-German or anti-Nazi. A peasant who, without a permit, slaughters a pig is prosecuted as vigorously as somebody accused of "harboring thoughts unworthy of a German".

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The use of a thin cloak of legality was never more than a convenient pretence and was never guided by considerations of justice. The basic edict of the Prussian Decree of 10 Feb 36, however, authorised the *Polizei* to take measures necessary for the preservation of security and order, even exceeding the limits previously defined by law. Not content with the rock-interpretation of a so-called legal code, the Gestapo could thus proceed to supplement the law by any extra-legal action it considered necessary. Subsequently, a HITLER proclamation of 22 Oct 38 removed even theoretical limitations, such as they were, by pointing to the "unwritten law" of Germany as expressed in "the will of the Party Leader". The proclamation stated bluntly that "every means adopted for the purpose of carrying out the will of the Leader is considered legal even though it may conflict with existing statutes or legal precedent": the Gestapo had received its unlimited "hunting licence". Thus, long after the body had been buried, the very ghost of "Government by law" departed from the German scene.

As may be seen from the foregoing, Gestapo methods have passed through the stages of evolution - undefined interpretation of the law, unchecked supplement of the legal code, and authorized violation of statute and precedent. The Gestapo is now in a position to apply the methods of these three successive stages of "justice" separately or in any convenient combination. Since the Gestapo is in no way subject to veto, review, or advice by the judiciary its powers are absolute and unlimited both in theory and in practice.

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102. Regional Organization of the Gestapo

In paragraph 3 it was mentioned that the Gestapo (State Police) is a Nazi development of the former Staatspolizei, the Political Police which existed in Prussia under the Weimar Republic. A political police was formed in Germany as early as 1917 when it consisted of three branches. The first branch, known as Staatspolizei, dealt with the combatting of any plots against the Emperor and the Government. The other two branches of the political Police handled censorship and the political supervision of clubs, societies and parties. With the establishment of a republic under the leadership of liberal parties in 1919 any strict censorship and any supervision of parties by the police were abolished and the only remaining branch of the Political Police was the Staatspolizei protecting the Government against plots and treasonable attacks by extremists. In 1933 the Nazis took over this organization, completely remodelled it and renamed it the Gestapo (State Police). The regional offices, however, retained the old name in their designations and are thus still known as Staatspolizei-Leitstellen (Stapo-Leit), Staatspolizei-Stellen (Stapo-St), Staatspolizei-Aussenstellen (Stapo-AuSt or Stapo-AuSt) and Staatspolizei-Aussenstellen (Stapo-AuSt or Stapo-AuSt). It must be remembered, however, that despite this difference in usage the term Staatspolizei (Stapo) today means simply Gestapo (State Police).

A Stapo-Leitstelle is usually established at the seat of a Landkreis (Military District), or at the administrative capital of a Prussian province or one of the larger German Land or Reichsgaue. At present there are 21 Stapo-Leitstellen in existence in Greater Germany including Sachsen-Anhalt. As a rule, the Chief of a Stapo-Leitstelle has the rank of an Oberregierungsrat (Lt. Col.). He is the political adviser to the Reichsstatthalter or Prussian Gouverneur. He cooperates closely with this high administrative official as well as with the authorities of the Landrecht and Party, which are normally located in the same town.

A Stapo-Stelle is established at the seat of a Prussian Regierungsbezirk or smaller German Land or Reichsgau. According to the most recent information there are 30 such Stellen in existence at the present time. The Chief of a Stapo-Stelle usually holds the rank of Regierungs- und Kriminalrat (Major), and is the political adviser to the Regierungspräsident, or similar authority in the Land or the Reichsgau.

Stapo-Stellen are not subordinate to Stapo-Leitstellen. They function independently and no executive orders as from a higher to a lower echelon are issued by a Leitstelle to a Stelle. Since, however, Stapo-Stellen may be located within the larger administrative area of a Leitstelle, a great many instances of overlapping and duplication of functions may arise. In the interests of greater efficiency and uniformity of procedure, therefore, the Leitstelle may sometimes send directives and memoranda to the Stelle within its territory but, in doing this the Leitstelle acts as a coordinating, not as a directing agency. An arrangement of this kind may seem rather vague and involved, and contrary to the usual clear-cut conception of a chain command. It is, therefore, worth while quoting the no less complicated and even more involved German terminology defining this relation:-

"Die Staatspolizeileitstellen üben gegenüber den anderen Staatspolizeistellen des Leitstellenbezirkes gewisse Leitbefugnisse aus, und haben für die Koordinierung des staatspolizeilichen Einsatzes der in Leitstellenbezirk zusammengeschlossenen Staatspolizeistellen zu sorgen. Übergeordnete Instanzen gegenüber den Staatspolizeistellen ihres Bezirkes sind die Staatspolizeileitstellen nicht."

In this connection it must be pointed out that 8 of the above mentioned 30 Stapo-Stellen are completely independent. Their work is not subject to any coordination by a Leitstelle and instructions are issued directly to them from the RSMA in Berlin.

Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen are completely self-contained units authorized to take any independent action they may deem necessary. They handle all Gestapo matters in their immediate area, i.e. in the Land and Kreispolizeibezirk in which they are located. In addition they supervise all Gestapo activities in the larger area which is administratively controlled by the governmental HQ of their location. For this purpose they have established a considerable number of branch offices within the Land or Reichsgau. These branch offices are known as Unterschiedsstellen and

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Stapo-Aussensteller. The actual difference between these two types of office has not as yet been fully ascertained, but it may be assumed that a Stapo-Aussendienststelle will be found in the larger towns and in districts of greater potential Gestapo activity. In addition an Aussendienststelle is known to have a number of lesser branch offices and outposts at various places within its area, whereas an Aussenstelle has no such subordinate agencies.

It is important to note that both Stapo-Aussendienststeller and Aussensteller are not self-contained independent offices, but fully controlled branch offices, relying for the conduct of their work on orders and directives from the Stapostelle or Stapo-Leitstelle in whose area they are located.

A number of Stapo-Stellen have been officially down-graded to the status of Aussendienststellen for the duration of the war. Among the reasons given for this development is the increasing man-power problem, which has affected the Gestapo to the same extent as other branches of the German Police, although while available personnel decreased, the functions and responsibilities of the Gestapo were constantly growing. In particular, many of the leading personalities of the Gestapo had to be sent to occupied territories. By reducing a number of the Stapo-Stellen to the size and strength of Aussendienststellen, some of their former executive members and lesser personnel were freed for service in these conquered and infinitely more troublesome areas. It seems probable, however, that offices thus down-graded have retained much of their former independence; they are, for example, still expected to perform the same functions as when they were Stapo-Stellen. Furthermore, the down-graded Stapo-Stellen were all located in places which are the seats of a Regierungspräsident or a similar higher administrative authority with the Chief of the Stapo-Stelle as the political adviser to such authorities; it seems a reasonable assumption that the chief of the new Aussendienststelle still performs this advisory function, even though he must depend on orders from his higher Gestapo authorities.

All Gestapo offices are under the supervision, and in certain previously explained instances, under the direct command of the Befehlshaber (Inspekteur) der Sipo und des SD. While, however, the BdS or IdS is responsible for an area coinciding with the regional administration of the Armed Forces, i.e. the Wehrkreis, the territory assigned to Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen follows mainly the historical administrative system of Länder, Reichsgaue, Provinzen, Regierungsbezirke, etc. This inconsistency further complicates the administration of Stapo-Stellen, for instance, may come under the supervision or command of a different BdS from the one controlling their responsible Stapo-Leitstelle. Conditions of this kind have probably gone far to bring about the gradual increase in the power of the BdS in comparison with that previously exercised by the Leitstelle (see para.91).

106 Stapo-Aussendienststellen have been identified in Greater Germany, whereas the definite identity of only 9 Stapo-Aussenstellen has been established. It is, however, reported that a Gestapo office at least of the size of an Aussenstelle exists in every Party Kreis (County or sub-district of a Party Gau; usually coinciding with a Land- or Stadtkreis. It is obvious, therefore, that those listed as identified only represent a small fraction of the total number of Aussenstellen. In addition 32 Gestapo headquarters of unknown classification have been identified. These most probably belong to the category of Stapo-Aussenstellen, but one or two may be Aussendienststellen. None of the above figures include any of the Gestapo HQs in occupied territories other than Bohemia-Moravia, nor are the HQs of the Gestapo-operated Grenzpolizei (see para.105) included. If every Party Kreis has a Gestapo post, there would be close on 1,000 such agencies.

Further details about all identified Stapo-Leitstellen, -Stellen, Aussendienststellen and -Aussenstellen, such as locations, address, telephone number, personalities, branch offices and chain of command will be found in Annex G. of L.D.S./G/10 (see also M.I.R.S./OCC-CI/1/11)

103. Internal Organisation of Gestapo HQ

Regional Headquarters of the Gestapo more or less reflect the organisation of Amt IV in the RSHA on a smaller scale, but the numbering system for sub-sections used in the various HQ did not, until recently, coincide with that employed in

in the parent Amt.

The original sections in regional headquarters within Greater Germany seem to have been as follows:-

- Section I Office Administration and Personnel
- Section II Divided into Abteilungen A, B, C etc. with Referate 1, 2 and 3 in the same manner as Amt IV of the RSHA. Thus for example, II A 3 would deal with the same subject matters as Referat IV A 3 in the RSHA.
- Section III Liaison with the Abwehr (Military Intelligence), and matters of espionage and counter espionage. Administration of Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

Wartime requirements seem to have produced a large number of local changes and modifications, so that the inner structure of individual Stapo Regional HQs began to show considerable variations. It now appears, however, that a further reorganisation of the inner structure of many Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen has taken place with the object of bringing them into line with the newly organised Amt IV of the RSHA. Under this new scheme Section I continues to handle Administration and Personnel, but sections II and III have been abolished. Instead a Section IV has been formed with sub-sections reflecting the new organisation of Section IV A of the parent Amt in Berlin. Section IV B of Amt IV is not represented in the regional Gestapo HQ, since its functions are still handled, regionally, by the offices of the old Abwehr (e.g. Abwehrstellen, abbr. Ast, etc.).

Thus the section designations in regional Gestapo HQ do not contain an "A", Hilfsreferat IV A 1a of the RSHA, for example, being represented regionally by a sub-section IV 1 a.

It cannot be stated with certainty at present whether this reorganisation has taken place in all regional HQs of the Gestapo in Greater Germany. German admiration of uniform bureaucratic methods certainly makes this tendency to unification appear a logical and likely development, but experience shows that such processes take a long time, and the older system may still be encountered in some instances.

On the other hand the inner organisation of Gestapo headquarters in occupied territories always followed closely the original pattern of Amt IV of the RSHA. In contrast to the organisation within Greater Germany, the Gestapo in occupied countries does not, as a rule, function in independent headquarters, but forms part of combined Sipo and SD units, such as the office of the Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD or of Sipo and SD-Kommandos.

These combined Sipo and SD command headquarters are divided into seven Abteilungen (sections) similar to the Ämter (Bureaux) of RSHA, numbered I - VII.

Within this organisation Abteilung I and II handle matters of administration and personnel for all the other sections, and Abteilung IV deals with Gestapo affairs exclusively.

Following the reorganisation of Amt IV in the RSHA, a parallel reorganisation of Abteilung IV appears to have taken place in all Kommandos, which therefore now conform to the pattern described above for the Gestapo HQ within Germany.

Minor differences, such as those for example, which arise from the problems peculiar to occupied territory, must naturally be expected, but the typical example of Abteilung IV in a Sipo and SD Kommando, given below illustrates clearly the uniformity with the Amt IV pattern, which may be said to prevail largely throughout the system of Gestapo HQ both in Germany and abroad.

104. Specimen Organization of Abteilung IV in an Einsatz Kommando.

The following tabulation shows the divisions of Abteilung IV in the Sipo and SD-Einsatz Kommando Luxemburg:

in the parent Amt.

The original sections in regional headquarters within Greater Germany seem to have been as follows:-

- Section I Office Administration and Personnel
- Section II Divided into Abteilungen A, B, C etc. with Referate 1, 2 and 3 in the same manner as Amt IV of the RSHA. Thus for example, II A 3 would deal with the same subject matters as Referat IV A 3 in the RSHA.
- Section III Liaison with the Abwehr (Military Intelligence), and matters of espionage and counter espionage. Administration of Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

Wartime requirements seem to have produced a large number of local changes and modifications, so that the inner structure of individual Stapo Regional HQs began to show considerable variations. It now appears, however, that a further reorganisation of the inner structure of many Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen has taken place with the object of bringing them into line with the newly organised Amt IV of the RSHA. Under this new scheme Section I continues to handle Administration and Personnel, but sections II and III have been abolished. Instead a Section IV has been formed with sub-sections reflecting the new organisation of Section IV A of the parent Amt in Berlin. Section IV B of Amt IV is not represented in the regional Gestapo HQ, since its functions are still handled, regionally, by the offices of the old Abwehr (e.g. Abwehrstellen, abbr. Ast, etc.).

Thus the section designations in regional Gestapo HQ do not contain an "A", Hilfsreferat IV A 1a of the RSHA, for example, being represented regionally by a sub-section IV 1 a.

It cannot be stated with certainty at present whether this reorganisation has taken place in all regional HQs of the Gestapo in Greater Germany. German admiration of uniform bureaucratic methods certainly makes this tendency to unification appear a logical and likely development, but experience shows that such processes take a long time, and the older system may still be encountered in some instances.

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These combined Sipo and SD command headquarters are divided into seven Abteilungen (sections) similar to the Ämter (Bureaux) of RSHA, numbered I - VII.

Within this organisation Abteilungen I and II handle matters of administration and personnel for all the other sections, and Abteilung IV deals with Gestapo affairs exclusively.

Following the reorganisation of Amt IV in the RSHA, a parallel reorganisation of Abteilung IV appears to have taken place in all Kommandos, which therefore now conform to the pattern described above for the Gestapo HQ within Germany.

Minor differences, such as those for example, which arise from the problems peculiar to occupied territory, must naturally be expected, but the typical example of Abteilung IV in a Sipo and SD Kommando, given below illustrates clearly the uniformity with the Amt IV pattern, which may be said to prevail largely throughout the system of Gestapo HQ both in Germany and abroad.

104. Specimen Organization of Abteilung IV in an Einsatz Kommando.

The following tabulation shows the divisions of Abteilung IV in the Sipo and SD-Einsatz Kommando Luxemburg:

IV 1
Opposition.

IV 1 a

Linksbewegung

Kommunismus, Marxismus und Neben-
organisationen,
Illegale und Rindpropaganda,
Rundfunkverbrechen,

Widerstandsbewegungen,
Rückwanderer

Left Wing Movements.

Communism, Marxism and related
organizations,
Illegal and enemy propaganda,
Violation of broadcasting and
receiving laws,
Resistance movements,
Re-migration

IV 1 b

Rechtsbewegung

Reaktion, Opposition, Liberalismus,
Heimliche (so weit nicht IV 1 a
zuständig)

Illegale Abwanderung
Zwangsgelderhebung
Homosexualität
Gemässregelte Beante
Absiedlung

Right Wing Movements

Reactionary movements, opposition,
Liberalism, Sabotage (in so far as
it is not handled by IV 1 a)
Illegal emigration
Collection of Blackmail
Homosexuality
Reprimanded Officials
Removal from residence

IV 1 c

Ausländische und inländische Arbeiter

Bummelanten

Gemeinschaftswidriges

Verhalten (unerwünscht r Verkehr
mit Soldatenfrauen, Verbotener
Umgang mit Kriegs gefangenen)

Foreign and Native workers

Vagrants

Behaviour detrimental to the
community (Undesirable relations
with soldiers' wives, illegal
relations with Prisoners of war)

IV 2
Sabotage

IV 2 a

Sabotage, Attentate

Erkennungsdienst

Waffen, Sprengstoff

Politische Fälschungen

Sabotage and Assassinations

Identification of criminals

Weapons, Explosives

Political forgeries.

IV 2 b

Gegenwehr

Fallschirmagenten

Gegenfunkspiele

Counter Intelligence

Parashute agents

Wireless interference and jamming

IV 3
Abwehr (Counter Intelligence)

IV 3 a

Spionageabwehr

Counter espionage

IV 3 b

Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten

Industriesicherung

Werkschutz

Bewachungsgewerbe

Economic matters

Safeguarding of industries

Protection of factories

Commercial Guard Services.

IV 4
Weltanschauliche Gegner (Ideological opponents)

IV 4 a

Politische Kirchen

Sekten und Freimaurer

Political Religious Communities
Sects and Freemasons.

IV 4 b

Juden und Emigranten

Jews and Emigrants.

IV 5 a

Schutzdienst
Dauerdienst

Sonderaufst
Postüberw
anonym

Spezial
Illegale

IV 5 b

Partei, Fr

IV 6 a

Kartei, F
Auskunft
Ausländer
Ausländis
Eindeutig

IV 6 b

Haftkontro
Schutzha
Transport

IV 6 c

Allgemein
Kriegs-

Wahr und
entzieh
Fahnenfl
Überflur
Zersetz
Selbstver

IV 6 d

Passanwe
Sichtv.

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IV 5
Sonderfälle (Special cases)

IV 5 a

Schutzdienst
Dauerdienst

Sonderaufträge (Zustimmung, Postüberwachung, Behandlung der anonymen und pseudonymen Schreiben)

Spezialaufträge
Illegaler Nachrichtenverkehr

Protective Service
Permanently maintained Protective Service
Special Missions (Supervision of trains, supervision of mails, dealing with anonymous writings and writing under a pseudonym)
Special assignments
Illegal signal communications.

IV 5 b

Partei, Presse

Party, Press

IV 6
Fahndung (Searches for wanted persons)

IV 6 a

Kartei, Personakarten
Auskunft
Ausländer
Ausländischer Schriftverkehr
Eindeutschung von Polen

Card Index, Personal Dossiers
Information
Foreigners
Foreign correspondence
Germanisation of Poles

IV 6 b

Haftkontrolle
Schutzhaft
Transportangelegenheiten

Detention Control
"Protective" Custody
Matters of Transport

IV 6 c

Allgemeine Fahndung
Kriegs- und Sonderfahndung

Wehr und Arbeitsdienstpflicht-entziehungen
Fahnenflucht
Überläufer
Zersetzung der Wehrkraft
Selbstverwundung

General Search for wanted persons
Wartime and special searches for wanted persons
Evacuation of labour and military service
Desertion
Deserters to the enemy
Undermining the war effort
Self-inflicted injuries.

IV 6d

Passangelegenheiten
Sichtvermerke

Passport matters
Visas

105 The Grenzpolizei

A Decree of 8 May 37 placed the responsibility for the security of the German frontiers with the Chief of the Security Police, acting on behalf of the Reich Minister of the Interior. Under this decree the Gestapo took charge of frontier control and, for this purpose, formed a new specialised branch, the Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

This special arm of the Gestapo operates through Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate (Frontier Police Commissariates abbr. Grekos), situated at key points along the Reich frontiers as well as along such borders as those between Germany and the Government General. 52 such Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate have been identified. These regional HQ are on the same level as Stapo-Aussenstellen, but they deal only with the control and supervision of the frontiers. The strength of a Kommissariat is usually between 10 and 25 men. Like the Stapo-Aussenstellen, Grekos are controlled by the nearest Stapo-Stelle or Stapo-Leitstelle, which has a special section (IV 3 c, known under the old numbering system as IIIC) dealing exclusively with the Grenzpolizei. In Ann IV of the RSHA matters dealing with the actual work of the Grenzpolizei are mostly concentrated in

the corresponding Hilfsreferat IV A 3 c.

Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate, in turn, establish their own branch offices, at roads and railways crossing the frontier within the area under their jurisdiction. These branch offices are known as Grenzpolizei-posten (Frontier Police Outposts abbr. Grepos). The strength of a Grepo varies greatly, according to the volume of traffic handled. Many of these out-posts are staffed by only two or three men and may operate only during certain hours of the day; others, located at key-points on main roads or railways may employ 12 or more officials. 29 Grepos have been identified.

Some Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate are known to have formed special units called Fliegende Kommandos (Flying Squads). Exact details concerning these units are not known, but it is obvious that highly mobile patrols must serve to reinforce and tighten control of the German frontiers. They are equipped with staff cars and their personnel may be drawn from the regular staff of the Kommissariate. Instructions contained in an original document indicate that the Fliegende Kommandos are employed to check and supervise the activities of the regular customs officials of the Reich Finance Administration.

The main function of the Grenzpolizei is to supervise all persons crossing the international frontiers of Germany and to establish the identity of such persons by checking passports and other identity papers. Amt V of the RSHA, i.e. the Kripo, issues a monthly Fahndungsbuch des Deutschen Reiches (German Book of Wanted Persons) which lists all "Wanted Persons" such as escaped prisoners of war, common criminals, perpetrators of political "Crimes", runaway foreign workers and escaped inmates of Concentration Camps. In addition to this book the Grenzpolizei receives copies of the "Deutsche Kriminal Polizeiblatt" (Official Gazette of the German Criminal Police) which resembles the Fahndungsbuch but consists merely of several pages as opposed to a large book. This gazette is published whenever a supplement to the Fahndungsbuch is thought necessary. The Grenzpolizei must see that none of the persons thus listed escapes from Reich territory and the clutches of the German Police.

The Grenzpolizei does not deal with Wanted Persons after they have been arrested. If the prisoner is guilty of an ordinary crime, he, or she, is handed over to the nearest Kripo HQ; if accused of a political or military crime or of espionage he is passed on to the Gestapo. All further investigation and prosecution then becomes the task of the branch concerned.

There are two other border control organisations, the Zollkontrolle or Zollpolizei (Customs Control) and the Verstärkter Grenzaufsichtsdienst (VGAD: Reinforced Frontier Control), which are both classified as Sonderpolizei (Special Police) and come under the authority of the Reichsfinanzministerium (RFM: Reich Ministry of Finance). Their respective duties are to exercise customs control over passenger and goods traffic and to provide an armed patrol service all along the borders. However, under the Decree of 8 May 1937 the Gestapo and through it the Grenzpolizei is given the authority to override the powers of the Reich Ministry of Finance on matters of border control and to issue orders and directives to the Zollkontrolle and the VGAD. Close cooperation therefore exists between these two services and the Grenzpolizei. It is reported, for instance, that the Grenzpolizei does not normally carry out any personal searches. Persons suspected of espionage or sabotage are as a rule handed over to the Customs Control officials who, ostensibly acting in their normal capacity, carry out a search and report the results to their colleagues of the Grenzpolizei. If necessary, action is then taken by the Frontier Police: the suspects are detained and handed over to the Kripo or Gestapo, according to the circumstances. These Customs Control officials are Civil Service employees stationed like the Frontier Police at all principal frontier crossings.

The VGAD, a strongly Nazi oriented organisation whose cooperation with the Frontier Police consists especially in the task of apprehending wanted persons all along the borders of Germany, is a Nazi innovation. It made its first appearance during the occupation of Austria and was undoubtedly planned in anticipation of war. Since then the VGAD has greatly expanded and some of its units are attached to the Armed Forces as a reinforcement for operational and rear areas.

The Zollkontrolle and VGAD are in practice closely controlled by the Gestapo as far as their functions and tactical employment is concerned, although they are

administered by the Reich Finance Authorities. Their cooperation with the Gestapo is directed and controlled by three General-inspektoren (Inspector-Generals) known as:

- Generalinspekteur I (Ost-West) in Posen
- Generalinspekteur II (Süd-Ost - South-East) in Dresden
- Generalinspekteur III (West) in Koblenz.

These Generalinspektoren are attached to Amt IV of the RSHA and are responsible for liaison with the Reich Ministry of Finance.

Another organisation for the protection of frontiers has made its appearance in the West in the latter part of 1944. It is known as the Grenzschutz (Protective Frontier Service). Its personnel is recruited from Customs Officials but the organisation was taken away from the control of the Finance Authorities and incorporated into the Sipo. The Grenzschutz is organised in companies (of approximately 100-120 men), platoons and sections. It operates by patrols and fixed posts; house-searches may also be carried out. The Grenzschutz is authorised to fire on anyone who resists or attempts to escape. They are to assist the Army in securing the frontier known as the "Vordere Sperrlinie West", which does not necessarily coincide with the Army front line. The Grenzschutz is an independent organisation of the Sipo and is therefore not subordinated to the Army, which cannot call upon its assistance except in emergencies. The men of the Grenzschutz are ordered not to leave their posts without orders from their superiors except when the Army moves its own front line further to the rear.

106. Concentration Camps.

The ruthless methods of the Nazi Police are most apparent in the workings of the Concentration Camps, where the Gestapo imitation of the Inquisition rises to its climax. As already explained the Nazi interpretation of the term Schutzhaft (protective custody) means the temporary or permanent detention of persons, a large proportion of whom have never been legally tried or sentenced by a Court of Law. Protective custody has also been extended to include persons who have served their term of imprisonment according to the sentence awarded by a Court, but are further detained by order of the Gestapo (Secret State Police), the Kripo (Criminal Police), the SD (Security Service) or the Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police). It is in the Konzentrationslager (officially abbreviated in Germany by the letters KL, but popularly referred to as KZ - Concentration Camps) that such persons are detained.

Actual detention orders appear to be issued as follows:-

- a) The Kripo handles cases involving Berufs- or Gewohnheitsverbrecher (Professional or Habitual Criminals).
- b) The Gestapo prosecutes all "political" criminals.
- c) The Geheime Feldpolizei (GFP - Secret Field Police), as sister organisation of the Gestapo within the Armed Forces, may in some instances, through the Gestapo, submit civilians as well as soldiers for detention.

It is not likely that the SD issues direct detention orders. Instead that branch probably submits its findings to the Gestapo with a recommendation for the subject's removal to a Concentration Camp.

To effect the release of an inmate in a Concentration Camp, approval must be obtained from the Gestapo and Kripo, and the SD is almost certainly consulted as well.

The number of Concentration Camps in Germany and occupied countries has risen constantly and runs into hundreds at the present time. All available information on the , especially also on their administration and chain of command has been published in I.D.S./G/6: "German Concentration Camps". Within the scope of the present book it is only possible to mention briefly the links between the Concentration Camps and the various branches of the German Police.

In paragraph 2, sub-para. 1, of the statutory regulation amplifying the decree regarding the Secret State Police, issued 10th Feb. 1936, it is stated

Eicke
that the Gestapo-Amt is entrusted with the administration of the governmental Concentration Camps. The bulk of the Concentration Camp guards, however, were not drawn from the Gestapo or any other German Police branch, but were recruited from the Allgemeine-SS and became known as the SS Totenkopf-Verbände (SS-Death's Head Units), notorious for their ruthlessness and brutality. Their Chief, SS-CFG Theodor EICKE was made Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (Inspector of Concentration Camps) and was as such directly responsible to HIMMLER. It was stated in 1940 that this Inspekteur and his office were in charge of all direction and administration of the camps. In 1941 EICKE took command of the Wehr-SS Panzer Division "Totenkopf", and was succeeded as Inspekteur of the KL's by SS-Gr. Genlt. d. F.-SS, Richard GLUCKS. (EICKE was killed in 1943 on the Eastern Front).

As the war progressed and the manpower shortage in Germany became more acute, the SS realised the great value of the slave labour held in Concentration Camps. All the economic administration of SS and Police was, from 1941 on, concentrated in the Wirtschaftshauptamt of the SS (SS-WHA - SS Economic and Administrative Department), which among other Offices took over the Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten (Department of Budget and Buildings) of the Police.

In 1942 the office of Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager was abolished and also incorporated into the WHA, and GLUCKS became Chief of Amtgruppe D, "Führung und Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager (Supervision and Administration of KL's), in the WHA.

It appears that since then all administrative and economic matters concerning Concentration Camps have been handled by Amtgruppe D. Further details concerning the WHA and its link with the Concentration Camps will be found in E.D.S./G/8, "The Allgemeine SS."

This change in the administration of the Camps leaves to the Gestapo merely the supervision of KL inmates and political control over the KLs. Exact details are not known and it is likely that even this responsibility for political control is shared with the SD. This control appears to be exercised through the Political Commissar in each camp, who according to reports, is a member of the political section of the Stapo (Leit)stelle, in whose area the Concentration Camp is located.

107. The Secret Field Police.

At the outbreak of war the OKW organised a police force, the Geheime Feldpolizei (GFP - Secret Field Police), to serve with the Armed Forces. It was conceived as a counterpart to the Gestapo, - which furnished much of the GFP's executive personnel - and was principally designed to carry out security in the field, as the executive agent of the Security Department (Abwehr, or Section Ic) of the Wehrmacht.

The Geheime Feldpolizei should not be confused with the Feldgendarmerie (mentioned in para 55) which corresponds to the British or American Corps of Military Police, and is concerned solely with disciplinary matters within the Armed Forces.

Since the GFP is primarily a military organisation it can only be mentioned briefly in as far as it comes within the scope of this handbook.

The German GFP Field Manual defines the principal functions of the GFP as follows:-

- a) The prevention and discovery of espionage and other offenses against security in the German Armed Forces as well as of all other military or civilian currents and actions within the zone of operations which may be hostile to the Nazi State. Special emphasis is placed on the prevention and prosecution of sabotage, demoralising propaganda and rumour-mongering. This work includes the control of identity papers, travel permits and supervision of all civilian movement in forward and rear areas.
- b) The prevention of civilians from joining in an action against the occupying forces.

- c) The execution of all security measures within forward and rear zones of operation. The GFP also acts in an advisory capacity to all officers dealing with military intelligence and security.
- d) The recording of persons suitable to act as agents.
- e) The execution of all Security Police tasks not within the field of action of the Feldgendarmarie (Military Police).
- f) The briefing of all military HQ and the issuing of directives on questions affecting military security.
- g) All other functions of military intelligence in co-operation with, and according to instructions from, HI HQ and officers.

The Secret Field Police, however, have never had jurisdiction over matters within the field of the Sipo and SD. Like the Gestapo, the Secret Field Police may arrest civilians without court orders. They may arrest personnel of the Armed Forces, but in such instances are directed to obtain the formal consent of the soldier's superior officer whenever possible. In cases of emergency, the GFP may call on the services of the Feldgendarmarie.

The GFP maintains close co-operation at all times with the Ic/AC (Abwehroffizier - CI Officer) of the Intelligence Section of the Armed Forces and with all units and HQ. As a rule one Gruppe (group) of the GFP is attached to each Army and Air Fleet, but detachments of this group may be assigned to lower echelons.

Personnel of the Secret Field Police are furnished with identity papers which enable them to enter any military building, pass through any barrier or restricted area and to use all military channels of communications and transport as well as all billeting and supply facilities.

Most of the executive personnel and officers of the GFP are furnished by the Gestapo although some have been drawn from the Kripo and even from various branches of the Orpo. The remainder of the Secret Field Police personnel, however, is recruited to some extent on a less selective basis from regular Army and Air Force units. Theoretically all members of the GFP are chosen for special qualifications such as knowledge of languages and travel experience abroad and for ability to deal with people. In practice, however, it is reported that GFP personnel is of rather poor calibre.

Originally co-operation between the Gestapo and the GFP was strongly emphasised, but the importance of the GFP has gradually dwindled in proportion to the growth of power of the combined Sipo and SD. Since the GFP was dependent for its funds, equipment and facilities on the Military Intelligence Department of the OKW it was never able to compete with the vastly superior resources of the RSHA.

The original clause denying the GFP jurisdiction over matters within the field of the Sipo came to be interpreted so generously in favour of the RSHA that the GFP was in practice deprived of much of its power.

Finally, during the course of 1942, most of the functions as well as the units of the GFP were officially taken over by the Sipo and SD and the remaining units of the GFP were reduced to a small field security corps of the Armed Forces. Personnel of the GFP transferred to the Sipo and SD who had not previously been members of the SS, received SS ranks equivalent to their former position and the GFP insignia worn on shoulder straps were removed.

Thus, like most of the other branches and directions of military intelligence, the Geheim-Feldpolizei is now loosely controlled by the RSHA's police system. Not only are the Armed Forces now dependent on the Sipo and SD for their intelligence information, but at the same time the RSHA is enabled to keep a close watch over the activities of Army Personnel.

108. Postüberwachungsdienst (Postal Censorship)

In democratic countries censorship of letters does not exist in peacetime. Even in war-time such intrusions into the private rights of the individual are at best regarded as a necessary evil and limited to safeguarding information that might be of use to the enemy; but in Germany such considerations of civil liberties are no longer permitted to interfere with measures for the maintenance of Nazi power. Postal censorship has therefore become a regular police function.

It is a widely known fact that such censorship based on the 1933 Decree for the Protection of People and Government was put into operation immediately after the advent of Power. Details of the early organization of this control, however, are not available. As previously mentioned (in para 85) some of the functions of censorship may originally have been carried out by the Verwaltungspolizei in cooperation with the postal authorities, but the system has, since 1933, expanded so enormously that censorship can no longer be regarded as an administrative function; it has become instead a powerful instrument for the subjugation of the German people.

Theoretically certain limitations on the power of censorship have been imposed, but they are neutralized by so many clauses open to almost any interpretation that it seems futile to discuss them. In practice censorship by the German Security Police is limited only by the machinery and personnel at its disposal. In order to "legalize" a purely extra legal function of this kind German Police authorities again stress the principle of crime prevention and point to the responsibility of the Staatsschutzorgane for protecting the German People against all political and criminal attacks.

Three types of censorship of communications must be distinguished: inside Germany and occupied countries, to and from foreign countries and to and from the Armed Forces. All three types include the control of every means of communication, postal censorship being, of course, the largest and the most important task.

Originally the Police took over only the censorship inside Germany and occupied countries and there are reasons to believe that this merely took on the form of "snap checks" against specific persons who were politically or otherwise suspected. On 30 Jun 1938, it was decreed (RBlIV - Ministerialblatt für die innere Verwaltung - p.1087/38) that the sole authority for official violation of the privacy of personal communications rests with the Geheimen Staatspolizeiamt and, through it, with the Stapo-Leitstellen. This decree was amended on 19 Mar 1943 giving the same authority to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt and the Kripo-Leitstellen, but pointing out the technical difficulties which are in the way of postal and other censorship against specific persons. It appears, therefore, that no large-scale machinery was set up inside the country to control all mail and other private communications. Man-power shortage in war-time has probably added to the difficulties and has most likely forced the Kripo and Gestapo to limit themselves to the control of a relatively small amount of letters and to specific instances only.

Mail to and from foreign countries is censored at the Auslands-Erziehungsstellen (Censorship offices for Foreign Mail) which were as far as can be ascertained set up and controlled, until the summer of 1944, by the former Abwehr, the Military Intelligence. Thirteen of these offices have been identified, 6 of them located in the old Reich, one in Austria and the others in occupied countries. They control 100 per cent of the letters and telegrams to and from foreign countries. It is not quite clear, but it is likely, that the Gestapo and the Kripo in the absence of any censorship machinery of their own also made use of these Erziehungsstellen, by indicating specific cases for observation and report.

Up to summer, 1944, Erziehungsstellen were centrally controlled by Section III B of the old Abwehr. When the latter was dissolved, Section III B was taken over by Amt IV of the RSHA and was, under the reorganization of Amt IV, merged with the sub-divisional unit IV A 3 d. Thus, at least since June, 1944, censorship of mail and telegrams in Germany, with the exception of military mail, is completely in the hands of the Gestapo and Kripo for this purpose.

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known as the Zentrale für die Auslands-Postprüfstellen (ZAPP - Central Censorship Office). This office, and under it the local censorship offices, report on hand over to the local Gestapo and Kripo headquarters any suspicious material. They also comply with the directives and specific requests of the central and regional HQ of the Gestapo and Kripo.

Military mail in Germany is not dealt with by the censorship discussed above but by the Army field post organization, which has separate agencies directly maintained by the military authorities. Since, however, the functions of the Abwehr (Military Intelligence) have been almost completely taken over by the NSDAP and especially by the SD it is probable that the Sicherheitspolizei now exercises some sort of control over military mail also. Practical experience and documentary evidence, however, seem to indicate that censorship of letters written by members of the German Armed Forces is not very rigid or effective, and in many instances information contained in letters violates the basic rules of military security.

C. THE KRIMINALPOLIZEI (Criminal Police)109. General.

It has been pointed out that the Geheime Staatspolizei is in every respect a Nazi innovation. On the surface it might not appear true to say the same of the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo - Criminal Police). Functionally such an organization has long existed in Germany, as in all other countries, but a good deal of its organization was left to the various Länder and even to individual police authorities, who established, according to local needs, headquarters and agencies for combatting crime. As a rule these offices worked in close cooperation with the Staatliche Polizei (State Police) or Gemeindepolizei (Municipal Police); Upon more careful study, however, it becomes apparent that the German Criminal Police of today cannot simply be regarded as a continuation of the former agencies for the investigation and prosecution of common crime. In official publications the Nazis clearly state that the fulfilment of the tasks of the Criminal Police can no longer be the responsibility of a number of independent, decentralised headquarters.

The Gestapo was charged with the ruthless suppression of all opposition and dissension in order to preserve and strengthen the power of the Nazi State and the Party Machine. In a parallel fashion the Kripo was called upon to become a guardian of the national "strength" as interpreted by the Nazis. Its task in general remains the combatting of "ordinary" crime, but again it must be remembered that the interpretation of the word "crime" has been adapted to suit Nazi ideas. Just as the Gestapo has become the agency for the prevention of political and so-called political acts opposed or inconvenient to the Nazi state, so the Kripo deals in an increasing measure with the prevention of crimes considered to be a menace to the German "People", i.e. to the Nazi regime. Thus the Kripo has become the second branch of the Staatsschutzkorps (Combination of forces for the "protection of the State" consisting of the Gestapo, the Kripo and the SD).

110. Functions of the Kripo.

The principal functions of the Criminal Police in any country are the discovery, investigation and prosecution of crimes; theoretically these are also the functions of the German Criminal Police as will be seen from the breakdown of Amt V given later. A general picture of Kripo functions is given in the following official German outline of the work of the RKPA in Berlin:-

- (i) Standardisation of criminological methods and equipment
- (ii) Application of the results of research and experience in the field of crime detection and prevention
- (iii) Criminological training of all officials
- (iv) Policy and legislation
- (v) Centralisation of the machinery of identification, registration, surveillance and searches for wanted persons.
- (vi) Maintenance of central indexes for all categories of criminals
- (vii) Actual intervention in important criminal cases.

But the Germans themselves make it very plain that it would be completely misleading to regard the Kripo as an ordinary Police Force for combatting crime; this is merely one of the functions of the German Criminal Police.

As previously mentioned the Kripo has become one of the three branches of the "Staatsschutzkorps". As such it must make it its duty to protect not merely public safety in the face of crime, but beyond that, to strengthen and safeguard the German "Nation" as conceived by the National Socialist regime.

To enable the German Criminal Police with the necessary powers to carry out its functions the Nazis have emphasised the importance of crime prevention: this means that in addition to the discovery and arrest of criminals, the Kripo tracks down and even detains potential criminals. The Gestapo had received its unlimited "hunting licence" on the theory of the "unwritten law"; the Kripo derived its extra-legal powers from the flexibility of the term "Verbrechens-

Verbrechens-
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Verhugung" (Crime Prevention). In the hands of a democratic government the theory of crime prevention is sound and justifiable, and is closely linked with social improvements. To assume that the term can be applied in a similar manner to Germany would be dangerously misleading, for the Nazis, with their usual sense of propaganda values, have readily adopted a word connecting progress and humanitarian measures as a cover for totalitarian Police power. Thus a term which, under democracy represents educational reform and social reconstruction, in Germany stands for Concentration Camps, enforced sterilisation and ruthless prosecution or even elimination of innocent, but, to the Nazis, undesirable people.

In order to devise a practicable theory of crime prevention the Nazis have constantly had recourse to pseudo-scientific biological and racial myths fashioned to suit their intentions. According to their philosophy the "Untermenschentum" (i.e. the dregs of humanity) "the diseased bloodstream within the German People", must be segregated. To this end Chemistry, Biology and Medicine have been distorted by the German Criminal Police to provide grounds for ascribing criminal tendencies to members of entire "racial" groups or minorities. Armed with these doctrines the new German Criminal Police takes its place beside the Gestapo to deal with elements regarded as anti-social by the Nazis, but not dealt with as political "criminals" by the Secret State Police. Indeed, the unity of purpose between these two branches of the Staatsschutz-Krups is added close cooperation and an interchangeability of personnel. Men of the Kripo and Gestapo receive fundamentally the same training and are united by their common membership of the SS. Instances are even known where officials hold simultaneously positions in both Gestapo and Kripo. A practical example of the close relationship between the two branches of the Sipc is given by captured Kripo reports on the political morale of the population in Lorraine (Lageberichte). Even though reports of this kind would obviously be within the jurisdiction of the Gestapo, they were in these instances drawn up by the local Kripo headquarters. Clearly the Kripo could not possibly discharge such functions, had it not at its disposal a system of Police observers, spies and informers very similar to that of the Gestapo.

Perhaps most typical of the new conception of Kripo functions is the emphasis placed on the importance of these Kripo officials whose work brings them closest to the population, namely the Criminal Police officials in the Reviero (precincts or wards). Directives state that such an official is to be shifted as little as possible; he must become familiar with all persons residing within his area; he must study their habits and observe every detail of their behaviour. He is also directed to employ a maximum number of unofficial informers among the most "trustworthy" of the population. In addition he is ordered to work in constant liaison with the officials of the NSDAP, the Blockleiter and the Zellenwelter (Nazi Party Block and Cell leaders). Obviously a system of spies and informers of this kind far exceeds all normal needs for combatting crime; it shows clearly the true character of the Kripo as partner of the Gestapo in the service of the Nazi regime.

III. Organisation of Amt V of the RSHA.

In 1936, in order to align the Criminal Police branch with the centralised organisation of the newly-created Sicherheitspolizei, HMF Ltd combined these sections of the Reich Ministry of the Interior which handled Criminal Police matters with the Preussisches Landeskriminalamt (Prussian State Criminal Police HQ) to form the Reichskriminalpolizeidienst (RKPA), which then became part of the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei. In 1939 the RKPA was included into the newly-formed Reichssicherheitshauptamt, where it became Amt V, Verbrechensbekämpfung (Combating of crime). Thus Amt V is today the head office of the entire Criminal Police organisation in Germany. It was located in Berlin C 2 at Tiererschermarkt 5-6, but has, as a result of Allied air attacks moved partly or completely to other locations.

Amt V is divided into Gruppen (Sections) designated by capital letters, e.g. Gruppe V A: Kriminalpolitik und Verhugung (Crime Investigation Policy and Crime Prevention). There are four regular Gruppen lettered A - D, but additional sections may have been established. Thus, for instance, the existence of

Section F, probably for finance, has been confirmed, but it need not follow that there is a Gruppe L.

Each Gruppe is divided into a varying number of Referate (sub-sections) designated by Arabic numerals; for example, Referat V B 1 handles Kapitalverbrechen (Capital Crimes). The Referat may again be divided into any number of Hilfsreferate (sub-sectional units) designated by small letters; for example, V B 1 c indicates the Reichszentrale für Vermisste und Unbekannte Tote (Central Reich Bureau for missing persons and unidentified corpses).

In the tabulation given in the next paragraph an attempt is made to show the internal structure of Amt V. This breakdown of functions and offices, is of course not available in toto in any original document, but has had to be assembled from a considerable quantity of German documents and other material. Whenever there was a high degree of probability but no absolute proof that a sub-section existed, the sub-section in question has been marked with an asterisk. If information concerning some of the sections and sub-sections could not be tabulated, an explanatory paragraph indicating the degree of reliability of the information has been added instead. While this tabulation can be regarded as a conclusive overall picture of the organization of Amt V, it cannot, of course, lay claim to absolute accuracy or completeness. Wherever possible the original German phraseology has been preserved. At the same time an attempt has been made to combine an accurate translation with an interpretation of functions wherever this seemed necessary.

It should be noted that before the incorporation of the Criminal Police into the RSHA in 1939 the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, used a different system of designation for its sections and sub-sections. The Gruppen (Sections) then referred to as Abteilungen, were designated by Roman numerals, ranging from I - VII: the Referate were designated by the Roman numeral of the Abteilung followed by a capital letter indicating the Referat: for instance, I A formed the Referat handling most of the internal administration. The Hilfsreferate (sub-sectional units) were designated by the addition of an Arabic numeral, thus for instance I A 3 indicated the sub-sectional unit handling registry and administrative office routine. Since it is highly improbable that any application of this system will still be encountered except perhaps in documents of purely historical interest this obsolete numbering system has not been included.

112. Structure of Amt V.

The official heading of Amt V of the RSHA is "Verbrechensbekämpfung" (Combating of Crime); it is organized as follows:-

Geschäftsstelle

Personalangelegenheiten
Innerer Geschäftsbetrieb
Geschäftsverteilungs- und
Arbeitsplan
Krankendienst und Verteilung
Registratur
Kanzlei
Dienstbetrieb der Amtsgeliefen
Dauerdienst
Fernschreiber

Administration Office.

Personnel matters
Internal office organization
Distribution of work and standard
filing system.
Assignment of office space
Registry
Secretariat
Routine for office employees
Roster for 24 hour duty
Teleprinter room.

In general the Geschäftsstelle contains all those sections dealing with the immediate administration of personnel and office routine. The more important and long range aspects of administration and personnel, however, have been shifted to Amt I and II following the reorganization of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt.

GRUPPE V A

Kriminalpolitik und Verbeugung
(Criminal Policy and Crime Prevention)

V A 1

Rechtsfragen, Internationale Zusammenarbeit,
Kriminalforschung

V A 1 a

Rechtsfragen

Recht und Gesetzgebung im
Arbeitsbereich der Kriminal-
polizei

Grundsätzliche Fragen

Kontrolle der Reichskriminal-
polizei

Veröffentlichungen

Dienstvorschriften

Vordruckwesen

*Belohnungen an Privatpersonen

*Rechts- und Kriminalpolitik

*Strafrecht

*Strafverfahren

*Lehrfilme

*Amtliche Nachrichten

*Kriminalpolizeiliche

Sonderfragen

*Wissenschaftliche Sonderfragen

*Auskunfterteilung

Legal Matters

Law and legislation on Criminal Police
Matters

Matters relating to policy

Control of the Reich Criminal Police

Publications.

Official manuals and publications

Forms and printed matter

Rewards to private individuals

Legal and criminal investigation policy

Penal law

Penal procedure

Training films

Dissemination of official messages and
reports

Special problems of the Criminal Police

Special scientific problems

Information Service.

This Hilfsreferat probably handles such matters as the investigation of applications to serve in the Armed Forces, or evasions of such service. It may submit its findings to the Police authorities interrogating suspected evaders. For this purpose files may be kept in Hilfsreferat V A 1 a for Charakterkundliche Gutachten (Character References), but it is believed that the bulk of such references is kept in V A 4 (see below).

V A 1 b

Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Auslandsdienst

Internationale Kriminal-
polizeiliche Kommission (IKPK)

Auslandskontrolle

Verkehr mit dem Ausland

(Briefverkehr)

Übersetzungsstelle

Dolmetschendienst

Ausländerbesuch

(Gegebenenfalls Beteiligung
an Dienststellen)

*Festnahme von Ausländern

(see also V A 2)

International Collaboration

Matters regarding foreign countries

International Criminal Police

Commission

Control of matters regarding foreign
countries (extradition etc.)

Relations with foreign countries

(Probably includes correspondence)

Translations

Interpreter Service

Visits of foreigners and, where
arising, their participation in work
at Police HQ

Arrest of foreigners

This Hilfsreferat may contain a great number of other sections not specifically mentioned above, but handling work of a similar nature. It may be assumed that, especially in wartime, cooperation between the German Criminal Police and the corresponding Police branches of the various satellite nations has considerably increased the work in this direction.

GRUPPE V A

Kriminalpolitik und Verbeugung
(Criminal Policy and Crime Prevention)

V A 1

Rechtsfragen, International. Zusammenarbeit,
Kriminalforschung

V A 1 a

Rechtsfragen

Recht und Gesetzgebung im
Arbeitsbereich der Kriminal-
polizei

Grundsätzliche Fragen

Kontrolle der Reichskriminal-
polizei

Veröffentlichungen

Dienstvorschriften

Vordruckwesen

*Belohnungen an Privatpersonen

*Rechts- und Kriminalpolitik

*Strafrecht

*Strafverfahren

*Lehrfilme

*Ämtliche Nachrichten

*Kriminalpolizeiliche

Sonderfragen

*Wissenschaftliche Sonderfragen

*Auskunfterteilung

Legal Matters

Law and legislation on Criminal Police
Matters

Matters relating to policy

Control of the Reich Criminal Police

Publications.

Official manuals and publications

Forms and printed matter

Matters to private individuals

Legal and criminal investigation policy

Penal law

Penal procedure

Training films

Dissemination of official messages and
reports

Special problems of the Criminal Police

Special scientific problems

Information Service.

This Hilfsreferat probably handles such matters as the investigation of applications to serve in the Armed Forces, or evasions of such service. It may submit its findings to the Police authorities interrogating suspected evaders. For this purpose files may be kept in Hilfsreferat V A 1 a for Charakterkundliche Gutachten (Character References), but it is believed that the bulk of such references is kept in V A 4 (see below).

V A 1 b

Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Auslandsdienst

Internationale Kriminal-
polizeiliche Kommission (IKPK)

Auslandskontrolle

Verkehr mit dem Ausland

(Briefverkehr)

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Dolmetscherdienst

Ausländerbesuch

(Gegebenenfalls Beteiligung
an Dienststellen)

*Festnahme von Ausländern

(see also V A 2)

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countries (extradition etc.)

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(Probably includes correspondence)

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arising, their participation in work
at Police HQ

Arrest of foreigners

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V A 1 c

Kriminalforschung
Kriminalbiologie
Statistik
Statistische Erfassung von
Flüchtlern
Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik
Kriminalität der Ausländer usw.
Archive
Bücherei
*Eröffnung von fachwissenschaft-
lichen Krimisabhandlungen

*Kriminologie
*Kriminalistik
Kriminalressourcen

*Kriminalberatung
*Auswertung aller eingehenden
Forschungsergebnisse des In- und
Auslandes

Criminal Research
Crimino-Biology
Statistics
Statistics of looting and plundering
Crime Statistics
Crimes committed by foreigners etc.
Archives
Libraries
Examination of specialised
scientific crime appreciations and
treatises
Criminology
Criminalistics
Research into racial theories of
criminology
Advice in criminal matters
Exploitation of detailed research
material received from home and
abroad.

Hilfsreferat V A 1 c, in line with its interest in criminology and racial studies, also deals with such subjects as crimino-biological Sippenforschung (study of heredity and eugenics). It also appears to cooperate in the investigation of suicides or attempted suicides, but in such instances will probably work in conjunction with the Kriminaltechnisches Institut (see Gruppe V D). It also seems likely that V A 1 c deals with the statistical, documentary and theoretical aspects of such matters, leaving the Kriminaltechnische Institut to do the actual scientific research and analysis.

In addition, this Hilfsreferat is reported to handle certain aspects of polizeiliche planmäßige Überwachung (systematic and routine police supervision).

V A 2

Verhütung (Prevention)

V A 2 a

Verhütungsmaßnahmen gegen
Berufs-, Gauchheits- und
Triebverbrecher

Preventive measures against professional,
habitual and pathological criminals

Verhütungsmaßnahmen gegen
Asoziale, Prostituierte und
Zigeuner

Preventive measures against anti-social
elements, prostitutes and gypsies

Reichszentral zur Bekämpfung
des Zigeunerunwesens

Central Bureau for the suppression of
gypsies

Hilfsreferat V A 2 b deals with police measures against prostitution, the availability of gypsies for military service, their admission to state schools, and their employment in peace and wartime industry. It is known that in several instances reports on the arrest of foreigners were handled by V A 2, but this probably does not indicate a shift of functions from Hilfsreferat V A 1 b to V A 2. Instead it seems that such reports are made to V A 2 in conjunction with that section's measures against so-called anti-social elements, here applied to undesirable foreigners.

V A 3

Männlich-Kriminalpolizei
(Criminal Police - Men's branch)

Organisation und Einsatz
Reichszentral zur Bekämpfung
der Jugendkriminalität
Jugendgericht
Jugendstrafrecht
Polizeiliche Jugendbeschützer

Organisation and employment
Central Reich Bureau for combating
juvenile delinquency
Arrest of juveniles
Juvenile Police
Police administrative and camp
for juveniles.

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NIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

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It appears that all matters of juvenile delinquency are handled by the Hilfsreferat of the female branch of the Criminal Police. The subject matter dealt with in these departments is almost unlimited. It includes such items as arrest of juveniles for violation of traffic and railway regulations, transfer of youths into Jünger-Jugendverwehrlager (Internment Camps for Polish youths) and many other related matters. It furthermore deals with collaboration between the Police and the Hitler Youth in matters of juvenile delinquency.

V A 4

It appears that this Referat has been added to the organization of Amt V at a comparatively late date. Its official designation is not known at present, but its functions seem to be the following:-

Polizeiliche An- und Abmeldung	Registration with the Police on taking up or giving up residence.
Ständesamtliche Mitteilungen und deren Auswertung	Information (personal, marital and family status) from the civil registrars, and its exploitation
Jahrgangsregister Erfassung	Register of age groups Control.

These Hilfsreferate may contain extensive files and character references (see also V A 1 a), and as a result they supply the necessary information for controlling bombed-out people, and other persons making forced or voluntary changes of residence.

GRUPPE V B

Vollzugsmissiger Einsatz des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes
(Executive Work of the RKPA)

V B 1

Kapitalverbrechen (Capital Crimes)

V B 1 a Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen	Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes
Mord und Totschlag Raub und räuberische Erpressung Rechtsdelikte Wilderei	Homicide and manslaughter Robbery ... extortion Cruelty Hunting and fishing.
V B 1 b Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen	Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes
Brandstiftung und Explosionen Verkehrsunfälle und Betriebsunfälle Katastrophen *Nachrichtensammelstelle für Munitions-Sprengstoff- und Waffendiebstähle	Arson and explosions Traffic and industrial accidents Disasters Section collecting reports on the theft of munitions, explosives and weapons
V B 1 c Reichszentrale für Vermisste und unbekannte Tote	Central Reich Bureau for missing persons and unidentified corpses
V B 1 d Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung Internationaler und inter-lokaler Taschendiebstahls	Central Reich Bureau for combatting international and inter-urban pick-pockets.
V B 1 e Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung reisender und gewerblicher Einbrecher	Central Reich Bureau for combatting travelling and professional burglars

SECRET.

NIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

It appears that all matters of juvenile delinquency are handled by the Hilfsreferat of the female branch of the Criminal Police. The subject matter dealt with in these departments is almost unlimited. It includes such items as arrest of juveniles for violation of traffic and railway regulations, transfer of youths into Jelen-Jugendverwahrlager (Internment Camps for Polish youths) and many other related matters. It furthermore deals with collaboration between the Police and the Hitler Youth in matters of juvenile delinquency.

V A 4

It appears that this Referat has been added to the organization of Amt V at a comparatively late date. Its official designation is not known at present, but its functions seem to be the following:-

Polizeiliche An- und Abmeldung	Registration with the Police on taking up or giving up residence.
Standesamtliche Mitteilungen und deren Auswertung	Information (personal, marital and family status) from the civil registrars, and its exploitation
Jahrgangsregister Erfassung	Register of age groups Control.

These Hilfsreferate may contain extensive files and character references (see also V A 1 a), and as a result they supply the necessary information for controlling bombed-out people, and other persons making forced or voluntary changes of residence.

GRUPPE V B

Vollzugsdienstiger Einsatz des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes
(Executive Work of the RKPA)

V B 1

Kapitalverbrechen (Capital Crimes)

V B 1 a Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen	Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes
Mord und Totschlag Raub und räuberische Erpressung Rechtsdelikte Wilderei	Homicide and manslaughter Robbery and extortion Cruelty Hole and hunting and fishing.
V B 1 b Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen	Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes
Brandstiftung und Explosionen Verkehrsunfälle und Betriebsunfälle Katastrophen *Nachrichtensammelstelle für Munitions-Sprengstoff- und Waffenrückstände	Arson and explosions Traffic and industrial accidents Disasters Section collecting reports on the theft of munitions, explosives and weapons
V B 1 c Reichszentrale für Vermisste und unbekannte Tote	Central Reich Bureau for missing persons and unidentified corpses
V B 1 d Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung internationaler und interlokaler Taschendiebstahls	Central Reich Bureau for combatting international and inter-urban pickpockets.
V B 1 e Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung reisender und gewerblicher Einbrecher	Central Reich Bureau for combatting travelling and professional burglars

V B 2
Betrug (Fraud)

V B 2 a
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der reisenden und gewerbs-
mäßigen Betrüger und Fälscher:
allgemeiner Betrug
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Kunstwerkfälschungen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
travelling and professional frauds and
forgeries: general fraud

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
art forgeries

V B 2 b
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der reisenden und gewerbs-
mäßigen Betrüger und Fälscher:
Betrug in der Wirtschaft

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
travelling and professional frauds and
forgeries: fraud in business and industry

*Bekämpfung der Kriegs-
wirtschaftsdelikte
(see also V B 2 f and Gruppe V B 3.)

Combatting crimes against wartime
economy.

Hilfsreferat V B 2 b seems to have been greatly expanded as a result of
wartime conditions. It now combats to a considerable extent black market
operations and illegal slaughtering of livestock (Schwarzschlachtungen) as well as
violations of price control.

V B 2 c
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Betrug: Korruptionen an und
bei Behörden

Central Reich Bureau for combatting fraud:
bribery and corruption of Government
officials

This Bureau deals with all categories of fraud, corruption and embezzlement
of government authorities, as well as in public corporations. Thus, for instance,
V B 2 c also prosecutes accused officials and leading personalities in the
armament industry.

V B 2 d
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
des Glücks- und Fälschspiels

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
games of chance and fraudulent gambling

V B 2 e
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von
Geld-, Wertpapier- und Briefmarken-
fälschungen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
forgeries of currency, securities and
postage stamps.

V B 2 f

This Hilfsreferat has probably been added to the organization of Gruppe B
since the outbreak of war. Its functions are closely related to those of V B 2 b.
Its field of action probably centres on:-

Bekämpfung der Verstöße gegen
die Kriegswirtschaftsbestimmungen
(See also Gruppe V B 3.)

Combatting violation of statutes
governing wartime economy.

V B 3
Sittlichkeitsverbrechen
(Offences against Public Morality)

V B 3 a
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
unzüchtiger Bilder, Schriften
und Inschriften

Central Reich Bureau for the suppression
of obscene pictures, books and
advertisements

V B 3 b
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
des internationalen
Mädchenhandels

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
international white slave traffic

SECRET.

WIRS/JCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

Zuhälter
Kuppler
Erpresser auf heterosexueller Grundlage

Pimps
Brokers
Blackmailers on a heterosexual basis

V B 3 a
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Rauschgiftverbrechen

Central Bureau for combatting traffic
in illegal drugs.

V B 3 b
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der Homosexualität und Abtreibung

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
homosexuality and abortion.

V B 3 c
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Sittlichkeitsdelikten
und Triebverbrechen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
offences against morality and
pathological sex crimes.

This Hilfsreferat also handles the investigation and prosecution of so-called
Rassenschändung ("Pollution of the German Race"), i.e. sexual relations between
Germans and "non-Aryans". It furthermore maintains the central card index of
pathological criminals (Zentralindex der Triebverbrecher).

GRUPPE V C

Kriegsfahndung und Fahndung
(Wartime search and general search for wanted persons)

V C 1

Kriegsfahndung (Wartime Search for Wanted Persons)

V C 1 a

Fahndung nach Fahnenflüchtigen
und bei unerlaubter Entfernung
von Angehörigen der Wehrmacht,
der Waffen-SS, der SS- und
Polizeibataillone, des RMD, der
Organisation Todt einschl. des
Wehrmachtspolizes.

Searches for deserters and, for whom
absent without leave, from the Armed
Forces, the W-SS, the SS-Police
battalions, the Reich Labour Service,
the Todt Organisation; also employees
of the Armed Forces.

Erfassung Dienstpflichtiger, die
sich schuldhaft der Zustellung
des Gaststellungsbefehls entziehen.

Arrest of persons subject to military
service who are guilty of dodging the
call-up order

Bekämpfung der Fahndungshilfe
Fahnenflüchtiger aus nicht
politischer Motiven durch Angehörige

Combatting of the assistance of
deserters by their relatives if the
relatives are non-political

Mitwirkung bei der Auslieferung
von Straftätern unbekannter
Fahnenflüchtiger

Aiding in the solution of crimes
committed by unidentified deserters

Karteinlassung, Erfassung der in
das Ausland geflüchteten
Fahnenflüchtiger und Dienst
pflichtigen

Maintenance of card files of deserters
and other persons subject to military
service who have escaped into foreign
countries.

V C 1 b

Kriegsfahndungszentrale

Central Bureau for the wartime search
for Wanted Persons.

Fahndung nach flüchtigen
Kriegsgefangenen und
abgeschossenen Leetfliegern

Search for escaped Prisoners of War and
bailed-out enemy airmen

Verhütung eines Kriegs-
gefangenenfluchten

Preventive measures against escaped
Prisoners of War.

Fluchtmittel und -wege von
Kriegsgefangenen usw. (nicht:
Fluchthilfsorganisationen,
Verhütung eines Arbeits-
flucht).

Methods and routes of escape of
Prisoners of War etc. (Not to include:
organizations aiding the escape of
prisoners, preventive measures against
escape of foreign labourers).

Zuhälter
Kuppler
Erpresser auf heterosexueller Grundlage

Pimps
Procurers
Blackmailers on a heterosexual basis

V 3 3 c
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Rauschgiftvergehen

Central Bureau for combatting traffic
in illicit drugs.

V 3 3 d
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der Homosexualität und Abtreibung

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
homosexuality and abortion.

V 3 3 e
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Sittlichkeitsdelikten
und Triebverbrechen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
offences against morality and
pathological sex crimes.

This Hilfsreferat also handles the investigation and prosecution of so-called
Rassenschändung ("Pollution of the German Race"), i.e. sexual relations between
Germans and "non-Aryans". It furthermore maintains the central card index of
pathological criminals (Zentralkartei der Triebverbrecher).

GRUPPE V C

Kriegsfahndung und Fahndung
(Wartime search and general search for wanted persons)

V C 1

Kriegsfahndung (Wartime Search for "Wanted Persons")

V C 1 a

Fahndung nach Fahnenflüchtigen
und bei unerlaubter Entfernung
von Angehörigen der Wehrmacht,
der Waffen-SS, der SS- und
Polizeibataillone, des RAD, der
Organisation Todt einschl. des
Wehrmachtgefolges.

Searches for deserters and, for men
absent without leave, from the Armed
Forces, the W-SS, the SS-Police
battalions, the Reich Labour Service,
the Todt Organisation; also employees
of the Armed Forces.

Erfassung Dienstpflichtiger, die
sich schuldhaft der Zustellung
des Gestellungsbefehls entziehen.

Arrest of persons subject to military
service who are guilty of dodging the
call-up order

Bekämpfung der Beschäftigung
Fahnenflüchtiger aus nicht
politischen Motiven durch Angehörige

Combatting of the assistance of
deserters by their relatives if the
relatives are non-political

Mitwirkung bei der Aufklärung
von Straftaten unbekannter
Fahnenflüchtiger

Aiding in the solution of crimes
committed by unidentified deserters

Karteimässige Erfassung der in
das Ausland geflüchteten
Fahnenflüchtiger und Dienst
pflichtigen

Maintenance of card files of deserters
and other persons subject to military
service who have escaped into foreign
countries.

V C 1 b

Kriegsfahndungszentrale

Central Bureau for the wartime search
for Wanted Persons.

Fahndung nach flüchtigen
Kriegsgefangenen und
abgeschossenen Feindfliegern

Search for escaped Prisoners of War and
bailed-out enemy airmen

Verhütung gegen Kriegs-
gefangenenfluchten

Preventive measures against escaped
Prisoners of War.

Fluchtmittel und -wege von
Kriegsgefangenen usw. (Nicht:
Fluchthilfsorganisationen,
Verhütung gegen Arbeits-
flucht).

Methods and routes of escape of
Prisoners of War etc. (Not to include:
organizations aiding the escape of
prisoners, preventive measures against
escape of foreign labourers).

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Bahn-, Strassenverkehrs- und
Riegelbahnung, Kontroll-
befugnis Polizei/ohrmacht

Search on railways, on highways and at
barriers; authority for control of
Armed Forces by Police

Sonderfahndungsplan der
Sicherheitspolizei und des SD
(Alarm- und Einsatzpläne der
KPStellen, Alpha-, Beta- und
Grossfahndung)

Special search system of the Security
Police and Security Service (Alarm and
operational plans of the Kripo-Stellen,
Alpha-, Beta-, and Grossfahndung).

Nachrichtennittel der Kriminal-
polizei

Signals and communications equipment of
the Criminal Police.

Originally Referat V C 1 with its Hilfsreferate a - f was made up of the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale (Central Identification Bureau) in addition to the Fahndung. Since the Identification Bureau, however, had to work in extremely close liaison with the Kriminaltechnische Institut (ITI - Criminal Technical Institute) for many of its investigations, numerous instances arose of duplication and overlapping of functions. To remedy this situation, and at the same time, to save man-power, the functions of the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale were merged with the KTI, and will be discussed in further detail in Gruppe D below.

The Kriegsfahndungszentrale was originally contained in Hilfsreferat V C 2 k, (q.v.) but with the steadily increasing tasks which fell on this sub-section as the war continued, it underwent important changes and was expanded enormously. In 1942 it was shifted to Referat V C 1. This particular change may possibly have been decided on in anticipation of the transfer of the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale out of Gruppe V C into Gruppe V.D.

Among the less obvious functions of V C 1 b is liaison and cooperation of the Kripo with units of the NSKK (National Socialist Motor Corps) and other Party formations.

V C 2

Folizeiliche Fahndungsmittel (Means employed by
the Police in the search for 'anted' Persons)

Grundsätzliche Fragen der
Kriminalpolizeilichen Fahndung

Policy with regard to Kripo searches
for 'anted' Persons.

V C 2 a
Reichshandschriftensammlung
(Politisch und Kriminal)

Central graphological collection
(Political and Criminal)

This Hilfsreferat probably handles the extensive campaigns conducted in Germany against the authors and passers of chain letters.

V C 2 b
Kriminalpolizeiliche
Personenakten

Criminal Police collection of personal
dossiers

V C 2 c
Sammlung und Auswertung
ausländischer Nachrichten und
Fahndungsblätter

Collection and exploitation of reports
and 'anted' Persons lists received from
abroad

Reichsspitzenamen- und
Merkmalskartei

Central files of nicknames and
distinguishing marks.

V C 2 d
Geschäftsstelle des Deutschen
Kriminal Polizeiblattes

Publishing Office of the Criminal Police
Gazette

V C 2 e
Zentrale Fahndungskartei

Central files of 'anted' persons

V C 2 f
Reichszentrale für das
Erfassungswesen

Central Reich Bureau of registration
and identification.

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V C 2 ?
Deutsches Fahndungsbuch

German Book of Wanted Persons

V C 2 ?
Aufenthaltsmittlungsliste

List of individual residences and
personal whereabouts

V C 2 g ?

V C 2 h ?

V C 2 i ?

V C 2 k

As explained under V C 1 b Hilfsreferat V C 2 k formerly contained the
Kriegsfahndungszentral, and some of the functions may still be carried out
by this sub-section, but exact details are not available. In certain instances
it seems that this sub-section deals with searches for wanted persons on the
German railway system.

V C 3

V C 3 a
Diensthundewesen der Sicherheits-
polizei, Einsatz von Hunden zur
Fahrtensuche, zum Auffinden von
Minen und zum Aufspüren von
Personen.

Police dogs of the Security Police,
employment of dogs for the following
of traces, for the detection of mines
and for the discovery of persons

V C 3 b ?

?

V C 3 c
Erfassung aller im Reichsgebiet
polizeilich in Erscheinung
getretenen Chinesen

Control of all Chinese who have become
subjects of police attention in Reich
territory.

Referat V C 3 is probably a continuation of Ref. V. Apart from the
details above, it seems to handle the listing of illegal products and
merchandise as well as the names and addresses of their manufacturers and
distributors. Among the lists kept are listed by V C 3 for instance, are
those of illegal drugs for purposes of control and abortion. This
work (possibly done by V C 3 b) has been added to the Gruppe handling
Fahndung, because, in a wider sense, it deals with the search, identification
and apprehension of makers of and dealers in all types of illegally manufactured
goods.

GRUPPE V D

Kriminaltechnisches Institut der Sicherheitspolizei
(KTI - Criminological Institute of the Security Police)

V D 1

Spuren- und Personenidentifizierung
(Identification of Traces and Persons)

V D 1 a (1)
Identifizierung daktyloskopischer
Spuren und Abdrücke

Identification of fingerprints and
traces

Einzelfingerschabensammlung

Library of single fingerprint records

V D 1 a (2)
Identifizierung von Werkzeugen,
Schuhwerk, Abdrücken, Zahn-
usw., und deren Spuren

Identification of tools, footwear,
animal tracks, teeth etc., and their
imprints.

V D 1 a (3)	Identifizierung von Schusswaffen und Munition	Identification of firearms and ammunition
V D 1 b (1)	Zehnfingerabdruckzentrale	Central library of ten-finger print records.
V D 1 b (2)	Personenfeststellungszentrale	Central bureau for tracing and identifying of persons

V D 2
Chemisch-Physikalische und Biologisch-Naturwissenschaftliche
Untersuchungen (Chemical, physical, biological and botanical
Research and Analysis)

V D 2 a	Brand- und Explosionsuntersuchung	Investigation of arson and explosions
V D 2 b	Materialuntersuchung und Vergleich	Comparative analysis of materials
V D 2 c	Giftausmittlung	Analysis of poisons
V D 2 d	Biologisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen	Research and analysis in the field of the natural sciences.

Among other matters, this Referat handles the analysis and identification of blood-groups, blood types, spurs etc. also of dust, dirt and ashes.

It should be noted that Referate V D 1 and V D 2 now cover all the interests of the former Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale (see also V C 1 above).

V D 3
Dokumenteruntersuchung
(Scientific Examination of documents)

V D 3 a	Urkundenprüfung - Fälschungen	Examination of documents - forgeries
V D 3 b	Schriftvergleich - Hand-, Druck- und Maschinenschriften	Comparative graphology - handwritten, printed and typewritten documents.

This Referat conducts such work as the analysis of inks, pencils and stamper, the interpretation of blacked-out or erased writing, and the reading of matters written in invisible ink (see also Reichshandschriftensammlung V C 2 a above).

V D 4
Technische Werkstätten
(Technical Workshops and Laboratories)

Lichtbildstelle	Photolaboratory and files of photographs
Zeichen- und Abformstelle	Drafting, copying and plaster casts etc.
Mechanische Werkstätten	Workshops and laboratories.

The collection of photographs in the Lichtbildstelle probably also contains files of trace marks, samples of materials, and other materials useful for the identification of stolen property. Formerly this collection was maintained by Hilfsreferat V C 1, which ceased to exist when the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale was abolished and its functions taken over by the KTI.

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GRUPPE V F

This Gruppe was not originally part of Art V, but appears to have been added later. Its exact functions and details of its organization are not available, but documentary evidence seems to indicate that among its functions are payment of fees and rewards as well as reimbursement of extra-ordinary expenses. The existence of two Referate within this Gruppe, namely V F 1 and V F 2, has been definitely established. V F 1 seems to deal in particular with payment of fines and possibly also of damage and insurance claims in case of accidents. Referat V F 2 may handle the payment of special fees, awards and expenses incurred in the course of actions such as searches and raids.

At first glance the latter designation this Gruppe does not seem to fit into the organization of Art V, but it may have been chosen to indicate that this Department handles financial (financial matters).

GRUPPE V W.

Wirtschaftsverbrechen - (Criminal acts against the National Economy)

A recently received document mentions the existence of a Gruppe V W¹ which may have been formed to cope with increasing economic offenses during wartime. Whether this section has been added as an independent Gruppe to those already existing in Art V is not known. It is possible, however, that it represents either an expansion of, or a substitute for, Hilfsreferat V B 2 b and V B 2 f.

V W 1 ?

?

V W 2

Verstöße gegen die Wirtschaftsvorschriften.
Schleich- und Tauschhandel.
Diebstahl und Unterschlagungen von Bezugsberechtigungen

Violations of the decrees governing economic matters
Blackmarket and illegal bartering
Theft and embezzlement of purchasing permits.

V W 3

Verstöße gegen die Preis-, Devisen-, Zoll- und Steuer-vorschriften

Violations of regulations governing prices, foreign exchange, customs and taxes.

V W 4

Korruption in der Wehrmacht, beim RAD, bei der OT und sonstigen Wehrmachtsgesellschaften, so in bei der SS und Polizei

Corruption in the Armed Forces, the RAD, the OT and other formations with the Armed Forces as well as in the SS and the Police

V W 5

Korruption bei staatlichen und kommunalen Behörden, bei der NSDAP und innerhalb der Wirtschaft

Corruption in national and local authorities, in the Nazi Party and in business and industry

V W 6

Kaufmännischer Betrug, Erfinderschutz, alle gewerblichen Angelegenheiten und Fälschungen von Bezugsberechtigungen.

Fraud in business, protection of inventors' rights, all trade matters and forgeries of purchasing permits.

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GRUPPE V F

This Gruppe was not originally part of Amt V, but appears to have been added later. Its exact functions and details of its organization are not available, but documentary evidence seems to indicate that among its functions are payment of fees and rewards as well as reimbursement of extra-ordinary expenses. The existence of two Referate within this Gruppe, namely V F 1 and V F 2, has been definitely established. V F 1 seems to deal in particular with payment of fines and possibly also of damage and insurance claims in case of accidents. Referat V F 2 may handle the payment of special fees, awards and expenses incurred in the course of actions such as searches and raids.

At first glance the letter F designating this Gruppe does not seem to fit into the organization of Amt V, but it may have been chosen to indicate that this department handles finances (financial matters).

GRUPPE V W1.

Wirtschaftsverbrechen - (Criminal acts against the National Economy)

A recently received document mentions the existence of a Gruppe W "1 which may have been formed to cope with increasing economic offences during wartime. Whether this section has been added as an independent Gruppe to those already existing in Amt V is not known. It is possible, however, that it represents either an expansion of, or a substitute for, Hilfsreferate V B 2 b and V B 2 f.

V W1 1 ?

?

V W1 2

Verstöße gegen die Bewirtschaftungsvorschriften.
Schleich- und Tauschhandel.
Diebstahl und Unterschlagungen von Bezugsberechtigten

Violations of the decrees governing economic matters
Blackmarket and illegal bartering
Theft and embezzlement of purchasing permits.

V W1 3

Verstöße gegen die Preis-, Devisen-, Zoll- und Steuer-
vorschriften

Violations of regulations governing prices, foreign exchange, customs and taxes.

V W1 4

Korruption in der Wehrmacht, beim RAD, bei der OT und sonstigen Wehrmachtsgesellschaften, so wie bei der SS und Polizei

Corruption in the Armed Forces, the RAD, the OT and other formations with the Armed Forces as well as in the SS and the Police

V W1 5

Korruption bei staatlichen und kommunalen Behörden, bei der NSDAP und innerhalb der Wirtschaft

Corruption in national and local authorities, in the Nazi Party and in business and industry

V W1 6

Kaufmännischer Betrug, Erfinderschutz, alle gewerblichen Anordnungen und Fälschungen von Bezugsberechtigten.

Fraud in business, protection of inventors' rights, all trade matters and forgeries of purchasing permits.

Certain items in the foregoing tabulation of Amt V, namely the IKPK, the Female Criminal Police, the Reichszentraler, the files maintained by the Kripo and the scientific institute, deserve amplification. They will be dealt with in the next five paragraphs.

113. International Criminal Police Commission

In order to prosecute international criminals, an International Criminal Police Commission was created in Paris in 1923. It was originally known as the Commission Internationale de la Police Criminelle, but after 1940 the Nazis managed to dominate the Commission and moved its headquarters first to Vienna and later to Berlin. Reinhard HENDRICH became its first German President. After his death, KALFELERUNDER succeeded him, and it was agreed that the Chief of the Sipo would in future also hold the position of President of the Internationale Kriminal-polizeiliche Kommission (IKPK). Until recently the Vice-Presidency of the Commission was held by SS-Gr. Genlt. d. Pol. Artur NEIL, who was also head of Amt V of the RSHA. SS-SF Dr. Karl ZINDEL is the chairman of the IKPK and the former Police Vice-President of Vienna, Dr. Bruno SCHULTZ, is its permanent Secretary. The latter is at the same time the Treasurer of the Commission, as well as Chief Editor of the publication, "Internationale Kriminalpolizei", a technical journal issued in five languages. In 1944 Regierungsdirektor Dr. DRESLER was appointed General-sekretär of the IKPK. It is not quite clear whether he thus replaces SCHULTZ.

German personnel employed by the Commission are administered by Amt I and II and receive directives for their work from Amt V of the RSHA.

The commission maintains extensive files of international crimes and criminals, and their photographs and fingerprints. These collections are located in the Internationales Büro (IB - International Bureau) under the Chief of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt.

At present the Headquarters of the IKPK are located at Berlin-Tarnsee, Am Kleinen Tarnsee 16; these offices are linked with the Sipo telephone and teleprinter network.

From the preceding outline it is evident that the use of the term "international" is misleading since the IKPK is completely dominated by the German Police. At present the activities of the Commission are probably concerned with the control of the Criminal Police Departments in the various satellite nations.

114. Female Criminal Police

The Weibliche Kriminalpolizei (WK - Female Criminal Police) has always been in existence, but it was reorganised towards the end of 1935. Its main functions have been shown in the preceding tabulation of Amt V: in more detail its functions are as follows:-

- (i) General assistance in crime detection.
- (ii) The registration and supervision of children and female minors, who are exposed to criminal and immoral influences. (This comes under the heading of general crime prevention.)
- (iii) Initiation of educational and welfare measures for persons whose cases become known to the Kripo.
- (iv) The handling of all incoming reports on children and female juveniles, and in certain instances, adults.
- (v) Assistance on all criminal investigations, especially in questioning and searching children, minors, and in some instances female adults.
- (vi) Assistance in Kripo activities pertaining to crime prevention among women in general.

The WK forms a separate office within Kripo- (Leit-)Stellen (Regional and sub-regional Kripo HQ) which is exclusively under female direction. These Sonderdienststellen (Special Offices) are directly subordinate to the Chief of the Kripo- (Leit-)Stellen and are not attached to any other department within the headquarters. A WK office is usually headed by a Kriminalkommissarin or by

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an acting "Leitende Beamtin" (Directing Woman Officer).

The original decree explaining the functions of the WKP specifically points out that its personnel may also be employed in cases which are really under the jurisdiction of the Gestapo and the Orpo. Beyond that women in the service of the Kripo may, on their own initiative, submit their observations and experiences to the interested departments of the Gestapo.

Personnel of the WKP are not issued with a uniform, but wear civilian clothes. They are unarmed, but are trained in the handling of weapons.

A directive states that, in addition to their regular police functions, the WKP shall in some instances take the place of, or assist the various welfare organisations, especially in localities where Party organisations such as the NS Volkshilfsdienst (National Socialist Welfare Organization), or the Hitler Youth Movement are incapable of reaching every member of the population.

115. Reichszentralen (Central Reich Bureaux)

The existence and function of Reichszentralen (Central Reich Bureaux) have been shown in the previous tabulation of Amt V of the RSHA. These Bureaux have been established to enable the Reichskriminalpolizei to cope with the great variety of Criminal Police activities with a higher degree of efficiency. While a centralised treatment of Criminal Police matters is essential in the lower echelons of the Kripo, the opposite, namely a logical division of this complicated work is desirable at the Reich Headquarters. In particular, the Reichszentralen in their functions of combatting "all anti-social" elements are charged with a twofold task; to collect all information on their specialised fields of activity, and to carry out research on such material with a view to its practical application by the lower Kripo headquarters, to whom the results of research are disseminated.

In special instances, where a criminal operates over a wide area covered by more than one regional HQ of the Kripo the competent Reichszentrale is fully authorised and even required to take an active and executive hand in his apprehension. For this purpose the Reichszentralen maintain a staff of executive officials consisting of highly trained Criminal Police personnel. The number of personnel employed by each Reichszentrale varies according to the importance of the work handled.

The Reichszentralen fit into the pattern of Amt V of the RSHA and details of each one will be found in para 112. A Reichszentrale has been identified as dealing with matters under each of the following broad headings (designations in brackets refer to the section of Amt V concerned):-

Gypsies (V A 2 b)	Bribery and corruption (V B 2 c)
Juvenile delinquency (V A 3)	Gambling (V B 2 d)
Capital crimes (V B 1 a and b)	Forgery of money (V B 2 e)
Missing persons (V B 1 c)	Obscenity (V B 3 a)
Pickpockets (V B 1 d)	White slave traffic (V B 3 b)
Burglars (V B 1 e)	Drug traffic (V B 3 c)
General fraud and Art forgeries (V B 2 a)	Homosexuality and abortion (V B 3 d)
Industrial fraud (V B 2 b)	Sex crimes (V B 3 e)
	Registration and Identification (V C 2 f)

116. Files maintained by the Criminal Police.

The preceding tabulation of the organisation of Amt V made it apparent that many of the sections and sub-sections maintain extensive files and card indexes. No attempt has been made here to present a complete list of these files; not only is their number almost unlimited but many of them are the same as those maintained by the Criminal Police organisation of any country. Nevertheless the existence of a few of the more important files should be mentioned.

Perhaps the most extensive file maintained by the German Criminal Police, and at the same time that of greatest interest for counter intelligence purposes is the Zentrale Fahndungskartei (Central File of Wanted Persons). Its value would be further increased if used in connection with the Reichspitznamen und Merkmalskartei (Central files of nicknames and distinguishing marks) and the Aufenthaltsermittlungsliste (List of residences and personal whereabouts) as well as the various files of fingerprints and the collection of handwritings. Beyond that, the Criminal Police maintains files of all types of professional criminals (Verbrecherkartei) arranged according to the 182 different categories of crimes, according to a report of 1939. Many of these files may be of interest; they list for instance all professional criminals formerly or at present detained in Concentration Camps. Also included are a number of inmates committed to such camps for "political" crimes. Duplicates of these records are held by the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

In 1940 two additional specialized indexes were started by the Police and probably maintained, at least in part, by the Kripo. The Ermittlungsstelle für Seeleute (Office for tracing seamen) located in Hamburg and a Zentralkartei der Auslandsdeutscher (Central card index of Germans abroad). The latter remained in the offices of the Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP (AO - Organisation for Germans in Foreign Countries) in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Westfälischestrasse 1, but special officials of the Einwohnermeldeamt (Office for the Registration of Residents) were ordered to maintain these records.

The Weibliche Kriminalpolizei maintains an index of all juveniles who have in any way come in contact with the police. This file is known as the Jugendlichenkartei (Card Index of Juveniles) and is located at the Sonderdienststellen of the WKP. In order to facilitate handling, yellow tabs are used for protective criminals, purple tabs for a Jewish child and black tabs for gypsies.

117. Scientific Institutes of the Security Police

The Kriminaltechnisches Institut der Sicherheitspolizei (KTI, also KTI - The Criminological Institute of the Security Police) was founded late in 1938 for the purpose of handling technical and scientific investigations essential for the discovery and solution of crimes. It gradually became so important that it was later incorporated into Amt V of the RSHA as the independent Referat V.D. The Institute is headed by SS-Standartenführer Dr. HEES. Its offices are located in the main building of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt at Vordorfer Markt 5-6 in Berlin, though, according to the latest information Referat V D I (Identification of traces, imprints and persons) and Referat V D III (Examination of documents) were temporarily transferred to Grambow near Schwerin/Mecklenburg late in 1943.

The Institute has at its disposal 27 laboratories equipped with the most modern type of apparatus for experiments and research in all branches of criminology, and its staff consists of a number of highly trained scientific experts. The functions of the KTI necessitate specialized departments such as laboratories for the identification of arms and ammunition, every aspect of graphological study and comparison, every means of determining the causes of fires, explosions and other acts of sabotage as well as detailed chemical and biological analysis of blood, dust and dirt, and every possible clue which might lead to the apprehension of a criminal.

The KTI was also given the task of equipping and organizing Kriminaltechnische Untersuchungsstellen (KTU - Criminal Research Branches) at all Kripo- (Leit-)Stellen. For this purpose special training courses were instituted by the KTI. The intensity of these courses can be judged by the fact that it took three years to train forty-three specialists. The courses consist of six weeks of lectures, practical work and experiments and admit 2-3 officials at one time; by the end of 1942 they were most probably discontinued for the duration of the war, but by that time specialists for KTU's had been supplied to all the then existing Kripo (Leit) Stellen with the exception of the following 12:

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DARMSTADT

FRANKFURT/O
SAARBRÜCKEN

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ZWICKAU

In addition to training its own personnel the KTI also provides lectures for all members of the Kripo and possibly even for members of the other branches of the German Police. For this purpose the Institute prepares charts, pictures and training films.

Late in 1942 the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale (Central Reich Bureau for the identification of criminals) was abolished and its functions were taken over by the KTI; a logical development, since its work could not be efficiently carried out without the aid of the KTI. (For further details see Referat V C I in the previous tabulation of Amt V).

It should be pointed out that the close cooperation between all branches of the German Police is again underlined by the fact that the KTI serves not only the Kripo but the Gestapo and the Orpo as well.

An additional agency in the service of crime prevention and detection is the Kriminalbiologisches Institut der Sipo (Institute of Crimino-biology of the Security Police). A central office of this kind has existed in Germany since 1937. Even earlier, however, in 1924, a collecting station of Crimino-biological data had been established in Straubing/Bavaria and later in München by Ministerialrat Prof. Dr. VIERNSTEIN. The science of crimino-biology was then further developed by the former Staatssekretär in the Reich Ministry of Justice Dr. FREISLER, who stressed especially its application in cases of juvenile delinquency.

In December 1941 the Kriminalbiologisches Institut der Sipo was established and became part of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. Its offices are located with the KTI at Norderscher Markt 5-6 in Berlin; its staff consists of a number of doctors and medically trained personnel.

The specific functions of the Institute are, as follows:-

- (i) To maintain indexes of all anti-social and criminal "family groups" in Germany.
- (ii) To segregate according to the principles of Crimino-Biology all juveniles who are regarded as harmful to society, and who "necessitate" Police action in the interests of crime prevention.
- (iii) To establish an observation office in cooperation with the Reichsgesundheitsamt (National Health Bureau) in order to compile records from the point of view of criminal-biology
- (iv) To take part in research into the heredity of the German people, and act in an advisory capacity to the National Health Bureau.

Wherever deemed necessary advisory personnel trained by the Institute may be attached to regional Kripo HQs.

Throughout Germany Kriminalbiologische Sammelstellen (Collecting stations of information in the field of crimino-biology) have been established. By October, 1942, according to a document, such stations had been formed in the following towns:-

München	Berlin
Freiburg	Königsberg
Münster	Leipzig
Köln	Halle

Graz

It seems that many of the functions of the Institute to some extent overlap those of Gruppe V D, the Kriminaltechnisches Institut. Whether the Institute of Crimino-biology has been attached to or incorporated into the KTI is not known and there are no documentary indications for a development in that direction. Nevertheless it seems safe to assume that the two Institutes, if separate, maintain that close cooperation which the nature of their work necessitates.

The Kriminalmedizinischer Zentralinstitut der Sicherheitspolizei (Central Institute of Crimino-biology of the Security Police) was formed.

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in September 1943, and incorporated into the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. Its functions are:-

- (i) Training or replacements for the medical personnel of the SS and Police (this apparently does not seem to include the "Affen-St")
- (ii) Scientific research and experiment in crimino-medicine
- (iii) Direction and exploitation of all research by other scientific criminal institutes in medical matters
- (iv) Direction in all matters regarding crimino-medicine within the Sipo
- (v) Medical examination of criminal cases of interest to the Police
- (vi) Training of Kripo personnel to deal with problems of criminal medicine.

Personnel trained by the Institute may be sent to the Kripo-(Leit-)Stellen as branch representatives or attached to the Kriminaltechnische Untersuchungsstellen. The functions of the Kriminalmedizinisches Institut may also be delegated to faculties of criminal medicine existing at various universities.

The directors of any of the Criminal Institute branches established at the (Leit)Stellen must be professors of criminology.

As in all the other scientific institutes of the Sipo the Kriminalmedizinisches Institut serves the Gestapo as well as the Orpo, and close cooperation is maintained with all branches of the German Police.

118. Development of the Kripo Regional Network.

The Nazi policy of taking over existing Police organisations in Germany and superimposing new structures on them has been discussed in detail in PARTS ONE and THREE of this book. With regard to the regional organisation of the Criminal Police in Germany this policy resulted in the simultaneous existence of three systems of Criminal Police control until a complete reorganisation of the Kripo was ordered by HITLER in 1943. For a clearer understanding of the present organisation a brief outline of the previous system follows.

Headquarters of the Reich Criminal Police were established in most towns containing corresponding headquarters of the Gestapo. The Kripo-(Leit-)Stellen (Kripo Regional and Sub-regional HQ) have, since their establishment in 1936 been directly subordinate to the Reichskriminal-polizeiamt, but for administrative purposes, they were, until Oct 1943, attached to the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung of their respective localities. Their offices were therefore located in the Polizeipräsidenten, Polizeidirektionen, or Polizeiamter. For this reason Kripo-Leitstellen and Kripo - Stellen would only be found in towns having a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, and the local Polizeipräsident or - direktor was at the same time the "Chef" of the Kripo-(Leit)-Stelle. Under him the senior Kripo official, known as the Leiter (Chief), was in charge of the actual work and received orders and technical directives from the RKPA.

Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen to which no Kripo-(Leit)-Stellen were allotted formed their own sections devoted exclusively to Criminal Police functions, known as Staatliche Kriminalabteilungen. These were, unlike the Kripo-(Leit)-Stellen, directly subordinate to the Polizeipräsident, Polizeidirektor or Polizeirat and had only a functional connection with the RKPA and the Reich Criminal Police.

In localities without a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, the Gemeindepolizei (Municipal Police) took charge of all Criminal Police functions through its own Criminal Police sections known as Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen. The size of these headquarters depended largely on local requirements and they varied considerably; at one end of the scale were specialised offices, and at the other end Kripo matters were handled ex officio by a Gendarmerie. These Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen were supervised by the Leiter of the nearest Kripo-(Leit)-Stelle.

In Saxony, in the Regierungsbereich Aussig of the Reichsgau Sudetenland, and in Bohemia-Moravia, a similar system existed side by side with the above-mentioned three types of chain of command in the Kripo. There even Staatliche Kriminalabteilungen, (1) Bohemia-Moravia referred to as Regierungskriminalabteilungen.

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or Criminal Police Sections of the Police Headquarters of the "Protectorate Government"), established branch offices, known as Aussenstellen in neighbouring towns.

Obviously this administrative dependence and organisational confusion between Reichs-, Staatliche and Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei was opposed to Nazi principles of centralisation and unification; thus it is not surprising that in a decree of 7 Sep 1943 HITLER ordered a far-reaching reorganisation which completely separated the Criminal Police from the Staatliche and Gemeinde-Polizeiverwaltungen, and incorporated all Criminal Police HQ into the structure of the Reichskriminalpolizei.

As a result of this reorganisation Kripo-Leitstellen and -Stellen were made independent headquarters within the chain of command of the Sicherheitspolizei, and the Leiter of the Kripo-(Leit)Stelle, formerly subordinate, at least administratively, to the local Polizeiverwalter, now merely submits routine reports to him.

All former Staatliche Kriminalabteilungen and Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen with an establishment of 10 or more officials were, by this decree, transformed into Aussenstellen of the Reichskriminalpolizei. As such they are now directly subordinate to the Kripo-(Leit)Stellen in their particular area. Abteilungen of fewer than 10 Criminal Police officials became Aussenposten (literally Outposts) of the nearest Kripo-(Leit)Stelle or Aussendienststelle (Branch Office). As a general rule it appears that there were usually 10 or more Kripo officials in communities of over 50,000 inhabitants, and less than ten Kripo officials in towns of less than 50,000 inhabitants. It must be pointed out, however, that this proportion is not based on an original directive or regulation, but has been arrived at as a result of comparative research in a large number of individual instances; it should therefore be regarded merely as a general guide allowing of variations wherever local conditions, such as a concentration of essential industries, proximity to the frontier, or the number of foreign workers, necessitate the establishment of an Aussendienststelle rather than an Aussenposten.

For financial and economic administration (Wirtschaftliche Betreuung) the Kripo are now dependent on the nearest Stapo-(Leit)Stelle. Appointments to and dismissals from the service, however, have become the responsibility of the Leiter of each Kripo-(Leit)Stelle.

119. Regional Organisation of the Kripo.

Kripo-Leitstellen are usually established at the seats of larger German Lnder or Reichsgaue or at the administrative capitals of Prussian Provinces. The head of a Leitstelle usually holds the rank of an Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat.

Just before the War a Kripo-Leitstelle employed between 150 and 250 persons. These figures may have been somewhat reduced since that time, but on the whole there is no reason to believe that the average number has undergone a substantial change. At present there are 22 Kripo-Leitstellen in existence in Greater Germany. Their functions are as follows:-

- (i) Exploitation of information received in relation to the local Kripo problems.
- (ii) Maintenance and compilation of statistics; publication of a Haldeblatt (Official Gazette); furnishing of reports and expert opinions; general advice on criminal matters.
To discharge their advisory functions properly Kripo-Leitstellen maintain Kriminalberatungsstellen, which are offices furnishing information and assistance to the public in all criminal matters. Beyond that the Kriminalberatungsstellen supplement the work of the newspapers, films, and wireless in the education and propaganda tasks of enlightening the public as to the danger of criminal and "asocial" elements.
- (iii) Supervision of all specialised and technical equipment; standardisation of all routine administrative matters, supply, equipment and training.

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- (iv) Serving as a message centre for all incoming reports and information, as well as a collecting centre for ten-fingerprint records. All material of this nature not concerning the particular district is forwarded to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt.
 - (v) Taking action in all cases of more than ordinary importance which go beyond the territory and responsibility of one of the lower Kripo headquarters, including Kripo-Stellen.
- The Nazi concept of the function of the Criminal Police, however, includes far more than the above list of tasks, which must not be regarded as final or exhaustive. The close relationship of Kripo and Gestapo functions, already discussed, must constantly be stressed. In cooperation with the Gestapo the Criminal Police, through its Leitstellen and lower headquarters, may be called upon to discharge any additional duty regarded as necessary for combatting crime and "safeguarding the State".

Kripo-Leitstellen maintain the following files collating information essential to the work in their particular district:

Criminals and their crimes
 Fingerprints (ten-fingers, single fingerprints, and palm prints)
 Photographs of criminals (Verbrecheralbum - Rogues' Gallery)
 Special distinguishing marks of criminals
 Nicknames and aliases
 Missing Persons.
 Wanted Persons.

It is obvious that the larger cities pose the most serious problem from the point of view of the Criminal Police. For this reason the Kripo-Leitstellen may attach officials of their staff to the local Polizei-Reviere. There they will work together with the officers and personnel of the Orga in an attempt to carry the machinery of the Criminal Police down to the lowest possible echelon. In some instances local conditions have made it necessary for the Leitstellen to establish complete Kriminalreviere to function as specialised offices assisting the Regular Police; in Hamburg a variation known as a Kriminalhafenrevier (Harbour Ward or Precinct of the Criminal Police) has been identified. It may be assumed that similar Reviere exist in other German harbour cities.

Kripo-Stellen have been established at the seats of Prussian Regierungsbezirke or at the administrative capitals of smaller German Lnder or Reichsgaue; at present there are 46 Kripo-Stellen in existence in Greater Germany. The head of a Stelle usually holds the rank of a Regierungs- und Kriminalrat or Kriminaldirektor. The average Kripo-Stelle is believed to employ 80 - 120 men, the exact figure depending mainly on local needs.

The relationship between the Kripo-Leitstellen and Kripo-Stellen is more or less the same as that between the equivalent offices of the Gestapo - the Stapoleitstellen and Stapo-Stellen. Kripo-Stellen are not subordinate to Kripo-Leitstellen. They function independently and no executive orders as from a higher to a lower echelon are issued by a Leitstelle to a Stelle. Since, however, Kripo-Stellen are usually located within the larger administrative area of a Leitstelle, a great many instances of overlapping and duplication may arise, as the combatting of crime cannot be tied to any narrow regional limits or boundaries, and the tracking down of criminals can only be effective if a maximum of cooperation exists between the various regional Police headquarters. In the interests of greater efficiency and uniformity of procedure, therefore, the Leitstelle will frequently issue directives and memoranda to the Stellen within its territory. While this function of coordination, even sometimes of direction, is in principle the same as that encountered within the Gestapo, in practice the character of Kripo work, with a constant exchange of information, usually necessitates more detailed and frequent guidance on the part of the Kripo-Leitstellen, than is exercised by the Stapo-Leitstellen. However, the Kripo-Leitstelle never functions as a superior command Headquarters to the Stelle, and a large measure of independence given to Kripo-Stellen is repeatedly stressed in German official publications as being necessary for the effective fulfilment of their functions.

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Kripustellen maintain the same categories of files as the Leitstellen, but on a smaller scale and covering their immediate territories only. Whenever the information contained in these files is deemed insufficient the Stelle may call upon the more detailed data kept in the files of the Leitstelle. Similarly the Kripustelle may request the temporary attachment of additional personnel from the larger headquarters in special instances requiring large scale operations.

Since Kripo-Leitstellen and -Stellen exercise jurisdiction over wide areas, they are assisted in their duties by a considerable number of branch offices within the Regierungsbezirk, Land or Reichsraum. These branch offices are known as Kripo-Aussendienststellen and Kripo-Aussenposten (literally Outposts). These are not independent offices, but are controlled and directed by a Leitstelle or Stelle, which lays down the policy governing the conduct of their work and the execution of their duties.

The difference between the Aussenposten and the Aussendienststelle, as already mentioned, is mainly one of size. As mentioned before, an establishment of more than 10 Kripo officials is called an Aussendienststelle, and an establishment of less than 10 an Aussenposten. The Aussenposten, which is thus the smallest regular HQ of the Kripo, may nevertheless be to some extent subordinate to an Aussendienststelle in that it may be directed to use the Aussendienststelle as a channel for communications with the superior (Leit)Stelle.

Like the headquarters of the Gestapo those of the Criminal Police are subject to the supervision of the BdS (IdS) of the Wehrkreis in which they are located. As previously explained Kripo-(Leit)-Stellen were established along the lines of the regional administration of Germany, but the BdS on the other hand is responsible for an area coinciding with a Wehrkreis (SS-Oberabschnitt). Consequently the same difficulty arises for the Kripo as that already noted in the regional administration of the Gestapo: a Kripustelle may come under the supervision or command of a different IdS from the one controlling the responsible Kripo-Leitstelle. As a remedy for complications arising from this inconsistency, again following the pattern of the Gestapo, the powers of the BdS in relation to those of the Leitstelle have been gradually but consistently increased. In addition it should again be pointed out that regional discrepancies of this kind, which might be expected to hamper the organization of the German Police, are compensated for by the closest possible liaison and cooperation between headquarters at all levels.

120. Internal Structure of a Kripo Headquarters.

As in the case of the Gestapo the inner organization of a regional Kripo Headquarters does not conform to a standard pattern nor is it identical with that of Amt V of the RSHA. Following the principle that maximum efficiency can best be achieved if the structure of each headquarters is adapted to local requirements, the Leiter of a Kripo-(Leit)-Stelle is empowered, within limits, to determine the most advantageous internal organization of his particular office. The following basic structure will serve as an indication of the type of organization likely to be encountered in all Kripo headquarters.

Kripo headquarters are usually sub-divided into 3 or more Direktionen (Directorates) each handling one type of Kripo activity. Each Kriminal-Direktion is designated by a Roman numeral, but in many instances the abbreviation K, followed by an Arabic numeral, is used, e.g. K 1, K 2. In one specific instance Direktion I is known to handle personnel and office organization, Direktion II professional and habitual criminals and Direktion III amateur crimes and local activities of the Criminal Police. Each Direktion is again sub-divided into Inspektionen (Inspectorates) which as a rule are abbreviated by the letter K followed by a Roman numeral e.g. K.I, K.II. Each Inspektion in turn consists of a varying number of Kommissariate each covering a specific field of crime.

As a rule Kommissariate are numbered consecutively throughout the entire headquarters, but in some instances they may be numbered from 1 onwards within each Inspektion. They are designated by an Arabic numeral preceding the letter K, e.g. 1 K, 9 K. In official language these are sometimes referred to as "Erstes K, Zehntes K etc."

It must be emphasised again that this pattern is merely a guiding one. Even the numbering system and the abbreviations used may vary from one HQ to another. The schematic structure of a typical Kripo-Leitstelle in a large German city, as well as the organisational breakdown of the Leitstellen of KRI in 1941 and of Hannover in 1943 are given in Annexo G of EDS/G/10.

121. Search for Wanted Persons (Fahndung)

Originally the searches for Wanted Persons were conducted by the German Criminal Police as actions against individuals on warrants issued for each particular case (Einzelfahndung), an ordinary Police function carried on in any country. With the constant increase in the scope of Police activities under the Nazi regime and especially since the outbreak of war, the method of the Fahndung in Germany has undergone fundamental changes, typical of the expansion of German Police power in general. To the already considerable number of persons wanted on political grounds have been added the ever increasing cases of fugitive foreign workers and prisoners of war as well as of German soldiers absent without leave or trying to desert. In coping with the problem the old system of the Einzelfahndung was found completely inadequate. It became technically impossible to issue individual warrants or to act in each case on an individual basis. To overcome these difficulties the Kriegsfahndung (Wartime Search for Wanted Persons) was inaugurated, making provisions for large scale actions, fully organised raids and systematic checks on the identity papers of all persons travelling on railways, roads and highways crossing bridges or using ferries.

To control actions of this kind HIMMLER on 5 Dec 42 added the Kriegsfahndung zentrale (Central Bureau for the Wartime Search for Wanted Persons) to the RKPA as Hilfsreferat V C 2 k. Later the bureau was transferred to Referat V C 1 where it forms the Hilfsreferat V C 1 b, though part of it are in Hilfsreferat V C 1 a. In V C 1 are now centred all functions necessary to direct the arrest or recapture of all foreigners, foreign workers, prisoners of war, bailed out Allied flying personnel, foreign agents, spies and saboteurs as well as Germans trying to evade military service or deserting from the Armed Forces.

In the interest of greater efficiency in such searches the Criminal Police is authorised to drop the prosecution and investigation of minor crimes (Bagateltsachen) according to two unpublished directives by HIMMLER issued on 25 Aug 39 and 31 Aug 39 referring respectively to "Entlastung der Staatlichen Kriminalpolizei" (Order to relieve the Criminal Police of minor duties) and "Entlastung der Geheimen Staatspolizei" (Order to relieve the Secret State Police of minor duties).

Regionally the BdS (IdS) of each Wehrkreis supervises and coordinates all Kriegsfahndung activities. In cases involving the Orpo the BdO is also required to cooperate with the Sipo. The various regional headquarters of the Kripo are tactically in control of searches within their areas, but an exception to this rule appears in border districts where the Gestapo takes charge of all these functions (Grenzfehndung) but maintains constant and close cooperation with the Kripo, Orpo and Frontier guard formations. For further centralisation and uniformity of Kriegsfahndung the Beauftragte des RSHA für die Verhinderung von Gefangenenfluchten (special officials of the RSHA for the prevention of the escape of prisoners of war) receive and collate all reports on matters of this kind.

To keep the agencies concerned up to date in all details necessary for the conduct of these searches the RKPA issues several specialised publications, the most important of which is the Deutsche Fahndungsbuch (Book of Persons Wanted by the German Police). The Sonderausgabe (Special Edition) of the Reichskriminalpolizeiblatt (Official Gazette of the German Criminal Police) also contains detailed descriptions of escaped Prisoners of War, and other wanted persons.

122. Types of Fahndung.

There are five different categories of the ordinary Fahndung, which are as follows:-

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Bahnfahndung
Strassenverkehrs-fahndung

Riegel-fahndung
Razzien
Grenz-fahndung

Search on Railways
Search on roads and at other traffic
prints
Search at barriers
Police Raids.
Search at frontiers (see previous para).

The Bahnfahndung is carried out by the Bahnpolizei, an organisation which has been in existence ever since the unification of the German railway system in 1920. All its members are employees of the Deutsche Reichsbahn and come under the supervision of the Reichsverkehrsministerium (RVM - Reich Ministry of Transport). On 17 Jul 1928 an entirely new version of the Reichsbahn-Betriebsordnung (Railway Statutory Regulations) was passed.* It included for the first time a uniform Railway Police Code, equally applicable to all parts of the Reich. Thus the Bahnpolizei became - with the exception of the Postschutz - the first and only Police force operating before 1933 on a national basis under a central command with a uniform legal code.

The Bahnpolizei consists of part-time and full-time railway police officials. The part-time police officials are railway employees such as station-masters, conductors, train personnel, guards on level crossings and others. In addition to their usual functions, they are responsible for the maintenance of law and order on railway property.

Full-time railway police officials are organised into two services, known as the Bahnschutzpolizei (Bzp - Railway Protection Police) and the Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst (RFFD - Railway Criminal Investigation Service). The Bahnschutzpolizei is a regular guard and patrol service. Its members are uniformed and are usually armed with pistols and clubs. They patrol station platforms and trains where their task is the direct maintenance of law and order. The Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst was founded in order to combat corruption among railway personnel and to prevent and investigate the theft of goods and the embezzlement of funds held by the National Railways. Both services still function as originally conceived, but in the new system of Fahndung, they have, especially the Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst, assumed additional duties.

For this purpose the RFFD was accorded special powers in March 1943 following an agreement between the RFFD and Chef der Deutschen Polizei and the Reichsverkehrsministerium (Reich Ministry of Transport). Under this agreement the Gestapo and the Kripo may request the services of the Bahnpolizei to assist in the investigation of any political or other crime. Under such circumstances members of the RFFD, which is a Sonderpolizei (Special Police), acquire the status of Hilfspolizei (Auxiliary Police). While they still remain under the supervision and administration of the RVM they have now become operationally attached to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and thereby assume regular Police powers of arrest and detention, confiscation and search. In matters of equipment and selection of personnel the RVM must obtain the consent of the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD; the latter is also responsible for the specialised training of personnel in Security Police functions and methods.

The regional chief of the RFFD is the Fahndungsdezernent; one such official is located at each Reichsbahndirektion (National Railway Regional Headquarters). In all matters regarding the Security Police functions of the RFFD the Fahndungsdezernent receives his orders from the chief of the nearest Kripo-(Leit-)Stelle who maintains constant liaison with the Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst through a special member of his staff. The Kripo is also kept informed on all activities of the Bahnpolizei through this official.

The Strassenverkehrs-fahndung is ordinarily carried out by formations of the Orpo in cooperation with such auxiliary formations as the NSBK Verkehrshilfsdienst (Road Aid or Traffic Assistance Service) and the NSKK Transportkontrollen des Motorisierten Transportes der Kriegswirtschaft (NSKK Cargo Inspection Service of motorised wartime transport). The local Kripo headquarters, however, while not directly in control of the activities of any of these formations, maintain close cooperation with them in all matters of wartime searches. For this purpose Hauptamt V in the National Headquarters of the NSKK, which controls all functions regarding.

* Published in the Reichsgesetzblatt, Part II, page 541.

Fahndung within the NSKK, maintains direct liaison with the RIPA. The existing network of call posts established by the NSKK in order to carry out their functions as a traffic aid and control organisation are of course extremely valuable in carrying out widespread searches. (For further details on the various NSKK Auxiliary Police formations see para 17).

The Verkehrskompanie (mot.) z.b.V. (Motorised Traffic Company for special employment) has been discussed in para. 43. The nature and functions of this unit make it apparent that during special searches it may also be very usefully employed as a highly mobile patrol unit.

In order to tighten the network of Police searches even further the system of Riegelfahndung was instituted, whereby theoretical barriers, called Riegelstellungen (Barrier Points) traversing Germany were drawn up to prevent any person from crossing these lines without having papers and permits thoroughly examined. These barriers are the rivers Rhine, Oder, Vistula and Danube as well as the Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel) Canal. To supplement these main lines of demarcation similar positions were established at other important river crossings and key points. These are known as Zwischenriegel (Intermediate Barriers). In addition it appears that Germany is divided into six large zones (Südost, Südwest, Nordost, Nordwest, Mitte and General Gouvernement) to facilitate police searches.

Another important method of capturing wanted persons is through the large scale Razzien (Police Raids) carried out by the Orpo; Kripo personnel usually take part as specialists in such raids to interrogate suspects. As in most other actions connected with the Kriegsfahndung formations of both Party and Wehrmacht may also assist.

Since the most difficult problems connected with Fahndung have been created by the large number of fugitive foreign workers, special Auffangslager (Reception Camps) were established in August 1943. While these camps are actually organised and maintained by the Labour Offices, the regional Kripo headquarters keep in constant touch with these installations. In addition the Kripo attempts to anticipate future sources of trouble especially wherever large scale bombing has caused serious dislocation of industries employing foreign labour. In carrying out these functions the Kripo calls on the assistance of the RBFd, the Bahnschutzpolizei and the previously mentioned NSKK formations.

123. Sonderfahndung.

So far the organisations and functions of the ordinary Fahndung and Kriegsfahndung have been discussed. In many instances, however, these measures have been considered inadequate. In such cases an extraordinary plan known as the Sonderfahndungsplan der Sipo und des SD (Special Search system of the Sipo and SD) is put into operation. This state of emergency may be declared to exist by any of the regional Kripo headquarters, or in frontier districts, by the equivalent Gestapo offices.

The Sonderfahndung is divided into three degrees of emergency:

Fahndungsstufe Alpha
Fahndungsstufe Beta
Grossfahndung.

The finer details distinguishing the three plans are not known. The main difference seems to be one of intensity, i.e. the number of personnel involved in the action. Fahndungsstufe Alpha is an alarm calling into action only the forces of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizeiliche Fahndung). Fahndungsstufe Beta, the Allgemeiner Polizeifahndung (General Police Search) involves personnel of all branches of the German Police augmented by civilians temporarily pressed into Police service.

Grossfahndung means not only mobilisation of all branches of the Police including all auxiliaries, Party Formations, Affiliated Organizations and whatever units of the Wehrmacht can be mustered, but active interference with almost every phase of normal activity in Germany. Among the organizations taking part in the General Search are the SA, SS, NSKK, RIL, HJ, TN,

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Fluerwehr, Stadt- und Landwacht and Forestry Services. To illustrate the scope of the security problem as well as the intensity of a search of this kind the results of the first Grossfahndung conducted all over Germany from 6 - 20 Mar 1943 may be of interest. The search was occasioned by the escape of 43 British and Dominion airmen, from a camp near Posen, but the arrests included the following:-

Escaped prisoners of war	809
Foreign workers who had left their assigned places of work	8,281
Other persons wanted by the Police.	4,825
Total	13,915

Recently the German Armed Forces have begun to play an increasing part in patrols and searches. In order to lessen the confusion resulting from the great variety of different organisations engaged in searches and patrols the OKW, the RFSS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, the Reich Minister of Transport and the Chief of the NSKK have to form the patrols. Units of this kind were regulated by the Kommandeure des Wehrmachtstreifendienstes (commanders of the Wehrmacht patrol service in each Wehrkreis) in agreement with the FdOs and the commanders of the NSKK-Motorgruppen.

124. Other Organisations taking part in Fahndung.

The SA Bahnschutz (Railway Guards) and the SS Postschutz (Postal Guards), organisations similar to the Bahnschutzpolizei and serving the railway and postal authorities respectively, were formed by the SS, and in 1942 placed under the command of SS-OFG BERGER, the Chief of the SS-Hauptamt (SS Central Office). At the same time a related service, the SS-Funkschutz (Radio Installation Guards) was formed. Its functions are to guard all radio installations, (such as the Rundfunkhaus in Berlin and other transmitters and power plants) to detect illegal wireless stations and even to track down listeners to illegal or foreign broadcasts. Ordinary policing of public property such as railways, postal and broadcasting installations would seem to be the task of the Regular Police. The fact that the SS has taken over many of these functions is yet another indication of its close connections with the Kripo, Gestapo and SD.

The Hitler Youth has also been placed at the disposal of the Police for carrying out Police Searches. Originally the Hitler-Jugend Streifendienst was intended only for searches involving minors and concentrated its efforts on locating missing juveniles. As a result of the present man-power shortage, however, the Hitler Youth SRD is employed as an auxiliary force cooperating in regular Police searches.

For their specialized searches for missing juveniles the personnel department of the Reichsjugendführung (Reich Youth Directorate) issues a Fahndungsblatt des Hitler-Jugend Streifendienstes (HJ-SRD Gazette of wanted persons). This publication appears approximately once a week and is distributed down to the lowest echelons. For additional information on the HJ-SRD see para. 48.

Another Party organisation assisting the Police in searches are the SS-Bordschutzmansschaften (Ship Board Security Crews). In compliance with a proclamation by SS-OGB, Karl KAUFMANN, Reich Commissioner for Ocean Navigation all ships essential to Germany's war effort and manned partially or entirely by non-German crews are policed and supervised by SS-Bordschutzmannschaften. These units are assigned by the Führer of the SS-Oberabschnitt in which the port of departure is located. According to the proclamation these units are to "man anti-aircraft guns, assist the German officers on such vessels and provide security for the non-German crew members". Their relationship to the masters of such ships was not defined. Notwithstanding these alleged official functions, the in actuality as follows probably lie in serving the Sip and SD; in particular they serve the Kripo by carrying Fahndung on to the high seas, ... in the search of stowaways.

125. Forestry and Hunting Authorities.

Headquarters of the Forst und Jagdschutz (Forestry and Hunting Authorities) are spread over the entire Reich. They are under the command of GOERING in his capacity as the Reichsforstmeister (Reich Chief Forester). Regionally the Reich Forest administration has its main offices at the administrative headquarters of the Länder with branch offices situated throughout each Land. These administrative areas are called Jagdgau (Hunting Districts). In most instances such branch offices follow the regional sub-divisions of the Länder, but local conditions may necessitate the creation of additional Jagdgau. Each Jagdgau is headed by a Gaujägermeister (District Chief Forester) whose HQ is the Stabsamt des Gaujägermeisters (Staff Office of the District Chief Foresters).

The main function of the Reich forest administration and its executive agencies is to combat illegal hunting (Wilderei) and to protect German Forests. Personnel of the Forst- und Jagdschutz are trained by the nearest regional Kripo headquarters and cooperate closely with the Criminal Police. Under the Nazis, however, they have gained far more importance than their specific tasks would seem to warrant. Since personnel of the Forst und Jagdschutz are armed and Kripo trained they must be reckoned with not only as extra police agencies in forest areas, but also as an active aid to the Sipo and SD, and even beyond that as a possible nucleus for guerilla bands in the most inaccessible parts of the Reich.

A tabulation of the regional organization of the Reich Forest Administration will be found in Annexe G.

126. Police for the Supervision of Mines.

As previously mentioned (para 86) in connection with the Verwaltungspolizei, the Bergpolizei (Mines Police) under the Nazi regime took over the prevention and prosecution of sabotage in mining areas as one of its main functions. It has scarcely therefore to do with the Verwaltungspolizei except for administrative purposes, and a decree of 12 Sep 42 by the Chef der Sipo und des SD stresses the extremely close cooperation of the Bergpolizei with the Kripo, Gestapo and SD. According to this decree the Gestapo cooperates with the Bergpolizei in all investigations of sabotage and other treasonable political acts against the Nazi Party and Government, and the Kripo has taken over all other investigations within the sphere of action of the Bergpolizei which are not directly connected with the technical operation of the mines. Wherever such technical considerations enter into any of the cases treated by the Sipo, the Bergbehörden (Mining Authorities) and the Bergpolizei take part in the proceedings. In cases not involving anything of interest to the Security Police, the Bergpolizei may carry out the necessary investigations independently under its authority from the Reich Ministry of Economics unless the Sipo specially desires to participate.

Details of the cooperation between Bergpolizei and Sipo are settled by the Inspektoren of the Sipo and SD according to local conditions.

A table of the Bergbehörden linking them with the responsible Sipo and SD HQ will be found in Annexe G.

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127. Formation and Purpose of the SD

The Leaders of the Nazi regime always realised that their dictatorship could only be upheld by the scientific application of force implemented by the shrewd exploitation of the fear of force. The preceding chapters of this book have discussed many of the executive organisations which the Nazis employed to that end. The system, however, would have been incomplete without an efficient and unscrupulous intelligence agency to collect information in every sphere of German life, evaluate it and make it available to the executive branches of the German Police. An agency of this kind was developed by the Nazis in the Sicherheitsdienst (SD - Security Service) of the SS which had been devised by HIMMLER, the Reichsführer SS, as early as 1932. HITLER put this organisation under the direction of Reinhold HEIDRICH, in whose hands the SD grew into a highly efficient political intelligence system and later became the most effective instrument for suppression at the disposal of the Nazi regime. In a decree of 9 Jun 1934, three weeks before the purge of the SA, all other intelligence organisations within the Nazi Party were dissolved and their members transferred to the SD which thereby became the sole political intelligence agency in Germany.

When HIMMLER, in 1936, became Chef der Deutschen Polizei and founded the Sicherheitspolizei by combining the Gestapo and the Kripo he made the chief of the SD, HEIDRICH, also Chef der Sipo, thereby indicating the close relationship which was to be established between the two organisations. This cooperation ran its course for two years without any official announcement until FRICK (then Reich Minister of the Interior), seemingly in an attempt to clarify and justify this union, published a decree on 11 Nov 1938 which indicated clearly the important tasks of the SD in its capacity as the intelligence system serving Party and State, notably, upholding the work of the Sipo.

Originally the central office of the SD was the SD-Hauptamt, also known as the Sicherheitshauptamt der SS (SS Department of Security) which formed part of the Reichsführung SS (SS High Command). On 27 Sep 1939 the SD was officially linked with the Sicherheitspolizei, when a decree of HITLER combined the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei and the SS-Sicherheitshauptamt to form the Reichssicherheitshauptamt; Reinhold HEIDRICH, who, as mentioned above, was already chief of both the former offices, became Chief of the RSHA and assumed the title of Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.

A year later SS-BF Dr. Werner BEST summed up the importance of the SD even more clearly than it had been done before, when he stated: "The SD, finally, must investigate and explore thoroughly the background and activities of the great ideological arch-enemies of National-Socialism and of the German People, in order to make possible a determined and effective effort for the annihilation of those enemies".

The scope of the SD was further widened by a decree of 19 Aug 1942 issued by the Reich Minister of Justice. This decree stated that the SD, by virtue of its character as the intelligence service for Party and State, had the special duty of reporting to the leading offices of the Government all popular reactions to official measures. The Minister of Justice, consequently, instructed the judiciary authorities to make available to the men of the SD all information required by them. Similarly it was made the duty of the SD personnel to brief the judiciary authorities. Thus the finishing touches were put to an intricate machinery for internal espionage. The SD, submitting information to the Police, the Judiciary and the whole complex of central and local Party and Government headquarters, attained a key position in the structure of the Nazi State. With its scientific approach and its practically unlimited use of agents and funds, the SD developed internal espionage to the highest degree, surpassing anything that ever existed in Germany before. The SD must therefore be expected to be, in some form, behind every Nazi effort to retain or regain complete control over any phase of German life.

The SD occupies two bureaux in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt: Amt III entitled Deutsche Lebensgebiets (Spheres of German Life) and Amt VI entitled

Ausland (Foreign Countries). Amt VII, dealing with "Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung" (Ideological Research and its Exploitation) while not definitely proved to be part of the SD, is known to operate in practice under SD direction. Fulltime members of the SD are invariably SS-men, enjoying the extra-legal status (Sondergerichtsbarkeit) of the SS, and because of the highly confidential nature of SD work they are selected for their proven loyalty to the Nazi regime, and are carefully checked before being admitted to full membership of the SD. On the other hand, such a vast espionage system as the SD must inevitably make use of a large number of part-time agents and informers many of whom are merely mercenary opportunists without any real convictions of their own. These men are selected from all walks of German life and range from the local greengrocer to the most esteemed members of university faculties. In every factory and workshop SD agents watch their fellow workers, employees and managers. In theatres the position of SD agent may be filled by the make-up man, the star, or the stage director.

Such persons may even serve the SD without their knowledge. It is characteristic that at various times in the development of the SD the term "Volksmeldedienst" (People's Denouncing Service) has been unofficially mentioned, indicating the endeavours of the SD to build up a system by which almost every German becomes an informer against his fellow-countrymen.

128. Nature and Importance of Amt III of the RSHA.

The duties of the SD as an intelligence agency inside Germany are discharged by Amt III of the RSHA and its network of regional and local headquarters. The discussion of the SD in the following paragraphs will concern itself exclusively with the activities carried out by Amt III. These activities consist of the observation and investigation of political conditions and popular attitudes in all spheres of German life. Its general function is to keep the leaders of both Party and State constantly informed on the people's reaction towards all official measures; to maintain a constant check on the fluctuations of the nation's morale; and to uncover any sources of potential dissatisfaction, opposition, or underground movements. Amt III has, however, now taken over the study of all financial, agricultural, industrial and social trends in Germany and occupied territories, and even goes so far as to check many major business transactions. In this connection it is important to remember that the SD was created as, and has always remained a Nazi Party organisation. It is not a Government agency. SD directives constantly point out this special status and make it clear that the SD, as the intelligence organisation of the Commander in Chief of the SS serves both Party and State, but retains its independence from Governmental agencies. The SD is therefore placed in an ideal position to observe and report on the various departments of the Government and its leading personalities.

The nature of the SD makes it self-evident that its work must always be carried out in the closest co-operation with the Sicherheitspolizei and especially with the Gestapo. Personnel of the Sipo and SD may frequently even be transferred from one organisation to the other. This essential degree of liaison is achieved through the regional supervision of Sipo and SD work by the BKS (IdS) and central direction by the RSHA. Considering the official emphasis on co-operation between Sipo and SD it may at first seem surprising that the two organisations have remained separate. The answer is that an autonomous intelligence agency strengthens enormously HITLER's grasp on all other organisations including the Police. Again, while the executive functions of the Kripo and Gestapo cannot, of course, remain unknown to the public, it is essential for maximum efficiency, that an intelligence organisation like the SD should remain hidden. The functional separation of Sicherheitspolizei and SD tends to safeguard that secrecy. The two organisations must, nevertheless, be studied together, for knowledge of the one without consideration of the other would give a distorted picture. Only in occupied territories where speedy action and immediate intervention may often be necessary, the scheme of separation gives way to combined Sipo and SD commands.

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A discussion of the functions of the SD must include a large number of subjects already touched upon in connection with the Gestapo and Kripo, but there is no general overlapping or duplication of activities between the SD and the Gestapo. The SD in Germany is not an executive organization, it merely collects information which then provides the basis for executive action by the Gestapo and the Kripo.

SD information as gathered through the dense network of agents is collated in Lageberichte (situation reports) which are forwarded from the Branch Offices to the Higher Regional Headquarters where they are consolidated and finally passed on to the RSHA. These reports are issued periodically and deal with an unlimited range of topics covering every phase of German public and private life. They are among the most interesting documents issued by any German agency. In them is contained a complete and unbiased picture of German public opinion and morale, and since they are written for the highest Nazi authorities only, they are free from propaganda and wishful thinking. These Lageberichte give a better insight into the sentiments of the Germans than can be found in any other source. From them can be gained an impartial account of popular sympathies, apathies and opposition to the Nazi regime as well as an accurate appraisal of the results of every Allied action. Thus, for instance, they discuss objectively popular reaction towards Allied bombing attacks as well as towards every official utterance by State and Party leaders. A complete collection of Lageberichte from all parts of Germany and the occupied territories would furnish detailed testimony of every fluctuation of public opinion throughout the years of Nazi dictatorship. But even fragmentary situation reports of individual sections of Germany will provide an almost infallible key to the political feelings and, thereby, to the potential attitude of the population in those areas towards the Allied arms of occupation.

129. SD Penetration of German Life.

It is almost impossible to give an overall picture of Amt III interests, but some instances of SD activities other than the more obvious investigation and observation of opposition groups are given here.

One of the most extensive fields covered by the SD is that of education, culture, religion and intellectual life in general. SD agents check the political attitude of every teacher whether in university or school; they supervise the tendencies and development of every group of students; they make frequent and detailed reports on lectures and courses. For this purpose the SD has enlisted as its agents teachers, students and administrative personnel of every educational establishment, who for the sake of advancement - or safety - are willing to turn informer on their colleagues. All works of art, all artists, all public entertainers are constantly subject to the observation of the SD and must, for their existence, have the SD's approval. On the recommendation of the SD, for instance, long monthly lists of prohibited books, music, plays and other works of art are published. Similarly a close check is kept on all films, on radio programmes and on every form of propaganda and counter-propaganda.

The SD, however, is not only interested in the investigation of the medium, but to an even greater extent it watches the response of the public to such entertainments.

A study of SD reports on public morale and the effect of enemy propaganda will in fact, often suggest the most opportune line of propaganda to be applied to the German people. Thus it is known that on occasions where important members of Party or Government, such as Goebbels, make a speech the SD is notified in advance, and sends out all its agents and contacts who during the speech observe popular reaction in restaurants, hotels, and other public meeting places. Immediately after the speech they hand in their reports which are consolidated at the headquarters and passed on to Amt III in Berlin. Only a few hours later the Government officials and especially the speaker have a minute report on their backs giving them the popular reaction towards the speech.

In addition to routine surveillance of radio programming and a constant hunt for listeners to foreign broadcasts, the SD itself has established an elaborate system for monitoring.

Among the problems regarded as most serious by the Nazis is political opposition within religious groups. The SD therefore constantly watches all church activities, studies every written document originating from the clergy and analyses the effect of sermons and religious services on the political opinions of the population. In the course of these investigations the SD attempts to utilize members of the church administration and the clergy itself as agents and informers against their own colleagues and their fellow members of the congregation.

In the local field the SD watches popular reaction towards new laws or decrees, and attempts to discover any violations of them or any loopholes in their execution; the SD may, as a result, suggest judicial changes or amendments.

In its investigation of decisions by the German military courts in France the SD is reported to have been frequently dissatisfied by the leniency of sentences. In many instances these courts followed regular legal procedure and either meted out the ordinary punishment for the offence or released arrested persons when sufficient evidence for conviction was not forthcoming. To stop this, pressure has been brought to bear upon the authorities by the SD and repeated reports were sent to Headquarters in Germany. In December 1941, probably as a result of this pressure, the German High Command issued a secret decree for combatting offences against the security of the Reich and the occupying forces, especially sabotage, espionage or any other activities of potential danger to the German forces of occupation; this order was semi-officially referred to as the Nacht- und Nebel-Erlass ("Night and Fog" Decree). It authorised the secret transfer to Germany of persons subject to trial; thus, whenever prolonged legal procedure was expected, a lenient sentence seemed probable or the execution of a harsh sentence might create unrest among the population, the accused was, on the recommendation of the SD, secretly (i.e. "bei Nacht und Nebel") transferred to the Reich for further detention, trial or execution. Whenever enquiries were made concerning persons thus deported, information was flatly denied. Many victims of this order are still detained, without ever having come up for trial, a number of them being held in concentration camps under the classification of "Gef" inmates. In most cases, therefore, the independence of the military courts was in practice severely restricted.

Even though many political offenders were dealt with in this manner the SD sometimes even ordered the arrest or detention of persons immediately after they had been acquitted or released by the military or civil authorities.

It is reported that since June 1941, the SD, on orders from HITLER, no longer recommends the death penalty, but, probably as a consequence of the manpower shortage, commits most offenders to forced labour.

In order to "complete their records" the SD also receive a detailed report whenever a soldier is either imprisoned or released. This contains local personal data, the reason for the arrest or the release as well as the unit or location to which the soldier has been sent after having served his sentence. These files enable the SD to keep a close check even on military personnel.

Every detail of German administration is followed and investigated by the SD. Administrative officials, including the leading personalities of Party and State and even of the Kriego and Gestapo, are covered by the information system of the SD.

The scope of SD activities in this connection is illustrated by a document of 1939 which under the classification "Geheim Reichssache" (Top Secret) gave an SD account of a desperate struggle for power between the German Foreign Office on one side and the Reich Ministry of Propaganda and the OKW on the other. The SD in this instance not only kept the detailed minutes of the progress of this internal competition, but utilized the information gained to strengthen its own position by playing off the two contestants against each other.

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Since "racial" problems and questions concerning minorities have been pushed into the foreground of Nazi ideology the SD also takes an interest in these matters. In particular, it studies the effect of mass assignments of foreign workers and estimates their usefulness on the one hand or disrupting influence on the other in certain sections of the country and in particular industries. The SD supervises the working of the German resettlement policy as well as the forced evacuation and systematic persecution of "racial" groups. Thus, for instance, the SD submitted a lengthy report on the procedure for evacuating Jews from Alsace and on the public attitude towards that measure. In its "racial" functions the SD works in close liaison with the SS-Rasse und Siedlungs-Hauptamt (SS Race and Settlement Department) - which gives expert advice on the SS-Fähigkeit (SS-suitability) of men applying for SS membership, - and with the SS-Hauptamt-Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (VomI - Department for the Repatriation of "racial" Germans) and its Einwandererzentralen (Repatriation Offices); it also probably reports on the progress of Nazi attempts to link up as many of the "racial" Germans with the interests and activities of the Reich, at the same time checking the political reliability of the "new Germans". It is interesting to note that the post of Reichskommissar für die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism) is held by HIMMLER.

Censorship has already been discussed in para 108. It is evident, however, that so important an instrument of political control could not be neglected by the SD. While the actual machinery of censorship is probably left entirely in the hands of the Sipo and to some extent of the Militärisches Amt, SD observations and reports may in many cases suggest to these agencies when and where censorship should be applied. Thus, SD agents may observe the effect of letters on their recipients. In other cases the SD may get hold of letters or learn of their contents through informers after such letters have been delivered and read. The SD would then recommend to the Gestapo, Sipo or Military Intelligence either to take executive action or to continue observation by means of censorship. It has been reported that SD personnel in France received assignments of telephone, radio or telegram interception, control and censorship, but it is not known whether they operated independently or merely assisted the executive staffs of the other branches of the Police in their duties.

130. SD Economic Transactions.

What is perhaps one of the most extensive fields of SD activities can be found in the various phases of German economic life. In many instances staffs of specialists have been formed into Wirtschaftssonderstab (Special Economic Staffs). Observation of economic matters has been tremendously expanded since the outbreak of war, especially in occupied territories. Detailed reports on industries and agriculture are submitted regularly to the RSHA, ranging from overall comparative studies of production, supply, and demand, to minute checks on the most insignificant farmhouse, resulting in the discovery of an undeclared sheep or of hoarded foodstuffs in the possession of a French farmer. Economic reports of the SD include potential purchases of large stores of supplies, methods of achieving better prices and more advantageous contracts and the possible application of extra-legal measures to force the sale of goods not otherwise intended for the market. A document even shows the SD to have suggested strictly illegal transactions regarding the purchase of goods from Spain and Portugal by agents in Switzerland, with the intention of diverting large quantities of such shipments while en route to their destination. Transactions of this kind are referred to as "Tarngeschäfte" (Camouflaged Transactions) and make use of such means as fraudulent bills of lading.

Documentary evidence indicates that the wealth of useful information collected in the economic sphere frequently leads the SD to yield to the temptation of putting its own interests and those of its personnel before those of the German government and people. For instance, an SD headquarters in France went to great lengths to prove the illegality of a planned purchase of coffee by a German Army agency, in order to confiscate the goods for its own benefit. In the course of correspondence concerning this particular transaction,

it was specifically stated that the SD wished to prevent other German headquarters from securing the goods in question.

Similarly it is not at all unusual for the SD to recommend seizure of black market goods in occupied territories and take over the disposition of the materials thus acquired to combined Sipo and SD units. In one particular instance the SD confiscated 3,000 Kilos of cocoa and allocated 2/3 of the total to an SS-Panzer division while the remaining 1/3 found its way into the private stores of Sipo and SD officials. 11,000 tons of sarlines were distributed in roughly the same proportions. Such transactions of course, occur mainly in the Sipo and SD combined commands in occupied territories, but it would not be surprising to find the SD within Germany similarly exploiting their inside knowledge of economic trends.

Government Agencies and Ministries have been instructed to co-operate to the fullest degree with the SD - "co-operation" being, even officially interpreted to mean free access for the SD to all inside information collected by these agencies. The importance of liaison with the Headquarters of the Reichswehrstand (Reich Food Administration) the Reichsverkehrsbehörden (Reich Transport and Traffic Authorities) and the Reichministerium für Rüstung und Kriegserzeugung (Reich Ministry for Armament and War Production) has been particularly stressed. The consequences and advantages to the SD of connection of this kind cannot be over estimated.

131. Organisation of Amt III of the RSHA

Like all RSHA Bureaux, Amt III is divided into Gruppen (Sections). There are four of them designated by the capital letters A to D (e.g., Gruppe III A).

Each Gruppe is divided into a varying number of Referate (sub-sections) indicated by Arabic numerals (e.g., Referat III A 2). The Referat may again be divided into any number of Hilfsreferate (sub-sectional units) designated by small letters: e.g., III C 1 a seems to deal with the supervision of universities and their staffs.

In the following tabulation an attempt has been made to show the internal structure of Amt III. Owing to the secret nature of this bureau the breakdown of functions and offices naturally cannot be found listed in any available German document or publication, and therefore, had, to be assembled from a large number of German documents and other sources. Often the information so derived cannot be regarded as final, but in such cases the degree of uncertainty has been noted in the explanatory paragraphs, and a maximum number of examples has been given, to throw additional light on the functions of the particular section or sub-section.

Some of the functions listed as belonging to Amt III in the RSHA were actually identified only within equivalent offices in some regional SD HQ: in such cases, however, the coincidence of several instances made it safe to assume that the system is a standard one and that it applies also to the parent Amt. This tabulation therefore can be regarded as an over-all picture of the organization of Amt III, without laying claim to absolute accuracy or completeness.

Whenever possible the original German phraseology has been preserved but at the same time an attempt has been made to combine accurate translation with an interpretation of functions wherever this seemed necessary.

132. Structure of Amt III

The official heading of Amt III in the RSHA is DEUTSCHE LEBENSWEISE (Spheres of German Life) and it is organized as follows:-

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Geschäftsstelle (Administrative Office)

Personalangelegenheiten (Personnel Matters)
Geschäftsverteilungsplan (Distribution of Work)
Geschäftsabwicklungsplan (Standard Filing System)
Statistik (Statistics)
Geheimnisbewahrung (Registry of Classified Documents)

GRUPPE III A

Gemeinschaftsleben Allgemein (General Community Life)

III A 1

Organisation der Arbeit - Organisation of Work
also referred to as

Allgemeine Fragen der Lebensabwicklung - General Questions of Ant III Work

The work of this Referat is not known in detail. It may, however, be assumed that it concerns itself mainly with planning and recording the work carried out by Ant III in general. Hilfsreferat III A 1 c is known to be responsible for cooperation between SD and Wehrmacht. No other sub-sectional units have been identified.

III A 2

Rechtsleben Allgemein - General Legal Matters

This Referat is reported to examine every new act or law, to collect suggestions and reports on laws and on their effects from all the regional SD headquarters, and to forward the results of such research to the Reichsjustizministerium. Its personnel as well as its agents are drawn mainly from the legal profession.

In addition to the more general functions Referat III A 2 seems to deal with specific cases of violations of the law. The SD will investigate such violations in order to report them to the Gestapo or Kripo for action. Particular topics which are known to have been investigated by III A 2, and which may give an idea of the wide scope of this Referat, are:-

Political offences and violations of the law in general
Popular attitude towards distinguishing symbols to be worn by Jews
Attitude of Germans towards Jews
Marriages between Germans and "Non-Aryans"
Protection of the honour of soldiers killed in battle
Legal matters in connection with public collections
Theft of mails
Public and official corruption
Forged ration coupons
Illegal slaughter of live stock
Investigation of claims
Court decisions incompatible with Nazi ideas
Schutzhaft (Protective Custody) and Concentration Camps

III A 3

Verwaltung Allgemein - Administration in General.

This Referat, covering the investigation of administrative matters, has naturally a fairly close relation to III A 2. Many of its agents are ordinary citizens. Its duties include observing public reaction to various administrative offices and official actions as well as public opinion in general. It is furthermore reported that III A 3 also supervises all Police personnel, including even the Frima and Gestapo. The importance of that function and the extent of the powers derived from it need not be explained or stressed. The III A 3 Hilfsreferate, while not specifically identified, are known to range at least from a to c.

A conclusive and exhaustive enumeration of the functions of III A 2 cannot, of course, be given. The following examples of special cases handled by this Referat, however, may help to illustrate its general work:

Simplification of administration
Elimination of unnecessary courses to higher HQ
Lack of cooperation between various official agencies
Behaviour of high-ranking public officials, such as Landräte
Attitude of officials towards the public
Cancellation of pensions to officials found politically unreliable
Replacement of personnel in local offices (Ordnungsmannschaften)
Deferment of officials from military service (Wehr-Stellung)
The effects of military recruiting policy
Effect of the distribution of duties and financial burdens on local communities
Public attitude towards compulsory insurance for employees
Family allowances for military personnel
Fixing of responsibility for the investigation of acts of sabotage in civilian areas
Listening to foreign wireless stations
Study of results of enemy air raids
Surveillance of prisoners of war on parole
National Population Register (Volkstempel)

III A 4

Allgemeines Volksleben - General National Life

This Referat deals with mass observation and its evaluation. The term "Volksleben", translated as "national life", includes all matters concerning both Nation and Party. The Referat has almost unlimited scope in the surveillance of individual and community, of possible anti-Nazi tendencies, of the written and the spoken word. Investigations and spying of this kind are carried right into the ranks and HQ of the Nazi Party. A recent document shows that III A 4 was the Referat through which the SD collected information on an attempt by leading personalities to transport their families and possessions to the vicinity of the Swiss border. In addition, III A 4 investigates relations between the Party and the Armed Forces.

The following specific cases for which documentary evidence exists are listed to illustrate some of the activities of III A 4:-

Observation of general morale (Stimmung und Lage)
Reaction by the public of enemy leaflets and propaganda in general
Rumours, political jokes and popular humor
Rumours concerning discontinued payment of pensions for invalid veterans after the war
Observation of the effect of mail on the morale of the troops
Behaviour of leading personalities of the Party and State
Blameworthy behaviour of soldiers' wives
General attitude towards SS evacuations and ARF measures
ARF daily reports
Press comments and editorial opinion on court sentences
Relations between Party and Wehrmacht.

The extent of the powers of this Referat is demonstrated even further by reliable reports of the existence of the sub-sectional unit III A 4 a (Geheimsektion) which is said to supervise all leading personalities in the Nazi Party with the rank of Kreisleiter and above.

III A 5

Cooperation between Sipo and SD with other Police and Government agencies; General problems of Police life.

This Referat was probably a later addition of III A, and its exact functions are not known. It is known, however, that reports for character references by the Triple Government agencies, liaison between the Sipo and the Postal authorities in matters of censorship, and other material furnished by the Sipo and SD to local Police and Government for administrative policies on matters of Police administration and Police law are handled in this Referat. The following sub-sections are mentioned, but their actual interests cannot be determined.

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III A 5 a Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between the Sipo and the general administrative authorities.

III A 5 b Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between Gestapo and other branches of the Police.

III A 5 c Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between Sipo and Orga-
Liaison with Administrative Police in matters of Registration

III A 5 d Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between the Sipo and other branches of the Police, in general.

A decree of the RSHA of September 1943 ordered that all matters of Police law and registration affecting in some way the relationship between the German Police and other Government agencies were to be handled by the RSHA instead of by the Hauptamt Orga. Hilfsreferat III A 5 c deals with these new functions. While this decree assigns certain supervisory duties of Police registration to III A 5 c, this change of procedure did not cause any new establishments of personnel or organization within the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen and therefore does not affect the over-all picture of Police registration as discussed in Part IV, paragraph 82 Verwaltungspolizei.

GRUPPE III E

Volkstum und Volksgesundheit - Dealing with the German People and "the well-being of the German Race"

III B 1

Deutsches Volkstum - German "Racial Heritage"

This Referat contains several Ämter für Volkstumsfragen (Bureaux for questions concerning the German "Racial Heritage"). Close liaison is probably maintained with the NSDAP Hauptamt (Main Bureau) für Volkstumsfragen and with the Beauftragter d. NSDAP für alle Volkstumsfragen. It is believed that III B 1 was intended to become an important office only after final German victory.

The sub-section was probably expected to observe all kinds of re-adjustment such as the settlement of Germans in newly-acquired territories. Reports indicate that III B 1 has made extensive plans for German expansion. In this connection Hitler's position as Reichskommissar für die Festigung d. deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of Germanism) should be borne in mind.

III B 2

Fremdes Volkstum und Minderheiten - Foreign "Race" and Minorities

This Referat concerns itself with the relations between Germans and people of other nations as well as minorities within Germany. It is reported also that this Referat deals with the liquidation of Jews in Poland, the resettlement of Poles and their "Germanisation". Hilfsreferat III B 2 c is known to deal with Italian workers in Germany. No details on other sub-sectional units are available. Among some specific cases known to have been dealt with by III B 2 are the following:-

- Problems of racial policy (Volkspolitische Fragen)
- Utilisation of foreign workers
- Specific questions of foreign labour, such as employment of Poles, Dutch, Russians.
- Employment of Russian women for domestic help
- Distinctions made for foreign workers and its effect on the public.

III B 3

Rasse- und Volksgesundheit - Race and the German Race and People

This Referat may be said to deal with general aspects of national health rather than with specific technical racial matters. It contains a considerable number of sections on racial matters. The following are some of the topics known to have been covered by III B 3 and which clarify the functions of the sub-section:-

Reports on public health
 Reports on medical aid given in schools
 The effect of air raids on public health
 Investigation of shipments of inferior X-ray equipment and drugs,
 and chemicals to hospitals.
 Problems of immunisation
 Euthanasia
 Propaganda campaigns to popularise certain medical aids, such as
 Vitamins (Vitamin-Aktion)
 Investigation of reports of additional relations

This Referat appears also to be interested in the composition of the
 "Germanic" SS formations. Liaison is probably maintained with the SS-Rasse-
 und Siedlungshauptamt (SS Race and Settlement Dept.)

III B 4

Staatsangehörigkeit, Wanderung und Siedlung - Citizenship, Migration and
 Settlement

This Referat observes such matters as the resettlement of families who
 have lived in non-German territories, but who have come under German jurisdiction
 as a result of the expansion of the Reich and are now regarded as Germans by the
 Nazis. Close liaison is probably maintained with the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle
 (Vomi - Department for the repatriation of "racial" Germans) and its Umwanderungs-
 zentralen (repatriation offices).

In a more general way this Referat also handles all questions of citizenship
 and naturalisation from the SD point of view.

III B 5

Innerpolitische Lage d. besetzten Gebiete - Political Conditions in Occupied
 Territories.

Few details are known about the workings of this sub-section, but among
 its main functions is the study of the attitude of the native population in
 occupied territories. It is further reported that the department has dealt
 with the exchange of students between Germany and occupied countries. Special
 courses were given to students from the Eastern territories by the Ostministerium
 (Ministry for Eastern Affairs) headed by Alfred Rosenberg. Among the topics
 of interest to III B 5 is the attitude of the population toward Pan-Germanism.

GRUPPE III C

Kultur - Culture.

III C 1

Wissenschaft und Hochschule - Sciences and Higher Education

The various sub-sectional units of this Referat are responsible for the
 supervision of universities, interesting themselves in the students as well as
 in the teachers. All scientists and scientific institutions come under its
 supervision and many of the agents of III C 1 are recruited from among the
 teaching staffs of universities. III C 1 also checks certain activities in
 secondary schools, but the main interest is in universities, colleges and
 similar institutions.

The following specific subjects and Hilfsreferate have been definitely
 identified as coming under III C 1:

III C 1a Archives
 Scientific studies
 Superstitions, astrology and similar matters
 Possibly: replacements (Nachrucks) of technical and scientific
 personnel

III C 1b Study of Oriental cultures

III C 1c ?

III C 1d ?

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III C 1 c Supervision of University faculties and student bodies,
Fraternities, students' unions, etc.

III C 2

Erziehung, Religiöses Leben und Sport - Education, Religious Matters and Sport.

The following Hilfsreferate are responsible for the observation and investigation of the subjects indicated:

III C 2 a Schools
Teachers
Prohibition of certain plays, etc. in schools

III C 2 b Youth in general
Juvenile Delinquency
Corps, including disciplinary corps for juveniles
Military service for juveniles
Matters concerning the Hitler Jugend

III C 2 c Sport

III C 2 d Religious Problems

This is one of the largest Hilfsreferate in Amt III, and its range of interests is almost unlimited. Among the specific problems which have been identified as concerning III C 2 d are the following:-

Religious Services, and their effect on the population
Memorial celebrations, and their effects
Observation of money collections for Church purposes
Assistance given by the Church to soldiers
Pastoral letters
Catholicism and Protestantism
Reports on the Clergy's attitude to political speeches
Propaganda among opposition Church groups
Rumours circulating among the Clergy.

III C 3

Kulturelles Leben - Cultural matters

This Referat concerns itself mainly with the effect on the public of news, music, theatre, films, museums, buildings, monuments and art in general. The interest is, of course, not in culture and art as such, but rather in the investigation of artists from the Nazi point of view. A careful and detailed check is kept on all phases of cultural life and any anti-Nazi tendencies are immediately reported to the Gestapo or Kripo. To cover these varied topics thoroughly III C 3 has been divided into various sub-sectional units, some of which may be designated as follows:-

III C 3 a Associations, clubs and similar organisations
Investigations of the employment of "undesirable racial groups"
(e.g. Negroes) for public performances.

III C 3 b Cultural advancement in General
Strength through Joy (KdF - Kraft durch Freude) presentations
Lectures, public speeches and recitals
Studies of local history
National Socialist celebrations.

III C 3 c Public Entertainment; its effect on the audience

III C 3 d Music - possibly also prohibited music

III C 3 e Production and sale of art products
Investigation of inferior art
Approval for the erection and maintenance of monuments.

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SECRET.

III C 1 c Supervision of University faculties and student bodies,
Fraternities, students' unions, etc.

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National Socialist celebrations.

III C 3 c Public Entertainment; its effect on the audience

III C 3 d Music - possibly also prohibited music

III C 3 e Production and sale of art products
Investigation of counterfeit
Approval for the erection and maintenance of monuments.

III C 3 f Theatre
Opera
Actors, singers, etc.
Probably also includes control of actors' and singers' salaries

III C 3 g Films
Newsreels
Propaganda films.

III C 3 ? Reports on companies (AG) and managers

III C 4

Allgemeine Propaganda - Presse, Schrifttum, Tonfunk - Propaganda in general -
Press, Literature and Wireless.

This Referat is the counterpart of III C 3 in the field of propaganda and literature.

III C 4 a Press

Sub-divisions within this unit apparently provide for study of theatre, film and music as discussed in the press. III C 4 also checks newspaper vendors and similar agencies, and determines the desirability of any newspaper and its contents.

III C 4 b Literature

Books in general
Book clubs
Collections of books for the Armed Forces (Rosenberg Bücherspende)
Libraries
Liaison with the Reichsschrifttumskammer (National Chamber of Literature)

III C 4 c Wireless

Wireless reporting
Community wireless programmes
Investigation of listeners to foreign and illegal broadcasts
Monitoring of foreign wireless stations

III C 4 d Propaganda

Study of the effects and reception of propaganda
Weekly propaganda slogans
Propaganda literature
Public showcases exhibiting daily newspapers (Pressekästen)
Popular reaction to foreigners

One of the sub-sections of III C 4 - most probably III C 4 d - handles the sub-section's confidential reports and information.

GRUPPE III D

Allgemeine Wirtschaftspolitik - General Economic Matters

This Gruppe deals with economic matters of all kinds, including agriculture.

III D has become extremely important because of its activities in occupied territories. It is reported that it is territorially divided into Gruppe D West and D Ost. In its investigations of black market and other illegal activities, it has established itself as an economic control agency of enormous scope. Documentary evidence indicates that in many instances it has by far exceeded its original mission and has entered into economic transactions to the definite advantage of its own personnel.

III D 1

Agarwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft und Ernährung - Agricultural Policy, Forestry and Food Distribution.

This Referat deals with the investigation of every detail of agriculture and forestry, in particular:-

Violations of wartime economy regulations
Food production and distribution

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Distribution of such foodstuffs as eggs, milk, bread, meat, vegetables and fruit.
Control of livestock
Study of purchasing power (Kauf and Kaufkraft)
Allotment of food to occupying forces and to the population of occupied territories
Distribution of alcoholic beverages
Exploitation of the soil for agricultural purposes

III D 2

Handel, Handwerk und Verkehr - Trades, Crafts, Traffic and Communications

This Referat studies and investigates the following activities:

Distribution of fuel
Hoarding and black market activities
Distribution of manufactured products - fabrics, soap and shoes
Abuse of motor vehicles
Conditions of roads and highways
Motor traffic in general
Supervision of all trade organisations and clubs
Supply of essential materials for the construction and maintenance of public air raid shelters
Control of hotels, inns and restaurants
Water and power supply
Employment and efficiency of telephone, telegraph and postal communications,

III D 3

Finanzwesen - Finance

This Referat studies and investigates the following activities:

Financial and tax policy
Control of currency, dividends, banks, savings banks and stock-exchanges
Insurance
Supervision and regulation of prices (Preisüberwachung, Preisgestaltung)
Rumours concerning confiscation of property, freezing of bank accounts and inflation reports
Credit in industry and agriculture
Speculative sales of real estate; profits in general

III D 4

Industrie und Energiewirtschaft - Industry and Power Supply

This Referat studies and investigates the following activities:

Power supply and rates governing the supply
Mining
Production matters in general
Distribution and exploitation of raw materials
Specific industries such as metallurgy or the textile industry
Collection of salvage
Closing down of industries
Investigation of the distribution of contracts and orders
Administration of energy industries and property

III D 5

Arbeitseinsatz und Sozialwesen - Employment of Labour and matters of Social Welfare

This Referat has been greatly expanded by the manifold problems arising from foreign labour; it studies and investigates the following:

Employment of foreign workers in Germany and their administration
Unemployment problems
Employment of labour for national labour
Employment of POW.

Employment of Party organisations such as the NSKK
 Surveillance and discipline of foreign labour
 Results of increased working hours
 Results of wage ceilings
 Slackening and absenteeism
 Legal and illegal labour organisations
 All matters of pay and salary
 Housing conditions for workers.
 Social insurance and benefits
 Working conditions in industry
 Holidays for workers
 Enforced savings and collections
 Evacuation and resettlement of children
 Benefits for next of kin of soldiers killed in action

III D 6

Kolonialwirtschaft - Colonial Economic Policy

Little is known about the functions of this Referat. In view of the present dwindling importance of German colonial aspirations it may be assumed that III D 6 is operating on rather a reduced scale, if at all.

Notes: Pa (or Pa) The designation Pa (Personalangelegenheiten - Personnel) may be found in combination with any of the Referate and Hilfsreferate designations. It indicates that the subject matter relates to a person and can be found in the personnel files of the particular section or sub-section. Thus for instance III C 1 Pa would refer to a particular member of the Clergy and so on.

133. SD Files.

The SD maintains a Reichszentralkartei und Zentralaktenhaltung (Central Reich Index and Central Files), to keep records of all incidents of administration, personnel, employment and similar business. Late in 1943 this central collection of records, previously located in Berlin, was moved to Hartenburg/Sudetengau, but recent unconfirmed reports indicate that it may have been transferred to Southern Germany. Similar collections of records on a smaller scale are maintained by the various SD headquarters in Germany and occupied territories.

It is also noteworthy that in December 1942 Sipo and SD headquarters were ordered to collect and preserve all documents and reports which were no longer of practical value, but which might still be useful from the political and historical point of view. The order stated that a Zentralarchiv (Central Archives) für Sipo und SD was to be established, and that those collections of documents were to be permanently stored there. It is not known whether these archives have been started, but it is of interest from a CI point of view to note that files of this kind exist. The order specifically called for safe storage places to avoid destruction of such valuable documents as a result of Allied air attacks.

134. Regional Organisation of the SD inside Germany.

The regional organisation of both Gestapo and Kripo follows to a certain extent the old administrative system of Germany, but since the SD was originally a branch of the SS it followed, in its early days, the old regional organisation of the SS into Oberabschnitte and Unterabschnitte. Gradually, however, as a result of its intimate connection with the Sicherheitspolizei the regional organisation of the SD was brought into line with that of the Gestapo and the Kripo, and its headquarters were consequently re-named SD-Leitabschnitte (SD Regional Headquarters) and SD-Abschnitte (SD Sub-regional headquarters). At present 15 SD-Leitabschnitte and 23 SD-Abschnitte have been identified in Greater Germany. Finally, as the Party administrative and territorial system tended to be regarded as the guiding pattern for future German administration in

general, areas controlled by SD Headquarters came to be defined in terms of Party Gau and Kreise. This change emphasises the close link between the SD and the Party Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, and Ortsgruppenleiter on all routine matters.

As in the case of the Gestapo and the Kripo the regional headquarters of the SD were considered inadequate to consolidate the control of the Security Service down to the smallest unit of the community, so SD HQ established their own branch offices, viz, SD-Hauptausstellen and SD-Ausstellen, for this purpose. Documents indicate that all regional and local SD headquarters resemble in their inner organisation the structure of Amt III of the RSHA, but of course on a smaller scale corresponding to the size of the office and local requirements.

SD-(Leit-)Abschnitte are usually established in the same localities as Stapo-(Leit-)Stellen in order to facilitate constant close cooperation between the two services. Within their particular area the (Leit-)Abschnitte are responsible for the administration and direction of all SD activities. They receive their orders direct from, and report to, the RSHA. At the same time they are subject to general supervision and coordination by the BfS (IdS) in their Wehrkreise. A BfS (IdS) is usually chosen from among the highest officials of the SD. It can therefore be assumed that the BfS (IdS), if only by reason of his personal contacts, stands closer to the SD than the Kripo and Gestapo.

Each (Leit-)Abschnitt is headed by a Leiter (Chief). The chain of command from this chief of the regional headquarters to the BfS and finally to the RSHA is somewhat complicated by the fact that the SD as a Party organisation is also responsible to the appropriate Gauleiter (Party Regional Chief Executive) who is authorised to assign specific missions to the SD. The Gauleiter's expert adviser in all SD matters is the Leiter of the Regional SD headquarters. Indications are, however, that a good deal of the important SD work is made to bypass the Gauleiter.

The relationship between SD-Leitabschnitte and Abschnitte is similar to that between the equivalent offices of the Gestapo and Kripo. SD-Abschnitte are not subordinate to SD-Leitabschnitte: they are independent HQ and no executive orders as from a higher to a lower echelon are issued by a Leitabschnitt to an Abschnitt, but, again as with the Sicherheitspolizei, the Leitabschnitt may frequently issue directives and memoranda to the various Abschnitte within its territory to ensure uniformity of procedure and to avoid overlapping. In certain instances the Leitabschnitt may also act as a collecting point for information to be passed on to the RSHA and to regional Headquarters. While in general the functions of both Leitabschnitt and Abschnitt are the same, the Leitabschnitt, as the guiding and coordinating HQ, probably maintains more extensive files and employs a larger staff.

Like the Kripo- and Gestapo-Leitstellen the SD-(Leit-)Abschnitte establish branch offices, i.e. Hauptausstellen and Ausstellen in nearby localities. In the case of the SD, however, such branch offices have been identified even in towns where SD-(Leit-)Abschnitte are located. In these towns the (Haupt-)Ausstelle deals with the local collection of intelligence to be passed on to the (Leit-)Abschnitt where the reports of all the lower headquarters in the region are evaluated, consolidated, and then forwarded to Amt III. Thus regional and local activities are carried out in separate headquarters.

It must be emphasised that the Hauptausstellen and the Ausstellen (the difference between them being merely one of size) are definitely subordinate to the (Leit-)Abschnitt in their area. Such branch offices of the SD have most probably been established at all capitals of Party Kreise.

A number of SD Abschnitte have been downgraded to become Hauptausstellen or Ausstellen for the duration of the war (cf. similar developments in the Gestapo, para 102). The main reason for these changes was the manpower problem created by the constantly growing responsibilities of the SD, especially in occupied territories. To meet the demand for personnel to work in these areas a number of regional HQ in Germany had to be reduced in size, but documentary evidence indicates that such newly formed Hauptausstellen

continue to fulfill all the functions of the former Abschnitt. They are defined as Mel'ek"pfe (information collecting centres) for all the branch offices which were formerly subordinated to them. Reports received at the Hauptaussonstelle in its capacity of Mel'ekopf are not exploited by that office, but are collated and passed straight on to the RSHA. The term Mel'ekopf should not, however, mislead the reader into believing that these new Hs are simply message centres; they still have all the authority and responsibilities of the former Abschnitte towards the subordinate branch offices, which they continue to administer and direct.

The liberation of a considerable part of the formerly Nazi-occupied territories has, however, begun to reverse this process of downgrading regional headquarters of the SD within Germany. As Allied forces approach the borders of the Reich security control within Germany is being constantly tightened. As a result, a number of SD offices have been restored to their original classification, size and importance - a trend facilitated by the influx of SD personnel from areas liberated by the Allies. It may be expected that changes along these lines will not only continue but will be accelerated.

In the discussion of the regional organization of both Gestapo and Prijo the supervisory and administrative powers of the RSHA were pointed out. In the case of the SD this control exists to an even greater degree, and in many instances the RSHA may even assume full command of the SD: where this is not the case he definitely supervises and coordinates the work of the various regional SD headquarters within his district, and is therefore in constant touch with the Leiter of the (Leit-) Abschnitte.

135. The SD system of agents.

It is obvious that complete control of all sources of information, as practised by the SD, could not be exercised merely through the regional headquarters and branch offices which have been discussed in this paragraph. The Sipo has been shown to have a system of informers which reaches right into the individual household, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the SD has developed a network of agents which is spread all over the country and functions as a system of listening posts for the regular SD-headquarters. The nucleus of this organization of agents is formed by a group of regular full-time and paid SD members. These are referred to as Haupttätliche (full-time) and are assisted in their functions by ehrenamtliche (Honorary unpaid) members of the SD. These agents, both Haupttätliche and ehrenamtliche, direct the activities of the Beobachter (Observers) or Vertrauens"männer (Confidential Agents or "Contacts"). Finally this more or less professional group is supplemented by a number of so-called Zubringer (Informers) who may be employed only temporarily to supply specific items of information. These are taken from all classes and professions to ensure that every detail of German life is covered.

Observers are chosen from among people who are extremely reliable politically; they are assigned a particular field, as a rule one closely connected with their professions. They are charged with constant observation within that sphere and furnish periodical reports to the SD headquarters which employ them. Sometimes they may be called upon to keep a watchful eye on particular individuals. It is reported that Beobachter placed within factories and offices and indeed even within Party formations, including the SS, operate unknown to their employers or commanding officers. Theoretically the services rendered by observers are honorary, no payment being made to them except for expenses incurred during their duties, but it is known that here some exceptions are frequently given, in practice. In one particularly instance of large scale confiscations of black market goods and the agents were given 10% of the black-market price. Usually observers are selected by the chief of the SD headquarters from the list of Vertrauens"männer or -leute. These "contacts" are recruited only on an individual basis; they are not paid in great number and are generally used for the observation of individuals rather than of general trends. It is reported that as a rule contacts are suggested by the local headquarters of the NSDAP, then checked by the Gestapo. Finally they are subject to approval by the chief of the SD headquarters. The Vertrauens"männer receive

their orders from and report all their findings to a Beobachter and only in rare instances communicate directly with the SD headquarters. Both Beobachter and Vertrauensmänner are sworn in by the SD before they are permitted to carry out their duties, and card indices are kept on personal data concerning them.

Regular SD agents are well protected by their organization. Wherever possible their identity is kept hidden, and instances are known where certain reports have been withheld as a safety precaution, preventing any possible exposure of the informer. They are frequently given code numbers to cover their real identity; a special numbering system serving as a cover for agents has been devised, but details of this system are not available. Judging by a French agent operating in Marseille, who, according to documents, was known under the file number AG-Me 66, it seems probable that agents are numbered consecutively, and designated by the letters AG (Agent), followed possibly by an abbreviation denoting the locality in which they operate, e.g. Me probably stands for Marseille. It should be noted that the term agent is only used for foreigners serving as agents for the SD, and never for Germans. Personnel records of agents in occupied territories are probably maintained by Amt VI.

In addition to the various types of agents so far discussed, the SD make occasional use, especially in occupied territory, of anyone willing to sell information. These "collaborators" do not enjoy the same protection as the regular SD agents, and in some instances are known to have been "eliminated" when their usefulness had ceased.

136. Regional organization of the SD in occupied territories

As previously pointed out the Sipo and SD in occupied territories operate in combined commands. These are organized, along the same lines as the RSHA, in Abteilungen numbered from I - VII. Thus Abteilung III of such a combined command is the direct representative of Amt III in BERLIN whose inner structure it more or less reflects. The largest unit of this kind is the Sipo and SD-Einsatzgruppe, headed by a "Chef". The Einsatzgruppe covers a very large area, probably an entire country; for instance, an "Einsatzgruppe der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD Kroatien" has been identified. The Gruppe is sub-divided into a varying number of Sipo- and SD-Kommandos, each headed by a Kommandeur der Sipo und des SD. In Southern France these units were referred to as Einsatzkommandos, and were headed by a Kommandeur or Führer. Apparently there is no difference in organization between the Kommandos and Einsatzkommandos, but the latter were probably formed as mobile units for the total occupation of France and only later became static, but retaining their original name. The size and scope of each Einsatzkommando no doubt varies according to local needs; a document of the middle of 1940 refers to two Einsatzkommandos with a combined strength of about 260 men; but the average strength of such a unit is reported to be only about 70 - 80.

Within each Einsatzkommando the functions of Gestapo, Kripo and SD are separated into distinct divisions (Sparten) usually designated by Roman numerals.

SD HQ in occupied territories may, if necessary, form branch offices corresponding to those discussed in the regional organization of the SD in Germany, which are known as Ausserkommandos or Ausstellstellen and are headed by a Sipo and SD Leiter.

For specific tasks Sonder-Einsatzkommandos (Special Duty Commands), Sonderkommandos (Special Commands), Teilkommandos ("Part" Commands) and z.b.V. Kommandos (Special Employment Commands) may be formed, according to need. Such units are frequently specialized in function and personnel; their existence is temporary, and dependent on the duration of their mission. For instance, Sonderkommandos are known to have been formed for the evacuation of Jews from their homes and their eventual shipment to Poland. The term Sonderkommandos is, however, reported to have been used to designate certain regular Einsatzkommandos in the East, and that sub-divisions of such units were similarly termed Teilkommandos.

This usage may perhaps have arisen because the term Einsatzkommando had by then acquired too static a connotation to be applicable to the more fluid Eastern Front.

All Sipo and SD units operating in occupied territories are under the command and supervision of the Appropriate PDS. Copies of all written communications and reports are all sent to the HSSPF. It appears that in occupied territories the connection between the SD and the Nazi Party is not nearly so closely maintained as it is in Germany, and the combined Sipo and SD command's abroad have obtained a large amount of power by remaining almost completely independent.

137. The SD in the Foreign and Military Field.

There are three additional Amt in the RSHA, as mentioned in paragraphs 82, 89, Amt VI Ausland (Foreign countries), Amt VII Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung (Ideological research and its exploitation), and the Militärisches Amt (Military Bureau). They are closely linked with Amt III, but their spheres of influence are in the foreign and military field. Except for the following brief outline they cannot be dealt with in this book.

As its designation "Ausland" indicates Amt VI is the foreign branch of the SD intelligence system. It is headed by SS-Brf SCHILLERBERG. Its work is mainly concerned with espionage, sabotage and subversion in territories not under the direct control of the Reich, so that its functions do not overlap those of Amt III, which, as has already been shown, only covers occupied territories where the Nazi Police are in full control.

Much of the information, however, needed by Amt VI for the successful execution of its main assignments must of necessity be collected in occupied territory by its agents working in cooperation with those of Amt III.

In addition to this, Amt VI maintains an extensive network of agents for espionage in every satellite, neutral, and hostile country. The information thus gained is then sent back to Amt VI where it is sorted and evaluated.

Offices of Amt VI have been established as Abteilung VI within many of the Sipo and SD headquarters in occupied territories. The officials of these lower echelons of Amt VI are subordinate to the HSSPF and under him to the DSS. Reports indicate, however, that in many instances a clear-cut chain of command and channel of communications cannot be maintained, and consequently its personnel frequently receives direct orders from Berlin and in turn forwards many of its findings to the main headquarters without intermediaries. It should also be noted that officials of the Sipo and SD are intentionally left in ignorance concerning much of the work of section "Ausland" which may be attached to their office.

Amt VII, under the title of Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung (Ideological Research and its Exploitation) was, as previously mentioned, added to the RSHA in 1940. It developed from the Auslandswissenschaftliche Institut (Institute for "research" in Foreign Countries). Its HQ is located in Berlin/Grünevald in Delbuckstrasse. It operates in close liaison with the German Foreign Office in Berlin and probably also with the Geopolitical Institute in Munich. While it is not definitely confirmed whether Amt VII is an organic part of the SD, a study of its functions and operations indicates that in practice its work is always closely connected with, and frequently supplementary, to that of the SD. It is certain that it works in close cooperation with Amt VI.

The overall function of Amt VII consists of the collection of political warfare material to be used by Sipo, SD and other Party and Government agencies. Amt VII observes and investigates all institutes of learning and education, all scientific establishments and all literature and printed matter. Documentary evidence indicates that in the course of its development Amt VII has deviated to an increasing extent from its theoretical aim of merely exploiting ideological research for official propaganda purposes, and that it has joined the other agencies of the SD in carrying on activities in occupied territories and foreign countries in order to gather material useful for combatting

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Both functionally and organisationally the regional sections of Amt VII, and probably also the main bureau in the RSHA, are sub-divided into 3 Gruppen (sections).

VII A Hochschule und Wissenschaft
(Universities and Scientific matters)

VII B Schulwesen und Erziehungsfragen -
(schools and problems of education)

VII C Schrifttum und Verlagswesen
(Literature and publishing)

The Militarisches Amt was added to the RSHA as a result of the following development: Until the middle of 1944 the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW - the German High Command) operated its own Intelligence Services through the Abwehr (Military Intelligence). That meant the existence of two intelligence organisations in Germany: The Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS as the political information service of the Party and State and the military intelligence system of the Abwehr operated by and for the Armed Forces exclusively. It would seem that functionally the two systems might well stand side by side without interfering with each other, and indeed, originally their spheres did not seriously clash or overlap, but during the course of the war and especially as the military situation began to deteriorate, friction arose between them and gradually their former parallel existence gave way to opposition, competition and rivalry. The reason for this development may partly be found in the difference between the personnel of the two agencies. The SD was staffed by the most fanatic followers of the Nazi Party and its full-time personnel was derived exclusively from the ranks of the SS. The Abwehr on the other hand was composed of German Staff Officers, many of whom had never favoured National Socialism except for political expediency. In addition their knowledge of military affairs and their access to inside information on the darker facts of the strategic position of Germany led many of them to taking a more realistic, i.e. defeatist, outlook on Germany's future. The orthodox Nazi, in contrast, still believed in Germany's invincibility.

To this basic difference in outlook between the Abwehr and SD must be added certain practical and operational factors. The working machinery of the Abwehr had never reached a very high degree of efficiency and was perhaps tied by too much bureaucratic procedure. The SD on the other hand, newly risen to power, carried out its aims, and those of the SS, with scientific ruthlessness and efficiency. As military conquests added foreign territories to the Reich the SD expanded in proportion and in occupied territories especially took over many functions of espionage and sabotage which ordinarily might be considered the responsibility of military intelligence and counter intelligence. As has been previously shown Amt VI of the SD deals almost exclusively with activities of this kind. It is not surprising then that rivalry between Abwehr and SD, i.e. between the OKW and the Nazi Party, led to a break between them.

In June 1944 the influence of the Party on military matters had reached a point which enabled the SD to cause the organisation of the Abwehr to be disbanded. Its offices became a bureau of the RSHA under the name of Militarisches Amt and its funds and functions were taken over by the SD. Under this new scheme the Militarisches Amt and its funds and functions were taken over by the SD. Under this new scheme the Militarisches Amt became closely associated with, and perhaps actually attached to Amt VI under the command of SS-BF SCHELLMANN.

This extension of SD power into fields far beyond its original scope as a political intelligence service, underlines its significance to the Nazis as the carefully chosen, highly-trained and fanatically loyal nucleus of their whole vast system of control. If in the future that system is replaced by underground resistance to Allied occupation the central role will undoubtedly be played, again, by the SD.

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APPENDIX AINDEX OF TERMS AND POLICE HQ

List of Abbreviations (not in all cases official German abbreviations)

Column 2: Regional Police Commanders.

- a) HSEPT Oberster SS- und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commander)
 b) BDO Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (Commander of the Regular Police)
 c) Bds Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Commander of the Security Police and Security Service)

Column 3: Higher Police Authorities (Höhere Polizeibehörden)

- RSth. Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governor)
 RPräs. Regierungspräsident (District (Governmental) Administrative Chief)
 LsReg. Landesregierung (State Government)
 Inn. Innenminister (Minister of the Interior)
 StMin-AI Staatsministerium, (Ministry of State, Department of
 Abteilung Inneres Internal Affairs)
 Pol.Präs. Polizei Präsident (Police President)
 Reg. Bgn. Regierender Bürgermeister (Governing Mayor)

Column 4: National Police Administration (Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung)

- PP Polizei Präsidium (Police Presidency)
 PD Polizei Direktion (Police Directorate)
 PA Polizei Amt (Police Office)
 Z Zweigstelle (Branch Office)

Column 5: Gestapo

- Gestapo Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police)
 LSt. Leitstelle (Regional HQ)
 St. Stelle (Sub-regional HQ)
 AuDSt. Aussendienststelle (Larger Branch Office)
 AuSt. Aussenstelle (Smaller Branch Office)
 DSt. Dienststelle (Offices of unidentified classification)
 Grsko Grenzpolizei-Kommissariat (Frontier Police-Commissariat)
 Grapo Grenzpolizei-Posten (Frontier Police-outpost)

Column 6: Kripo

- Kripo Kriminalpolizei (Criminal Police)
 LSt. Leitstelle (Regional HQ)
 St. Stelle (Sub-regional HQ)
 AuDSt. Aussendienststelle (Larger Branch Office)
 AuP. Aussenposten (Smaller Branch Office)

Column 7: SD

- SD Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)
 Lbs. Leitabschnitt (Regional HQ)
 Abs. Abschnitt (Sub-regional HQ)
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Column 7: SD

- SD Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)
- LandS. Landesabschnitt (Regional HQ)
- AmS. Abschnitt (Sub-regional HQ)
- LandSt. Hauptabschnitt (Larger Branch Office)
- AmSt. Außenstelle (Smaller Branch Office)

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Column 3: Miscellaneous

SP & SD Kdo.	• •	SIFO (Sicherheits-Polizei) & SD (Sicherheitsdienst) Kommando
		(Security Police and Security Service Command)
SW-Kdo.	• •	SW-Kommando (Waterways Protection Police-Command)
SW-Abs.	• •	SW-Abschnitt (" " " -Sector)
SW-Rev.	• •	SW-Revier (" " " -Pr. Ward
		-US. Precinct)
SW-Rev. Z	• •	SW-Revier Zweinstelle " " -'Revier' Branch
SW-Station	• •	SW-Station " " -Station
SW-Wache	• •	SW-Wache " " -Squad
SW-Posten	• •	SW-Posten " " -Post
Wm.	• •	Waffenmeister (Ordnance and Maintenance Shops)
FP	• •	Feuerschutzpolizei (Fire Protection Police)
LS	• •	Luftschutzpolizei (Air Raid Protection Police)

1
Town

Machen

Aalen

Allenst

Altenbur

Altenkir

Altkirch

Altena

Arnsbach

Arnsberg

Aschaff

Augsburg

Aurich

Aussig

Bad Brunn

Baden-Ba

Bad Isch

Bad Kre

Bad Neu

Bad Ol

Bad T

Balinge

Bamber

Bautzen

Bayreuth

Benthe

Berlin

NOTE 1:
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NOTE 2:
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HIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town	a) HSSPF b) BCO c) EUS	Higher Police Authorities (Höhere Polizei Behörden)	National Police HQ (Staatliche Polizei Verwaltungen)	Sicherheits Polizei Gestapo	Kripo Note 1	SD	Others
Aachen		RPr#s.	PP	AuDst.	St.	HAuSt.	FP, Wm, LS
Aalen					AuP	AuSt.	
Allenstein		RPr#s.		AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
Altenburg			PD		AuDst.		
Altenkirchen						AuSt.	
Alt Kirch					AuP	AuSt.	
Altana			PA				
Arnsbach		RPr#s.				AuSt.	
Arnsberg		RPr#s.					
Aschaffenburg						AuSt.	
Augsburg		RPr#s.	PP	AuSDt.	St.	HAuSt.	FP, Wm, LS
Berich		RPr#s.		Dst.			
Bausig		RPr#s.	PF	DSt.	AuDst.	AuSt.	SW-Vercho, Wm, LS.
Bad Brückenau						AuSt.	
Baden-Baden			PD	AuSDt.	AuP.		
Bad Ischl				DSt.			
Bad Kreuznach					AuP.	AuSt.	LS
Bad Neustadt						AuSt.	
Bad Odesloe						AuSt.	
Bad Tölz						AuSt.	
Balingen						AuSt.	
Bamberg							LS
Bautzen				AuSDt.	AuP.		
Bayreuth						AuSt.	LS
Bentheim				Greko			
Berlin	a, b a, b, c, Note 2	Pol. Pr#s.	PP	LS.	LS.	LAbs.	FP, SW-Vercho, Wm, LS.

NOTE 1: Kripo Branch Offices, i.e. Aussendienststellen and Aussenposten, exist in almost every German town. Some 500 of them have been identified (See Annex G, Part II). They have been included in this Gazetteer only where located in a town for which an entry was in any case necessitated by the existence of other Police headquarters.

NOTE 2: Berlin has two HSSPF and two BCO - one of each for Berlin proper, one of each for Wkr. III.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					AuP	AuSt.	LS
Barnburg						AuSt.	
Barnkastel							
Berthen			PA	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		FP
Bialystok			FP	(K.r.c. Sipo & SD)			
Bielefeld				AuDSt.	AuSt.	HauSt.	FP, LS
Bielitz					AuDSt.		LS
Birkenfeld						AuSt.	
Bitterfeld			FD		AuP	AuSt.	LS
Blumenbach				Greko			
Bochum			FP	DSt.	St.	HauSt.	FP, Wn., LS
Böhmisch-Leipa				Greko	AuP	AuSt.	
Bonn				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wache, LS
Boppard						AuSt.	
Borken/Westf.				Greko		AuSt.	
Borkum							LS
Bottrop			PA				
Brandenburg/Havel					AuDSt.		FP, SW-Wache, LS
Braunsherg/Pr.				AuDSt.	AuP.		
Braunschweig a,b,c,		IMin.	FP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Wache, Wn., LS
Bregenz				Greko			
Bremen		Regd. Bgn.	FP	St.	LS*	Abs.	FP, SW-Abs., Wn., LS
Bremerhaven							FP, SW-Rev.
Breslau a,b,c,		RPrAs.	FP	Lst.	Lst.	LABe.	FP, SW-Kee., Wn., LS
Brieg					AuP.	HauSt.	
Bromberg		RPrAs.	FP	St.	St.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS
Bruck/fur							LS
Brünn		LdsReg. Mähren	PD	LSt.	St.		Wn., LS
Brux			FP	DSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
Bruchköp							LS, SW-Station
Budweis				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	
Bückeburg		LdsReg.					
Bützow				AuDSt.			
Bundermeuland				Greko			
Bunzlau					AuP		Wn.

Celle
 Chernitz
 Cilli
 Coburg
 Cottbus
 Cuxhaven
 Danzig
 Darmstadt
 Delitzsch
 Dessau
 Detmold
 Diederhof
 Dinslaken
 Dirschau
 Ebbin
 Derpen b
 Pappenbu
 Dorpat
 Dortmund
 Draburg
 Dresden
 Dronthei
 Düren
 Düsseldorf
 Duisburg
 Duisburg
 Duisburg
 Eberswal
 Ebingen
 Eger
 Eisenach
 Eisenach

MIRL/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET

8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
t. LS	Celle				AndSt.	AndSt.		
t.	Chemnitz			PP	St.	St.	WauSt.	FP, Wn. LS
FP	Cilli				Greko			
	Coburg					AndSt.	AndSt.	LS
st. FP, LS	Cottbus				AndSt.	AndSt.	AndSt.	LS
LS	Cuxhaven			PD	AndSt.	AndSt.	AndSt.	SW-Rev. LS
					Greko			
t. LS	Danzig	a, b, c,	RPr#s.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Kdo
	Darmstadt		RSth.	PP	St.	St.	(Zoppot) Wn. LS	
							WauSt.	FP, Wn.
st. FP, Wn. LS	Delitzsch					AndSt.	AndSt.	
t.	Dessau		RSth.	PP	AndSt.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Station
								Wn., LS
st. FP, SW-Wache, LS	Detmold		RSth.			AndSt.		
	Diedenhofen			PA				SW&SD-Kdo
								LS
t.	Dinslaken						AndSt.	
t.	Dirschau					AndSt.	AndSt.	SW-Wache
LS	Döbeln					AndSt.	AndSt.	
	Dierpen bei Pappenburg							SW-Sonderkdo
FP, SW-Wache, LS	Dorpat							SW-Kdo.
	Dortmund			PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
FP, SW-Wache, Wn., LS	Dranburg				AndSt.			
	Dresden	a, b, c,	IMin.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS
FP, SW-Abs., Wn., LS	Drontheim							Wn.
FP, SW-Rev.	Düren					AndSt.	AndSt.	
FP, SW-Kdo., Wn., LS	Düsseldorf	a, c	RPr#s.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Wache
								Wn., LS
st. FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS	Drülsburg			PP		AndSt.		Wn., LS
IS	Drülsburg-Lanborn							FP
	Drülsburg-Ruhrort							SW-Station
Wn., LS								
st. LS	Eberswalde					AndSt.		SW-Wache, LS
IS, SW-Station	Ebingen			PA		AndSt.		
	Eger				DSt.	AndSt.		LS
st.	Eisenach						AndSt.	LS
	Eisenstadt				Greko			

Wn.

Wn.

ET.

IRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Gaber, ischken				Grepo			
FP, ST-Rev., En., LS	Gablentz			PA	Greko			
	Gernisch- Partenkirchen					AuP.	AuSt.	
SW-Rev., LS	Gehlenburg/Ostpr.				Grepo			
SW-Wache	Geldern				Grepo		AuSt.	
SW-Station	Gelsenkirchen			PA	AuDSt.			FP
FP, En., LS	Genthin					AuP.		SW-Wache
	Gera			PD		AuDSt.		
	Glessen			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
	Gladbeck			PA				
FP, En., LS	Glatz				AuDSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
	Gleiwitz			PP	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		FP, SW-Wache, En., LS
	Glogau				AuDSt.	AuP.		SW-Wache, LS
	Glossen				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
	Goch				Grepo			
	Görlitz				Grepo			
	Göppingen			PA		AuP.		
	Görlitz				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, LS
	Göttingen				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
	Görlitz					AuP.	AuSt.	
FP, SW-Rev., LS	Görlitz			PT	Greko	AuDSt.		FP, SW-Rev., LS
FP, SW-Wache En., LS	Görlitz			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
FP, LS	Görlitz			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		SW-Wache
LS	Görlitz		RSth	FP	St.	St.	AuP.	FP, En., LS
	Greifswald				AuDSt.	AuP.		
	Gries-Brenner				Greko.			
	Gronau/Westf.				Greko's.			
SW-Köc., LS	Gross-Wartenberg				Greko	AuP.		
	Gross-Wartenberg				AuDSt.			
	Grimberg						AuSt.	
	Groß					AuP.	AuSt.	FP
	Groß					AuP.	AuSt.	
	Groß				AuDSt.		AuSt.	

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
Gunbinnen		RPr#s.			AuP.	AuSt.		Idar-Oberstein
Gurmersbach						AuSt.		Iglau
Hagon					AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, LS	Ingolstadt
Hagenau					AuF.		SP&SD Aussond. IP	Innsbruck
Halberstadt					AuDst.			Interburg
Halle/Saale			PP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	SW-Mache, Wn.FP LS	Itzehoe
Hallein					AuP.	AuSt.		Jarotschin
Hamburg	a,b,c	RSth.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, LF-Group LS, Wn. SW-Rev.	Jena
Hamburg-Altona								Johannisburg/C
Hamburg-Finkenwärder							SW-Rev.	Jonaten
Hamburg-Harburg				PA		AuSt.	SW-Rev.	Jülich
Hameln						AuF.	AuSt.	Kaiserslautern
Hamm/Westf.			PD			AuDst.	LS	Kaldenkirchen
Hanau			PD			AuP.	AuSt.	Kalisch
Hannover	b	RPr#s.	PP	LSt.	LSt.		FP, Wn., LS	Karlsbad
Heidelberg			PD			AuDst.		Karlsruhe
Heidenheim			PA			AuP.		Kassel
Heilbronn/Neckar			PD		AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt. SW-Mache, LS	Kattowitz
Heiligenstadt							AuSt.	Kehl
Heinsberg				Greko				Kiel
Herne/Westf.			PA				AuSt.	Kirchheimbo
Hersfeld						AuP.	AuSt.	Klagenfurt
Herzogenrath				Greko				Klattau
Hildburghausen							AuSt.	Kleve
Hildesheim		RPr#s.			AuDst.	AuDst.	Wn., LS	Koblentz
Hindenburg			PA				FP	Köln
Hirschberg					AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	Königsberg
Hitzacker/Elbe							SW-Mache	Königgrätz
Höchst				Greko				Königshofen
Hof			PD			AuP.		Königshütte
Hohensalza		RPr#s.			AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	Köslin
Honnaf							AuSt.	Köthen
Horb							AuSt.	
Hünningen				48			SW-Mache	

SECRET.

7	8	MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44				SECRET.		
AuSt.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AuSt.		Idar-Oberstein				AuSt.	AuP.	
AuSt.	FP, LS	Iglau			PL	AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.
	SP&SD	Ingolstadt					AuP.	LS
	Aussenk.	Innsbruck						
	IP			RStH.	PP	St.	St.	Abs. FP, Th., LS
Abs.	SW-Nache, Wn. EP	Insterburg				AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt. FP
AuSt.		Itzehoe					AuP.	AuSt.
Labs.	FP, SW-Group	Jarotschin				AuSt.		
	LS, Wn.							
	SW-Rev.	Jena			PD	AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt. LS
	SW-Rev.	Johannisburg/Cstpr.				DSt.		
AuSt.	SW-Rev.	Jonaten				Gropo		
AuSt.		Jülich					AuP.	AuSt.
	LS	Kaiserslautern			PD	AuSt.	St.	AuSt. LS
AuSt.		Kaldenkirchen				Gropo		
	FP, Th., LS	Kalisch				AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.
		Karlsbad		RPrHs.	PD	St.	St.	AuSt. LS
		Karlsruhe		IMin.	PP	LSt.	St.	AuSt. FP, Th., LS
AuSt.	SW-Nache, LS	Kassel	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs. FP, Th., LS
AuSt.		Kattowitz		b. OPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs. FP, Th., LS
		Kehl		RPrHs.				
AuSt.		Kiel			PA	Gropo	AuP.	
AuSt.		Kirchheimbolanden			PP	St.	St.	Abs. FP, SW-Kdo, LS, Th.
		Klagenfurt		RStH.	PD	St.	St.	Abs. FP, Th., LS
AuSt.		Klattau					AuSt.	Th.
	Wn., LS	Kleve				Gropo	AuP.	AuSt.
	FP	Koblentz		RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs. SW-Kdo, Th., LS
AuSt.		Köln		RPrHs.	PP	St.	LSt.	Abs. FP, SW-Station Th., LS
	SW-Nache	Königsberg	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs. FP, SW-Kdo Wn., LS
		Königgrätz				AuSt.	AuSt.	
		Königshofen						AuSt.
AuSt.		Königshütte			PA			IP
AuSt.		Köslin		RPrHs.		AuSt.	AuP.	AuSt.
AuSt.		Köthen					AuP.	AuSt.

SW-Nache

SECRET.

7 8

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AuSt.	Idar-Oberstein				AuSt.	AuP.		
AuSt.	Iglau			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
SP&SD Aussonde. IP	Ingolstadt					AuP.		LS
	Innsbruck		RStH.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
abs. SW-Wache, Wn.FP LS	Insterburg				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP
AuSt.	Itzehoe					AuP.	AuSt.	
abs. FP, SW-Gruppe LS, Wn. SW-Rev.	Jarotschin				AuDst.			
	Jena			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	LS
SW-Rev.	Johannisburg/Cstpr.				DSt.			
AuSt. SW-Rev.	Jonaten				Grepo			
AuSt.	Jülich					AuP.	AuSt.	
LS	Kaiserslautern			PD	AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	LS
AuSt.	Kaldenkirchen				Grepo			
FP, Wn., LS	Kalisch				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
	Karlsbad		RPrHs.	PD	St.	St.	AuSt.	LS
	Karlsruhe		IMin.	PP	LSt.	St.	AuSt.	FP, Wn., LS
AuSt. SW-Wache, LS	Kassel	a, b, c,	RPrHs. b.OPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
AuSt.	Kattowitz		RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, Wn., LS
	Kehl			PA	Greko	AuP.		
	Kiel			PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Kdo, LS, Wn.
	Kirchheimbolanden						AuSt.	
	Klagenfurt		RStH.	PD	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
	Leitau					AuDst.		Wn.
Wn., LS	Leve				Greko	AuP.	AuSt.	
FP	Loblenz		RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	SW-Kdo, Wn. LS
	Köln		RPrHs.	PP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	FP, SW-Station Wn., LS
SW-Wache	Königsberg	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Kdo Wn., LS
	Königsgrätz				AuDst.	AuDst.		
	Königshofen						AuSt.	
	Königshütte			PA				IP
	Köslin		RPrHs.		AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	
	Köthen					AuP.	AuSt.	

SW-Wache

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
Kolberg				Grepo	AmP.			Lörrach
Kolin				AmDSt.	AmDSt.			Lötzen
Kolmar/Elsass					AmP.		SPALD-Kdo. FP, LS	Lublinitz
Komotau				AmDSt.	AmDSt.	AmSt.		Ludwigsburg
Konin				AmDSt.	AmP.	AmSt.		Ludwigshaf
Konstanz			PA	Greko	AmDSt.		SW-Station	Lübeck
Kosten				AmDSt.	AmP.			Lüneburg
Kranenburg/ Niederrhein				Grepo				Lundenburg
Krefeld				DSt.	AmDSt.	AmSt.	FP, LS	Lustenau
Kremsier				AmDSt.				Luxemburg
Krummau/Holdau				Greko		AmSt.		Lyck
Külstrin					AmP.		SW-Wache, LS	Mährisch-
Kufstein						AmSt.		Mährisch-
Kutno/Posen				Greko	AmP.	AmSt.		Mährisch-
Lahr			PA		AmP.			Magdeburg
Landau/Pfalz				Greko	AmP.			Mainz
Landsberg/Varthe				AmDSt.	AmDSt.	AmSt.		Malchin
Landskron						AmSt.		Malmedy
Langeoog							LS	Mannheim
Leer/Ostfriesland						AmSt.		Marburg/
Leibnitz				Greko				Marburg/
Leipzig			PP	St.	St.	AmSt.	FP, Wm., LS	Marienbu
Leitmeritz					AmP.	AmSt.		Marienva
Lentschütz						AmSt.		Markthei
Leoben			PD	DSt.	AmP.	AmSt.	LS	Kayen
Leslau			PD	AmSt.	AmDSt.	AmSt.	SW-Wache, Wm., LS	Wemel
Levorhazen					AmP.			Meppen
Liegnitz		RPrAs.		AmDSt.	AmSt.	AmSt.	FP, LS	Hersobu
Lienz/Drau				Greko		AmSt.		Merzig
Linz		RStH.	PP	St.	St.	AmSt.	FP, SW-Dev., Wm., LS	Metz
Lissa				DSt.	AmP.	AmSt.		Mies
Litzmannstadt		RPrAs.	PP	St.	St.	AmSt.	FP, Wm., LS	

REF.		MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44								SECRET.	
8.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Lörrach			PA	Greko	AuP.	AuSt.			
		Lötzen					AuP.		LS		
SP&SD-Kdo. FP, LS		Lublinitz				Greko					
		Ludwigsburg			PD		AuP.		FP		
		Ludwigshafen			FP	AuDst.	St.	HauSt.	FP, SW-Wache LS		
SW-Station		Lübeck			PF	Greko	AuDst.	HauSt.	FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS		
		Lüneburg		RPrAs.	PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	HauSt.			
		Lundenburg				Greko					
		Lustnau				Grepo					
FP, LS		Luxenburg			PD	Greko	AuDst.	HauSt.	LS		
		Lyck						AuSt.			
SW-Wache, LS		Mährisch-Osttau			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	HauSt.	LS		
		Mährisch-Schönberg				DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.			
		Mährisch-Weisskirchen				AuDst.					
		Magdeburg		RPrAs. b.OPrAs.	PP	Lst.	St.		SW-Kdo., Wm., LS		
		Mainz			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Station LS		
		Malchin				AuDst.					
		Malmedy				Greko		AuSt.			
		Mannheim			PP	DSt.	AuDst.	HauSt.	FP, SW-Posten Wm., LS		
LS		Marburg/Drau			PD	DSt.	(L.Pr.d.Sipo & SD)	LS			
		Marburg/Lahn					AuP.	AuSt.			
		Marlenbad				DSt.					
FP, Wm., LS		Marlenverder		RPrAs.		AuDst.	AuP.				
		Marktheidenfeld						AuSt.			
		Kayen					AuP.	AuSt.			
LS		Memel			PD	Greko Grepo Greko AuDst.	AuDst.		FP, SW-Rev. LS SW-Wache		
SW-Wache, Wm. LS		Merppen									
		Merseburg		RPrAs. b.OPrAs.	PA		AuP.				
FP, LS		Merzig				AuDst.		AuSt.			
		Metz	a.b.c.		PP	Greko	St.		Wm., II., LS		
FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS		Mies				DSt.					
FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS					All.						

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Militsch				AuSt.			
Minden		RPräs.			AuSt.	AuSt.	SW-Wache, LS
Mödling/Wien							Vn.
Mölln/Schleswig						AuSt.	
Mosbach				DSt.			
Mühlhausen/Thüringen					AuP.	AuSt.	
Mühlhausen			PF	(Sipo & SD Kdo)			FP, Wn., LS
Mülheim/Ruhr			PA	DSt.	AuSt.		FP
Mülheim/Baden				Greko			
München a,b,c,		RPräs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	LABs.	FP, Wn., LS
München-Gladbach-Rheydt			PP	DSt.	AuSt.		FP, Wn., LS
Münster b		RPräs.	PF	LSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wache IS
Murau				Grepo			
Nauders/Tirol				Grepo			
Neidenburg				AuSt.			
Neisse					AuP.	AuSt.	
Neumünster				AuSt.	AuSt.		FP
Neuss					AuP.	AuSt.	
Neustadt/Aisch						AuSt.	
Neustadt/Weinstr.				AuSt.		AuSt.	
Neustettin				AuSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Neustrolitz				AuSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Neutitschein				DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Neuwied					AuP.		LS
Niebuhl				Grepo			
Nienburg/Weser					AuP.	AuSt.	
Nordenham				Greko		AuSt.	
Norderney							IS
Nordhausen					AuSt.		LS
Nordhorn				AuSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Wernberg-Münster a,b,c			PF	LSt.	LSt.	LABs.	FP, Wn., LS

1

Oberhausen

Oberndorf/Neck

Offenbach/Main

Offenburg

Oldenburg/O

Olmütz

Oppeln

Oranienburg

Ortelsburg

Osnabrück

Ostrolenka

Pabianice

Paderborn

Parchim

Pardubitz

Peine

Pforzheim

Pillau

Pilsen

Pirmasens

Plauen

Posen

Potsdam

Rag

R.E. Lau

Ressnitz

Radmannsdorf

Ratzen

Ragnit

Rastatt

Rathenow

Ratibor

SECRET.

MRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Oberhausen			PF	EST.	AUDSt.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
		Obernndorf/Hecker				AUDSt.			
St.	AuSt.	Offenbach/Min			FD	AUDSt.	AUDSt.	AuSt.	FP
	Wm.	Offenburg			PA	AUDSt.	AuP.		
	AuSt.	Oldenburg/O		Min.		AUDSt.	AUDSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wache LS
		Oldnitz			PD	AUDSt.	AUDSt.		LS
	AuSt.	Oppeln		RFRMs.	FD	St.	St.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
	FP, Wm., LS	Orenienburg					AuP.		LS
St.	FP	Ortelsburg				AUDSt.	AuP.		
St.		Osnabrück		RFRMs.	FD	AUDSt.	AUDSt.	HAuSt.	FP, LS
	Labs.	Ostrolenka				Greko			
St.	FP, Wm., LS								
		Pabianice			PA		AUDSt.	AuSt.	
St.	FP, SW-Wache IS	Paderborn				AUDSt.	AUDSt.		
		Parchim					AuP.	AuSt.	
		Pardubitz				AUDSt.	AUDSt.		
		Peine					AuP.		LS
	AuSt.	Pforzheim			PD	EST.	AUDSt.		
St.	FP	Pillau				Greko	AuP.		SW-Station LS
	AuSt.	Pilsen			FD	AUDSt.	AUDSt.		LS
	AuSt.	Pirmasens					AUDSt.	AuSt.	
	AuSt.	Plauen			PP	AUDSt.	AUDSt.	AuSt.	IP, Wm.
	AuSt.	Posen	a, b, c,	RFRMs.	PP	EST.	EST.	Labs.	FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS
	AuSt.	Potsdam		RFRMs.	PP	St.	AUDSt.	HAuSt.	FP, SW-Rev. Wm., LS
	AuSt.	Reg	a, b, c,	LdsReg	PP	EST.	EST.	Labs.	IP, Wm., LS
		Reichenau						AuSt.	
	LS	Reichenitz				AUDSt.			
	AuSt.	Radmannsdorf/ Kärnten				AUDSt.			
	AuSt.	Ragnit			Z				
	IS	Restatt			PA	EST.	AuP.		
St.	LS	Rethenow					AuP.		SW-Wache
	AuSt.	Ratibor				AUDSt.	AUDSt.		
	Labs.								

A12.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8							
	Oberhausen		PF	LSst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
	Oberndorf/Hecker			AuDst.			
SW-Wache, LS	Offenbach/Min		FD	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP
Wm.	Offenburg		PA	AuDst.	AuP.		
	Oldenburg/O	Min.		AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wache
	Oldnitz		PD	Greko	AuDst.		LS
	Oppeln	RPrAs.	PD	St.	St.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
FP, Wm., LS	Oranienburg				AuP.		LS
FP	Ortelsburg			AuDst.	AuP.		
	Osnabrück	RPrAs.	FD	Greko	AuDst.	HAuSt.	FP, LS
FP, Wm., LS	Ostrolenka			AuDst.			
FP, Wm., LS	Pabianice		PA			AuSt.	
FP, SW-Wache	Paderborn			AuDst.	AuDst.		
IS	Parchim				AuP.	AuSt.	
	Pardubitz			AuDst.	AuDst.		
	Peine				AuP.		LS
	Pforzheim		PD	LSst.	AuDst.		
FP	Pillau			Greko	AuP.		SW-Station
	Pilsen		FD	AuDst.	AuDst.		LS
	Pirmasens				AuDst.	AuSt.	
	Plauen		PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, Wm.
	Posen	a, b, c,	RPrAs.	LSst.	LSst.	Lbs.	FP, SW-Rev.,
	Potsdam		RPrAs.	St.	AuDst.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
	Prag	a, b, c,	LdsReg	LSst.	LSst.	Lbs.	FP, SW-Rev.
	Pr.Erlau						Wm., LS
IS	Prossnitz				AuSt.		
	Radmannsdorf/ Kärnten			AuDst.			
	Ragnit		Z				
IS	Restatt		PA	LSst.	AuP.		
LS	Rethenow				AuP.		SW-Wache
	Ratibor			AuDst.	AuDst.		
FP, Wm., LS							

A12.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ravensburg					AuP.	AuSt.	
Recklinghausen			FP	AuDSt.	St.		SV-Rev., Wm. LS
Regensburg		RPrMs.	PD	St.	St.	AuSt.	FP, SV-Rev., Wm., LS
Reichenberg			FP	LSt.	St.	abs.	
Renscheid			PA		AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP
Rendsburg					AuP.	AuSt.	
Reutlingen			PA		AuP.		
Rheinhausen					AuP.		LS
Riedenburg						AuSt.	
Riesa					AuP.		LS
Rostock			FP	Greko	AuDSt.		FP, SV-Rev., Wm., LS
Rottweil					AuP.	AuSt.	
Rybnik				AuDSt.	AuP.		
Saal/Elsass				Grepo			SP & SD Kdo
Saarbrücken	a, b	RStH.	FP	St.	St.	abs.	FP, Wm., LS
Saarlautern							SP & SD Kdo
Saargemünd							SP & SD Kdo AuDSt.
Saarlautern				AuSt.		AuSt.	
Saaz				Greko	AuP.		
Säckingen						AuSt.	
Sagen				DSt.	AuP.		
Salzburg	a, b, c	RStH.	PD	St.	LSt.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
Salzgitter				AuDSt.			SW-Weche
Samter				AuSt.	AuP.		
Sassnitz				Grepo			
Scharfenwiese				Greko	AuP.		
Schirmeck							SP & SD - Sicherungsstelle
Schleiden						AuSt.	
Schleswig		RPrMs.					
Schlettstadt					AuP.	AuSt.	
Schmalzkalden						AuSt.	
Schneidemühl		RPrMs.		AuDSt.	St.	AuSt.	

Speichlingen

Aust.

Spandau

SW-R v.

Spielfeld

Grepo

Spittel/Dreuz

Est.

St. Wold

AudSt.

SP 2, SD

St. Ing'ert/'aer

Aust.

St. Pulten

PD

AudSt. aust. LS

St. do

RPulle.

AudSt.

Auf. Aust.

Storgard

Auf. Aus'.

Stavonhagen

AudSt.

St. in/Staierw. Iren

Aust.

Strödal

Auf.

LS

Stuttin

a, t, c

RPulle.

PP

LS'

LS t.

LS abs.

FP, St-abscho

Stöger

PA

LS'

Auf.

Aust.

LS.

ALG.

HAIRS/OCC-CI/30/LL

SECRET

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Schubbrunn

Dst.

Schubbrück

Ans.

LS

Schubbrung

PA

Ans.

Schwabisch-Grünhof

PA

Ans.

Schwabisch-H. 11

Ans.

Ans.

Schweidnitz

Ans.

Ans.

Schweidnitz

Ans.

Ans. LS

Schweidnitz

PA

Ans.

Schweidnitz

St. H.

St.

St.

Ans.

FP

Schweidnitz

St. H.

Gr. ke

Ans.

Schweidnitz

Ans.

Ans.

Schweidnitz

Ans.

Ans.

Stegen

Ans.

Ans.

LS

Sigmaringen

St. H.

Dst.

Ans.

Sigmaringen

Gr. po

Ans.

Sigmaringen

Gr. po

Ans.

Ans.

Sigmaringen

PA

Ans.

Sigmaringen

Ans.

Ans.

Sigmaringen

PF

Ans.

Ans. Ans. TT, LS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Stolp				Greko AnDSt. Gropo	AnDSt.	AnSt.	
Stolpmünde							
Strolsund				Greko	AnDSt.	AnSt.	FP, SW- Station LS
Strassburg	a, b, c		PP		Lst.	SP&SD- AnSt.	FP, SW-Station, LS
Stuttgart	a, b, c	Min.	IP	Lst.	Lst.	Lbs.	FP, Un., LS
Suhl			PD		AnP.		LS
Swielki (Südauen)					AnP.	AnSt.	
Swinemünde				Greko	AnP.	AnSt.	SW-Station LS
Tann							SP & SD Kde
Taucha					AnP.	AnSt.	
Teplitz-Schönew			PA	AnDSt.	AnDSt.		
Thorn			PD		AnDSt.	AnSt.	FP, SW- Station
Tilsit			PD	St.	St.	AnSt.	FP, SW-Rev., Un.
Tergau				An DSt.	AnP.		
Trebitsch						AnSt.	
Treuburg						AnSt.	
Trier		RPr#s.	PD	AnDSt.	St.	AnSt.	LS
Troppau		RPr#s.	PD	St.	St.	HAnSt.	
Tübingen			PA	DSt.	AnP.	AnSt.	
Tuttlingen			PA		AnP.	AnSt.	
Ulm			PD	AnDSt.	AnDSt.	AnSt.	LS
Ungarisch-Hradisch				AnDSt.			
Veldes				(Kdr.d.Lapo & SD)			
Verden					AnP.	AnSt.	
Villach			PA	Greko	AnP.		LS
Villingen				DSt.	AnP.		
Völkerrakt					AnSt.		

MIRS/CCC-CI/30/44

SECRET

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Waldenburg/Schlesien			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	m., LS
Walischut			FA	Greko	AuP.		
Wand's Beck			FA				
Wernsdorf				DSt.	AuP.		
Wietanstedt- Salzgitter			FA				
Wismar				DSt. Grepo			
Wismar		HMn.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	Wm.
Wissenburg/Hagorn						AuSt.	
Wissenburg/Elbass							SP & SD Kdo
Wissensfels			PP		AuDst.	AuSt.	LS
Wolke/Straschitz.				Grepo			
Wels			PA		AuP.	AuSt.	
Wesermünde			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Rev. LS
Westerland/Sylt					AuP.		LS
Wien	a, b, c,	RStb.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Abs	SW-Kdo., Wm., LS, FP SW-Rev.
Wien (Winterhafen)							
Wiener-Neustadt			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.		LS
Wiesbaden	a, b, c	RPrl's. b. OPrl's.	FP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
Wilhelmshaven			FP	AuDst.	St.	Haust.	FP, Wm., LS
Wipperfurth						AuSt.	
Wismar					AuP.		LS
Witten					AuP.	AuSt.	
Wittenberg			PD		AuDst.	AuSt.	SW-Neche, FP, LS
Wolfenbüttel					AuP.	AuSt.	
Wollstein						AuSt.	
Worms			PD		AuDst.		
Wroclaw				AuDst.			
Wurgburg		RPrl's.	PP	AuDst.	St.	Haust.	Wm., LS
Wuppertal			PP	AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS

SECRET.

IRS/OCC-CI/30/11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Zeit			Z			anSt.	
Zell an Sto						anSt.	
Zella-nichlis			Pa.		anP.		
Zerbst					anP.	anSt.	
Zichenau		RP-11s.		St.	St.	abs.	
Zlin				Greko	anDSt.		
Zn in			PD		anP.		
Zweiflercken			PL		anP.	anSt.	
Zwischen			PR	anDSt.	St.	anSt.	FP.Mn.LS
Ziesel						anSt.	

A. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POLICE RANKS.

The following table of comparative ranks is necessarily a compromise. In some instances it is virtually impossible to equate existing designations. This table, however, has been based exclusively on German documents comparing various ranks and official careers. These enemy sources themselves frequently disagree or are unclear on the subjects of ranks of various services and their equivalents. A number of police ranks e.g. is not equated by the Germans with one specific Wehrmacht or SS rank but rather to a range of ranks depending on length of service. British and U.S. equivalents have been entered as accurately as possible, but rather on a basis of grades than of functions.

Police ranks:Approximate Equivalent:

Key to abbreviations:

SchP Schutzpolizei
Gend Gendarmerie
FSchP Feuerschutzpolizei
TN Technische Nothilfe
LSPol Luftschutzpolizei
VerwB Verwaltungsbeamter
TechnB Technischer Beamter
GmP Gemeindepolizei
PolitB Politischer Beamter.

- 1.) Waffen-SS
- 2.) German Army
- 3.) U.S. Army
- 4.) British Army

Anwärter d. SchP. (Gend., TN.)

SS-Anwärter
Grenadier, etc.
Pvt.
Pte.

Unterwachtmeister d. Schl.
(Gend., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Mann
Obergrenadier etc.
(Senior Private)
(Senior Private)

Rottwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Sturmmann, SS-Rottenführer
Gefreiter, Ober-, Stabs-, Hauptgefr.
Pfc.
L/Cpl.

Amtsgehilfe auf Probe (VerwB.)

Wachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Unterscharführer
Unteroffizier
Cpl.
Cpl.

Amtsgehilfe (VerwB.)

Botenmeister (VerwB.)

Hausmeister (VerwB.)

Polizeiassistentenanwärter (VerwB.)

Kriminalassistentenanwärter. (Sipo)

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

Oberwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Scharführer
Unterfeldwebel
Sgt.
L/Sjt.

Ausserplanmässiger Polizei-
assistent (VerwB.)

Ausserplanmässiger Kriminal-
assistent (Sipo)

Revieroberwachtmeister d. SchP.
Bezirksoberwachtmeister d. Gend.
(FSchP.)
Zugwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
TN., LSPol.)

SS-Oberscharführer
Feldwebel
S/Sgt.
Sjt

Polizeigeftängnisoberwacht-
meister (VerwB.)
etriebsassistent (VerwB.)
Oberbotenmeister (VerwB.)
Vollziehungsbeamter (VerwB.)
Kanzleiassistent (VerwB.)
Polizeiassistent (VerwB.)
Regierungsassistent (VerwB.)
Verwaltungsassistent (VerwB.)

Kriminalassistent (Sipo)
Technischer Assistent (Sipo)

Kompaniehauptwachtmeister d. SchP.
(mot. Gend.)
Bereitschaftshauptwachtmeister
d. TN. (LSPol.)

SS-Hauptscharführer
Oberfeldwebel
T/Sgt.
S/Sjt.

Polizeigeftängnishauptwacht-
meister (VerwB.)

Kriminaloberassistent (Sipo)

Hauptwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Stabscharführer
Hauptfeldwebel
First Sgt.
C.S.M.

Meister d. SchP.* (Gend., FSchP., TN.)

SS-Sturmscharführer
Stabsfeldwebel
M/Sgt.
R.S.4.

Polizeigeftängnisverwalter* (VerwB.)
Kanzleisekretär* (VerwB.)
Regierungsssekretär* (VerwB.)

Kriminalsekretär* (Sipo)
Technischer Sekretär bei der Gestapo*

Note: The SS-equivalent of
ranks marked with an asterisk
(*) can be either SS-Sturmschar-
führer or SS-Untersturmführer.

Leutnant d. SchF. (FSchF.)
 Revierleutnant d. SchF.
 Bezirksleutnant d. Gend. (FSchF.)
 Zugführer d. TN. (LSPol.)
 Veterinär d. Pol.
 Assistenzarzt d. Pol.
 Waffenmeister d. Pol. (TechnB.)

SS-Untersturmführer
 Leutnant
 2nd Lt.
 2nd Lt.

Polizeigefängnisoberverwalter (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberschatzmeister (VerwB.)
 Regierungsobersekretär (VerwB.)
 Probeassessor (VerwB.)
 Polizeiinspektorenwärter (VerwB.)
 Ausserplanmässiger Polizeiinspektor (VerwB.)

Kriminalobersekretär (Sipo)
 Hilfskriminalkommissar (Sipo)
 Kriminalkommissar zur Probefienstleistung (Sipo)
 Technischer Obersekretär b.d. Gestapo
 Kriminalbezirkssekretär (Gend.)

Oberleutnant d. SchF. (Gend.,FSchF.)
 Revieroberleutnant d. SchF.
 Bezirksoberleutnant d. Gend. (FSchF.)
 Oberzugsführer d. TN. (LSPol.)
 Oberveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberarzt d. Pol.
 Waffenrevisor d. Pol. (TechnB.)

SS-Obersturmführer
 Oberleutnant
 1st. Lt.
 Lt.

Ministerialregistrator (VerwB.)
 Polizeiinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsreferendar (VerwB.)
 Assessor (VerwB.)
 Polizeirentmeister (VerwB.)

Kriminalinspektor (Sipo)
 Kriminalkommissar (Sipo)
 Technischer Polizeiinspektor
 beim Gestapoamt.
 Technischer Oberinspektor (Sipo)

Hauptmann d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Revierhauptmann d. SchP.
 Bezirkshauptmann d. Gend.(FSchP.)
 Bereitschaftsführer d. TN.(LSPol.)
 Stabsveterinär d. Pol.
 Stabsarzt d. Pol.
 Stabsapotheker d. Pol.
 Waffenschreiber d. Pol.(TechnB.)
 Technischer Verwaltungsamtmann d. Pol.

Polizeirechnungsrevisor (VerwB.)
 Obertuchhalter (VerwB.)
 Bezirksrevisor (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberrantmeister (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsoberinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsassessor (VerwB.)
 Polizeiamtmann (VerwB.)
 Regierungsamtmann (VerwB.)
 Polizeirat (VerwB.)

Kriminalkommissar with more than
 three years service (Sipo)
 Kriminalrat (Sipo)
 Technischer Amtmann (Sipo)
 Kriminaloberinspektor (GendP.)

SS-Hauptsturmführer
 Hauptmann
 Capt.
 Capt.

Major d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Abteilungsführer d. TN.(LSPol.)
 Oberstabsveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberstabsarzt d. Pol.
 Oberstabsapotheker d. Pol.

Landrentmeister (VerwB.)
 Polizeiamtmann with more than
 three years service (VerwB.)
 Polizeirat with more than three
 years service (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberamtmann (VerwB.)
 Amtsrat (VerwB.)
 Regierungsrat (VerwB.)
 Regierungs- und Kassenrat, Berlin (VerwB.)

Kriminalrat with more than
 three years service (Sipo)
 Kriminaldirektor (Sipo)
 Regierungs- und Kriminalrat (Sipo)

SS-Sturmbannführer
 Major
 Major
 Major

Oberstleutnant d. SchF. (Gend.,FSchF.)
 Oberabteilungsführer d. TP. (LSPol.)
 Oberfeldveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberfeldarzt d. Pol.

SS-Obersturmbannführer
 Oberstleutnant
 Lt.-Col.
 Lt.-Col.

Oberregierungsrat (VerwB.)
 Polizeidirektor (VerwB.)

Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat (Sipo)

Oberst d. SchF. (Gend.,FSchF.)
 Landesführer d. TP.
 Oberstveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberstarzt d. Pol.

SS-Standartenführer, SS-Oberf.
 Oberst
 Col.
 Col., Brigadier

Regierungsdirektor (VerwB.)
 Ministerialrat (VerwB.)
 Polizeivizepräsident, Berlin (VerwB.)
 Polizeipräsident (VerwB.)

Note: Appointments of Verwaltungsbefugte from Polizeipräsident (Polizeidirektor) up are largely governed by political considerations.

Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor (Sipo)
 Reichskriminaldirektor (Sipo)

Generalmajor d. Pol.
 Generalarzt d. Pol.
 Polizeipräsident in Berlin, Hamburg,
 Wien (VerwB.)
 Ministerialdirigent (VerwB.)

SS-Brigadeführer
 Generalmajor
 Brig.Gen.
 Maj.Gen.

Generalleutnant d. Pol.
 Ministerialdirektor (VerwB.)

SS-Gruppenführer
 Generalleutnant
 Maj.Gen.
 Lt.Gen.

General d. Pol.
 Staatssekretär (PolitB.)

SS-Obergruppenführer
 General
 Lt.Gen.
 Gen.

Generaloberst d. Pol.
 Reichsminister (PolitB.)

SS-Oberstgruppenführer
 Generaloberst
 Gen.
 Field-Marshal

B. POLICERANKS ACCORDING TO BRANCHES

1.) Vollzugsbeamte der Orpo
(Executive Officials of the Regular Police)

	<u>Schupo</u> (and Wasserschutzpolizei)	<u>Gendarmarie.</u>
MANNER;	Anwärter Unterwachtmeister Rottwachtmeister	Anwärter Unterwachtmeister Rottwachtmeister.
UNTER- FUHRER:	Wachtmeister Oberwachtmeister Revieroberwachtmeister Zugwachtmeister Kompaniehauptwachtmeister Hauptwachtmeister Meister	Wachtmeister Oberwachtmeister Bezirksoberwachtmeister Zugwachtmeister Kompaniehauptwachtmeister Hauptwachtmeister. Meister.
KRIEGS- OFFIZIERE:	Revierleutnant (Polizeiobmeister) Revieroberleutnant (Polizeiinspektor) Revierhauptmann (Polizeiobinspektor, Polizeikommissar)	Bezirksleutnant Bezirksoberleutnant Bezirkshauptmann
OFFIZIERE:	Leutnant Oberleutnant Hauptmann Major Oberstleutnant Oberst	----- Oberleutnant Hauptmann Major Oberstleutnant Oberst

Generalmajor d. Pol.

Generalleutnant d. Pol.

General d. Pol.

Generaloberst d. Pol.

Note: Ranks given in brackets, though obsolete, may still be encountered. They refer to the former Gemeindepolizei.

	<u>Feuerschutzpolizei:</u>	<u>Teno (and Luftschutzpolizei):</u>
MANNER:	Rottwachtmeister	Leutnant Unterrichtmeister Rottwachtmeister
UNTER- FÜHRER:	Wachtmeister Oberwachtmeister Bezirksoberwachtmeister Zugwachtmeister Hauptwachtmeister Meister	Wachtmeister (Obervermann) Oberwachtmeister (Scharführer). Zugwachtmeister (Oberscharf.) Bereitschaftshauptwachtmeister (Hauptscharführer) Hauptwachtmeister (Hauptscharf.) Meister (Stabscharführer)
KRIEGS- OFFIZIERE:	Bezirksleutnant Bezirksoberleutnant Bezirkshauptmann	
OFFIZIERE:	Leutnant Oberleutnant Hauptmann Major Oberstleutnant Oberst	Zugführer (Kameradschaftsf., Gemeinschaftsführer) Oberzugsführer (Gefolgschaftsf.) Bereitschaftsführer Abteilungsführer (Haupt- bereitschaftsführer) Oberabteilungsführer (Bezirksf.) Landesführer

Generals same as on preceding page.

Note: Brackets indicate the
former ranks of the TN.

2.) Ärzte und Technische Beamte der Orpo
(Medical Officers and Technicians of the Regular Police)

<u>POLIZEIÄRZTE:</u>	<u>POLIZEIVETERINÄRE:</u>	<u>POLIZEIAPOTHEKER:</u>
Assistenzarzt Oberarzt Stabsarzt Oberstabsarzt Oberfeldarzt Oberstarzt Generalarzt	Veterinär Oberveterinär Stabsveterinär Oberstabsveterinär Oberfeldveterinär Oberstveterinär	Stabsapotheker Oberstabsapotheker

WAFFENMEISTER:

Waffenmeister
Waffenrevisor
Waffenoberrevisor
Technischer Ver-
waltungsmann d. Pol.

3.) Verwaltungsbeamte
(Administrative Officials)

EINFACHER DIENST:

Amtsgehilfe auf Probe
Amtsgehilfe
Botenmeister
Hausmeister
Betriebsassistent
Vollziehungsbeamter

Polizeigefängnisoberwachmeister
Polizeigefängnishauptwachmeister
Polizeigefängnisverwalter
Polizeigefängnisoberverwalter

MITTLERER DIENST:

Polizeiassistentenanwärter
Ausserplanmässiger Polizeiassistent
Polizeiassistent, Kanzlei-, Regierungs-, Verwaltungsassistent
Polizeisekretär, Kanzlei-, Regierungsssekretär
Polizeiobersekretär, Regierungsobersekretär

GEHOEBENER (MITTLERER) DIENST:

Polizeiinspektoranwärter
Ausserplanmässiger Polizeiinspektor
Pol. Inspektor, Regierungsinspektor
Polizeioberinspektor, Reg. Oberinsp.
Polizeiamtman, Regierungsamtmann
Polizeirat
Polizeioberamtman, Amtsrat

Pol. Rentmeister, Ministerial-
registrator
Pol. Rechnungsrevisor
Oberbuchhalter, Bezirksrevisor
Polizeioberrentmeister
Landrentmeister
Reg.- und Kassenrat, Berlin.

HÖHERER (LEITENDER) DIENST:

Probcassessor
Assessor, Regierungssreferendar
Regierungssassessor
Regierungsrat
Oberregierungsrat
Regierungsdirektor, Ministerialrat
Ministerialdirigent
Ministerialdirektor

Polizeidirektor
Polizeipräsident, Pol. Vizepräsident,
Berlin
Polizeipräsident in Berlin, Hamburg,
Wien.

Staatssekretär

Reichsminister
Bf.

L.) Vollzugsbeamte der Sipo
(Executive Officials of the Security Police)

EINFACHER DIENST:
(Unterführerlaufbahn)

Kriminalassistentenanwärter
Ausserplanmässiger Kriminalassistent
Kriminalassistent
Kriminaloberassistent

MITTLERER DIENST:
(Führerlaufbahn des mittleren Dienstes)

Kriminalsekretär
(Kriminalbezirksssekretär)*
Kriminalobersekretär
Kriminalinspektor

Note: Ranks marked with an asterisk(*), though obsolete, may still be encountered. They refer to the former Gemeindekriminal-polizei.

GEHOBERER (MITTLERER) DIENST:
(Führerlaufbahn des gehobenen Dienstes)

Hilfskriminalkommissar
Kriminalkommissar zur Probe
Kriminalkommissar
(Kriminaloberinspektor)*
Kriminalrat
Kriminaldirektor

HÖHERER (LEITENDER) DIENST:
(Führerlaufbahn des leitenden Dienstes)

Regierungs- und Kriminalrat
Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat
Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor
Reichskriminaldirektor

TECHNISCHE BEAMTE:

Technischer Assistent
Technischer Sekretär bei der Gestapo
Technischer Obersekretär bei der Gestapo
Technischer Polizeiinspektor beim Gestapoamt
Technischer Oberinspektor.
Technischer Amtmann.